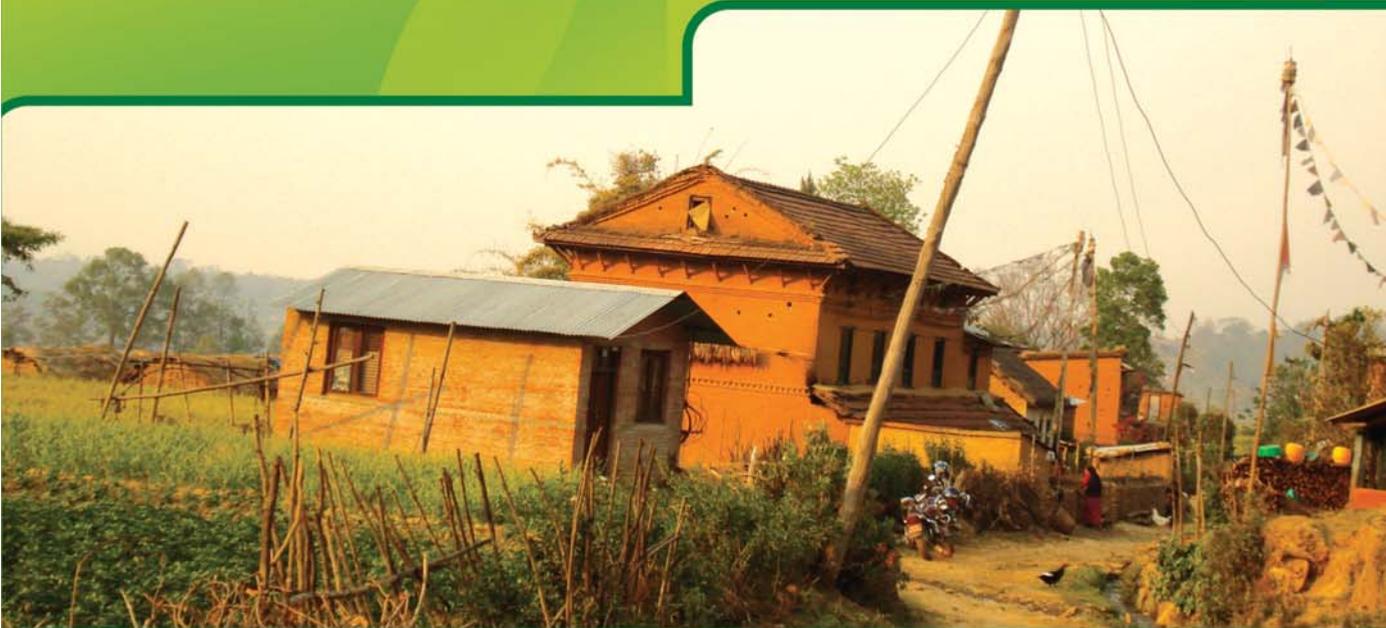


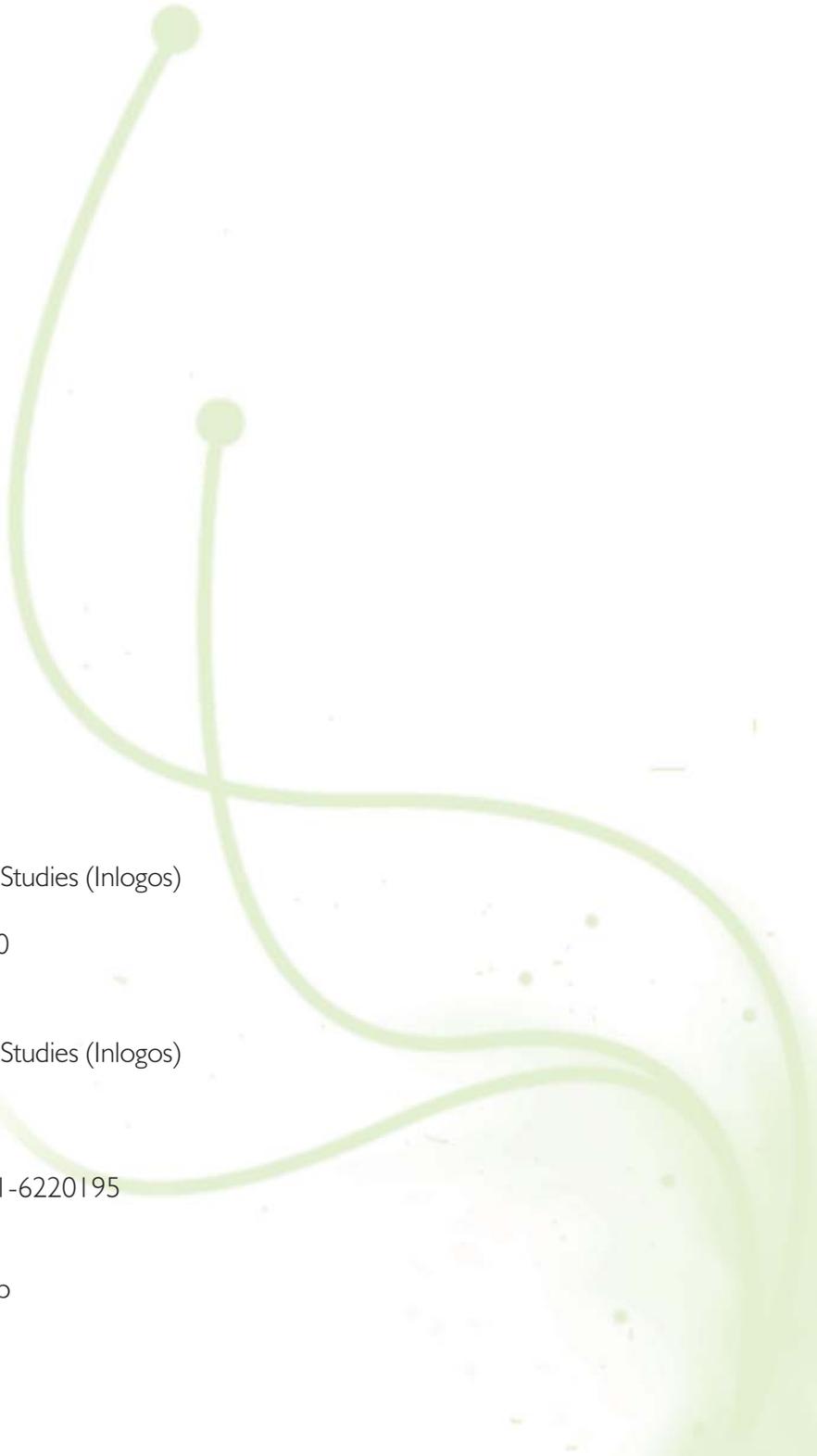
Inlogos

Annual Progress Report

2066/67 (2009/2010)



July 2010



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Table of Contents

1. Background	1
2. Activities Accomplished	1
2.1 Local Governance and Quality Assurance	1
2.2 Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG)	3
2.3 Health Governance	4
2.4 Energy and Environment	5
2.5 Capacity Development	6
2.6 Organization Development	6
3. Events	7
3.1 General Assembly Meeting	7
3.2 Executive Committee Meeting	7
3.3 Review Meeting	7
3.4 Workshops	7
4. Coordination and Collaboration	8
5. Past Initiatives	9
Inlogos' Publications	10
Financial Statement	11

ACRONYMS

CFLG	Child-Friendly Local Governance
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CRC	Convention on the Rights of Children
Danida	Danish International Development Assistance
DDC	District Development Committee
DEPROSC	Development Project Service Centre
DfID	Department for International Development
DP	Development Partner
EC	Executive Committee
EDO	Energy Development Officer
FY	Fiscal Year
GoN	Government of Nepal
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
HSSP	Health Sector Support Program
Inlogos	Institute of Local Governance Studies
LB	Local Bodies
LBFC	Local Bodies Fiscal Commission
LGCDP	Local Governance and Community Development Program
LPC	Local Peace Committee
LSGA	Local Self-Governance Act, 2055
LSGR	Local Self-Governance Regulation, 2056
MCPM	Minimum Conditions and Performance Measures
MEDEP	Micro Enterprise Development Program
MH	Mahilako Haat (Women's Hand)
MoLD	Ministry of Local Development
Muni	Municipality
NAVIn	National Association of Village Development Committee, Nepal
NCDC	Namsaling Community Development Center
NIDS	Nepal Institute of Development Studies
QAM	Quality Assurance Mechanism
QUT	Queensland University of Technology
REDP	Rural Energy Development Program
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
SIAN	Society for Integrated Allied Nepal
TYIP	Three Years Interim Plan of Nepal
UDLE	Urban Development through Local Efforts
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
VDC	Village Development Committee
WVI	World Vision International, Nepal

1. Background

The Institute of Local Governance Studies (Inlogos) is a national-level non-governmental organization specialized in decentralization and local governance, including planning, programming, monitoring, and evaluation at various levels of local governance. The purpose of the agency is to collaborate with and coordinate among the central and local government institutions, development partners, private sector institutions, and communities by bridging the gaps in technical and professional areas, in order to support local democracy, governance, and socio-economic development. The activities are focused primarily on policy issues for decentralized governance, and secondarily on the implementation issues at the local level.

Inlogos has been supporting local government and community initiatives to enable them in improved service delivery with due consideration to institutional aspects such as participation, transparency, accountability, capacity development, and social inclusion. This report covers the major activities accomplished and the events organized by Inlogos in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2066/2067 (2009/2010).

2. Activities Accomplished

2.1 Local Governance and Quality Assurance

a. Municipal MCPM

Local Bodies (LBs) such as DDCs, Municipalities, and VDCs are frontline service providers. The Local Self-Governance Act (LSGA), 1999, envisaged that the LBs can deliver services more effectively, efficiently, and equitably to the people at the local level. Over the years, the Government of Nepal (GoN) has been providing conditional and unconditional grants progressively to LBs to support their initiatives. Local Self-Governance Regulation (LSGR) 1999 has the provision of performance-based funding system to them. Accordingly, the Ministry of Local Development (MoLD), on the recommendations of Local Bodies Fiscal Commission (LBFC), developed the Minimum Conditions (MCs) and Performance Measures (PMs) for the local bodies. The MCs are minimum requirements for assessing the fund requirements, whereas the PMs provide tools for analyzing the capacity level of the municipalities. Based on the assessment and services delivered by the LBs, the government is complementing resources to support local level service functions through its budgetary support. Besides, MoLD is providing additional block grant support to the best performing LBs through its Local Governance and Community Development Program (LGCDP).

Inlogos is contributing its technical expertise in assessing the MCPM of LBs on a regular basis. Accordingly, the assessment of Minimum Conditions and Performance Measures system in the Municipalities such as: Janakpur, Jaleswor, Lahan, and Siraha were completed successfully in the reporting fiscal year (2066/2067). Altogether, 15 indicators were used to assess the Minimum Conditions (MCs) and 40 indicators for the Performance Measures (PMs). Inlogos, in the reporting FY, also carried out quality monitoring of MCPM assessment in Sankhuwasabha and Sunsari DDCs.

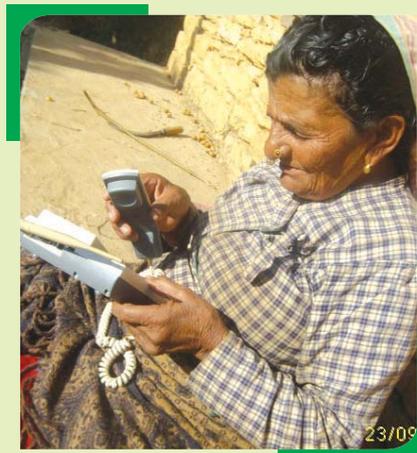
i) Quality Assurance Mechanism (QAM) for LGCDP

The Ministry of Local Development (MoLD) has been executing Local Governance and Community Development Program (LGCDP) under technical and financial assistance from various development partners (Asian Development Bank, CIDA, Danida, DfID, Norway, SDC, and the UN-system led by UNDP/UNCDF). LGCDP is a national program with an over-arching goal to contribute towards poverty reduction through inclusive, responsive, and accountable local governance and participatory community-led development. LGCDP is based on innovative and learning principles.

For decentralized devolution, it is necessary to change the culture not only at the local level, but also at the central one. It will, therefore, be necessary to adopt change management in the capacity building strategies so that there are adequate motivations and incentives for a better performance-based culture.

MoLD has established its own system and procedures to monitor progress that will be strengthened during the course of program execution as a part of its overall capacity building efforts. However, Development Partners (DPs) will still need to ensure monitoring and quality of the program on their own as required by their respective authorities. A joint external quality assurance mechanism is considered useful from the point of view of both the MoLD and DPs.

In cooperation and collaboration with Urban Development through Local Efforts (UDLE)/GTZ and Danida, Inlogos has been providing technical support to LGCDP through its experts and professionals to ensure quality of the program. Setting up of the Quality Assurance Mechanism (QAM) in development program is the first initiative in development context. It is bridging the Government and Development Partners by providing briefing notes and analytical reports as well as suggestions for their joint endeavor to the success of the program. QAM started its work from January 2010 and was able to support the local programs. It involved review of technicalities, oversight of performance outputs, and involvement in every ongoing activity at the central level, as also discussion and consultation with specialists and output managers of LGCDP.



LGCDP is based on innovative and learning principles. QAM is designed to address the quality measures in:

- ▶ assessing the reliability of data collected as part of the Monitoring and Evaluation framework and analyzing the implications of data relative these program performances;

- ▶ quality assurance on the inputs provided by the government and DPs to the program, including the timeliness of DPs contributions as well as the quality and relevance of technical assistance and the degree to which this contributes to building the capacity of national systems;
- ▶ Spot checks in areas relevant to program performance through short field visits without additional reporting requirements for MoLD;
- ▶ assessment of the reports and service functions of DDC on quality assurance and assessments as a part of the MCPM system; and
- ▶ advice to MoLD and the DPs on issues related to implementation program to address problems and concerns identified based on the information collected and findings of the monitoring visits.

The preliminary activities for QAM have been completed including the designing of the component, formulation of action plan, preliminary field visits, and interactions with the concerned stakeholders including the project beneficiaries, and developing common understanding for future interventions.

It is too early to see quality feedback in service delivery as QAM has been envisioned by LGCDP as a long-term process and its activities are still in the inception phase. Continuing support for the adoption and application of QAM is of utmost importance.

2.2 Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG)



Photo WVI

Nepal ratified the Convention on the Rights of Children (CRC) in 1990 that recognized the rights of children and young people (CYP) to participate in issues, matters, and procedures affecting them. CRC provides a framework for national and local governments to work toward creating child-friendly national and local governance. The right of all children to be heard and taken seriously constitutes one of the fundamental values of the convention. In line with the national commitment, the MoLD has taken the lead role in promoting CFLG in Nepal. The MoLD was supported by Inlogos in developing the CFLG National Framework and its Operational Guideline receiving financial support from UNICEF and World Vision International Nepal.

Some of the DDCs, Municipalities, and VDCs have shown keen interest in piloting CFLG. However, the district-level CFLG is being piloted in five districts (Sunsari, Kavrepalanchowk, Tanahun, Dang, and Jumla) and one municipality (Biratnagar Sub-Metropolitan City) in Nepal. The pilot CFLG initiative in the selected districts/municipalities has already led to some significant policy developments. Inlogos is one of the core partner agencies in strengthening CFLG and is responsibly providing technical support to strengthen its concept and replicate the success cases.

In order to review the district status, share the national policy documents, especially the CFLG National framework and Operational Guideline, and make clear the way forward, a four-days CFLG National Consultative Workshop was organized jointly by MoLD, UNICEF, WVI, and Inlogos on February 17-20, 2010 in Kathmandu.

2.3 Health Governance

a. Preparation of Health Sector Devolution Framework and Implementation Guideline

The Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), in coordination with the Ministry of Local Development (MoLD), has developed a concept and modality of Local Health Governance Strengthening Program (LHGSP) to support and strengthen health governance at the local level. This is a collaborative pilot program of the MoHP, MoLD, and External Development Partners (EDPs), especially the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and German Technical Cooperation (GTZ).

Local Bodies (LBs), such as District Development Committees (DDCs), Municipalities (Muni), and Village Development Committees (VDCs), take ownership of health service delivery through joint planning, monitoring, and evaluation of the service functions. Health institutions such as District (Public) Health Office, Local Health Facilities, and Local Health Management Committees (HMCs), will be involve and be responsible for the implementation of program activities to achieve the targeted outputs and indicators. However, the program aims to institutionalize and strengthen the concept of decentralized health governance devolving some of the central level authorities and responsibilities at the local level in order to deliver effective, efficient, equitable, and need-based health services, making the local bodies more accountable to bring better health governance.

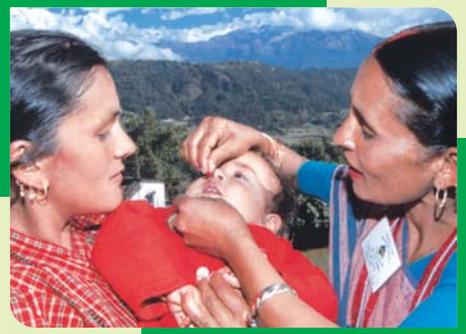


Photo UNICEF

To support and facilitate the process of local health governance and guidance to implement the program, Inlogos designed "A Package of Health Sector Devolution Framework" and the "LHGSP Implementation Guideline" under the financial support of GTZ/HSSP. These policy documents were developed considering the policy and legal provisions made by the Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2006 (2063); Three Years Interim Plan (TYIP) of Nepal; Nepal Health Sector Strategy, 2003; Nepal Health Sector Program Implementation Plan (NHSP-IP1); National Health Policy, 1991, and Local Self Governance Act, 2055 (1999).

LHGSP has been piloted in Kailali, Doti, Surkhet, and Dang districts. It is anticipated that the success and lessons learnt from the pilot districts will be replicated widely and sustainably.

b. Preparation of directives defining minimum standards required to give authority for opening 100-bed hospitals

Demand for health sector services over the year has been increasing rapidly. Haphazard growth of townships and encroaching settlements, migration, health consciousness of the people, unhygienic foodstuffs, changed food habits of the people, and polluted environment could be some of the causes in raising the health demands in Nepal in general and in the urban centers in particular. The demand led to opening of more health institutes, hospitals, and nursing homes. The private sector companies have been submitting proposals for operating new hospitals with more than 500 beds, nursing homes, and medical colleges to MoHP. But, in the absence of minimum norms and standards, the MoHP is

delaying its decision on the issue and is trying to develop directives on the minimum norms and standards for operating private sector hospitals, nursing homes, and medical colleges to meet the demand. Inlogos is providing its technical support to MoHP to design the operational policy options, which is expected to complete by the end of the first trimester in FY 2067/68.

2.4 Energy and Environment

a. Development of Operation Manual for Environment and Energy Planning

The possibility of alternative sources of energy has opened up the availability of expanding rural energy technologies at the local level. Amongst such technologies, the micro hydro, biogas, and solar systems are widely and popularly used in the country. Other renewable technologies, such as Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS), Improved Water Mills (IWM), Bio-Briquettes, Bio-Fuel, Bio-Ethanol, Geothermal etc., are also being promoted. Such technologies are more environment-friendly because they protect the environment. Realizing their importance, the GoN has been providing technical support as well as financial subsidies through the Alternative Energy Promotion Center (AEPC) to the target groups to promote such technologies. But, the country is not in a position to fulfill the energy demands due to several lapses. One of the major constraints could be the planning and decision-making process adopted. Although the local bodies practices participatory planning process, environment and energy planning rarely becomes a priority. In such a perspective, Inlogos, under the financial support of Rural Energy Development Program (REDP), has developed a standard package of operational manual for environment and energy planning at the local level, which is expected to facilitate the process of developing integrated and participatory local plans addressing the local needs and priorities in the sectors of energy and environment.

b. Facilitation of Energy Development Officer (EDO) workshop and preparation of Energy and Environment Periodic Plan for the districts.

The GoN has been implementing Rural Energy Development Program (REDP) since 1996, which has now expanded to forty districts. It is executed by Alternative Energy Promotion Center (AEPC) with the support of UNDP and the World Bank. District Development Committee (DDC) is the lead local government institution to support the formulation of plan and its implementation in the districts. Village Development Committees (VDCs) have been envisaged as the frontline institutions for the successful implementation of the program supporting rural energy technologies. In that context, the World Bank has recently provided additional funds for REDP to expand its program for the period of 2010-2012. REDP developed its strategy to formulate a district environment and energy periodic plan in order to assess the opportunities in mobilizing available resources. REDP was supported by Inlogos in facilitating the periodic planning workshops at the regional level and provided technical support to the REDP staff in developing the periodic plan of the respective districts.



The periodic plans are expected to be helpful in monitoring the progress in the districts and will provide a framework for overall output and outcome of the program.

2.5 Capacity Development

a. Local Peace Committees

Nepal entered the peace process through a comprehensive peace agreement signed between the GoN and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist/now Unified Communist Party of Nepal/UCPN (Maoist) on November 21, 2006. Yet the shadows of that conflict linger especially at the local level. Common dialogue, joint action, cooperation, coordination, collaboration, social harmonization and mutual understanding, and sincere commitment to the causes are some of the pre-requisites for establishing enduring peace. The process could be accelerated through developing appropriate mechanisms with institutional set-ups and functional relationships. The idea of Local Peace Committee (LPC) is the latest intervention of the GoN in that process. The Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) has been assigned inter alia the task of supporting establishing, promoting and activating the LPCs for conflict mitigation and sustainable peace-building at the local level.

The MoPR with high priority has been supporting the establishment and functioning of LPCs throughout the country. The ministry has been found successful in setting up LPCs in 67 out of the 75 districts in Nepal. But, it has to work a lot to enable the LPCs to achieve the aforesaid objectives. In this perspective, the ministry seeks support from Inlogos in developing the appropriate strategies to make the LPCs' role effective in conflict management. Interacting with the concerned stakeholders, Inlogos developed long and short-term strategies for making the LPCs' functions more effective and result-oriented.

b. Micro-Enterprise Development Program

The Micro-Enterprise Development Program (MEDEP) is a collaborative program of the GoN and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) where the Ministry of Industry (MoI) is the implementing agency at the center, District Development Committee (DDC) the lead local government institution in the district, and Village Development Committees (VDCs) are the frontline institutions to support micro-entrepreneurs at the local level. Based on such a support modality, Inlogos made revisions in the existing MEDEP Operational Guidelines. The revised version of the guideline widely addresses the issues and concerns of harnessing the local strength and opportunities to mobilize resources for the development and promotion of micro-enterprises, which can go a long way in supporting the poverty reduction strategy.

2.6 Organization Development

Organizational responsibility, working procedures, organizational behavior, and human resource development are some of the factors that can improve the scope and needs of organizations. One of the most important instruments in an organization is qualitative management of better performance as per the organizational aims and objectives. Accordingly, a good manager must revisit the structure, policy, strategies, and activities of institution to meet the changing needs. Organization Development is a process to impress the service seekers through quality services and motivate the members and staff to become more responsive for their actions and behavior. It supports development of the working environment for clients and the goals shared. It is a general principle that the organization development is a continuous process, which demands improvements every three or five years. Business and service institutions ineffable their organization development studies from time to time. In that context Inlogos supported two semi-autonomous but government-owned institutions (Janak Education Material Center (JEMC)-specialized in printing school textbooks and other educational materials and B.P. Koirala Memorial Cancer Hospital (BPKMCH), specialized in prevention and cure of diseases) in carrying out their organization development study in the reporting fiscal year.

3. Events

3.1 General Assembly Meeting

Inlogos organizes its General Assembly meeting annually in the first to second week of November. Accordingly, the fifth annual general assembly meeting was held on November 6, 2009 at Hotel Ambassador, in Lainchour, Kathmandu. Out of the 33 individuals and 3 institutional members of Inlogos, 79 percent were present. The meeting appreciated the annual progress and achievements made by Inlogos and decided to endorse the annual technical report presented by the Secretary-cum-Director Binod Prasad Dhakal. Accordingly, the meeting endorsed Inlogos' financial report including the annual audit report presented by Treasurer Banshi Dhar Ghimire.

Through the unanimous decision of its General Assembly meeting, Inlogos made some amendments in the existing statute. Improvements and clarifications were made on objectives, structure, and election process. The meeting was chaired by Inlogos Executive Chairman Khem Raj Nepal.

3.2 Executive Committee Meeting

The Inlogos Executive Committee meets once in two months. In line with its provision, six formal meetings of Inlogos Executive Committee were held in the reporting fiscal year. One of the recent activities of Inlogos Executive Committee (EC) has been a preliminary work to expand its working areas to micro-credit as a new sector. The Executive Committee Meetings of Inlogos have paid particular attention to reviewing the ongoing projects and facilitating the operational procedures. The EC maintains transparency and efficiency in its functioning and its meetings so far have made decisions unanimously.

3.3 Review Meeting

Inlogos organized one-day meeting on April 21, 2010 at Hotel Summit, with the concerned development partners and the project team to review and discuss the achievements of QAM for LGCDP. The participants were representing GTZ/UDLE, Danish Embassy, QAM, and Inlogos. The current status, success, issues concerned, and future initiatives were discussed. The meeting was found useful in developing cooperation and understanding among the development partners and the project team. The second review meeting was organized in August.

3.4 Workshops

Inlogos lend technical support to the DDC Kathmandu and the Society for Integrated Allied Nepal (SIAN) in jointly organizing a workshop on the issues and status of vital registration and social security program on June 8, 2010 at the World Trade Center, Kathmandu. Accordingly, Inlogos facilitated the VDC-level periodic planning workshop on February 26, 2010 as a co-organizer with the Nepal Institute of Development Studies (NIDS), NCDC, CDG, and NAViN. An informal understanding has been made with such institutions to support VDC-level planning process under the coordination of NAViN. E-Governance is another area of interest to Inlogos. A meeting was held on January 7, 2010 in Inlogos with Smart Tech, Kathmandu where an understanding to work jointly for promoting E-Governance in Nepal was reached.

4. Coordination and Collaboration

a. Queensland University of Technology (QUT):

Inlogos has developed linkage and coordination with QUT, Brisbane, Australia. In the process of exploring the opportunities to expand mutual cooperation and collaboration, a meeting between Inlogos and QUT was held on April 26, 2010 at Inlogos office attended by Nelson Salangsang and Karen Lawrence from QUT and Binod P. Dhakal and Mahesh Dahal from Inlogos which decided to organize a training program entitled "Training Program on Revenue Investigation and Anti-Money Laundering" for building the capacity of the Ministry of Finance in Financial transparency.



In line with this understanding, the training has been completed successfully. Inlogos and Development Consultancy Center (DECC), Kathmandu, functioned as the local partner in facilitating the program.



b. UNICEF/WVI:

Inlogos has developed a mechanism for institutional collaboration and cooperation with the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)-Nepal, and World Vision International (WVI)-Nepal, to strengthen CFLG initiatives in Nepal. Inlogos shall provide technical support in coordination and cooperation with UNICEF, WVI, MoLD, and the concerned Local Bodies (LBs).

c. NCDC / MH / Infinity Cooperative / DEPROSC:

Inlogos has been developing institutional linkage and cooperation with NCDC, MH, and Infinity Cooperative for the promotion of micro-credit facilities. The institutions have made a preliminary understanding to support, especially, the marginalized communities and individuals providing micro-credit facility by establishing a micro-credit bank. Inlogos with its partners (promoters) has sought technical inputs from the Development Project Service Center (DEPROSC) voluntarily.

A Breakthrough

As per the decision of the Inlogos Executive Committee meeting, the process of implementing micro-credit program has been boosted through the technical facilitation team. The team met on July 18, 2010 at the Inlogos office and made some decisions to move ahead in establishing a micro-credit bank. The Bank will be operated under the joint initiative of Inlogos, Kathmandu; Namsaling Community Development Center (NCDC), Ilam; Mahilako Haat (MH), Kathmandu; and Infinity Cooperative, Kathmandu. The process of Bank registration is expected to start in November-December to be followed by development of a business plan and other legal documents. The Bank will start to function immediately after receiving the necessary authorizations.

d. Other Agencies:

Inlogos has been collaborating with a number of development partners including GTZ, UNDP, and Danida to implement the program/activities for the promotion of the local governance system in Nepal. It has a strong institutional linkage with the associations of LBs such as, the Association of District Development Committees, Nepal (ADDCN); Municipal Association of Nepal (MuAN); and National Association of Village Development Committee, Nepal (NAViN) in lobbying and advocating for the sake of LBs active in better service delivery. Besides, Inlogos has also developed linkage and cooperation with government agencies, LBs, Non-Governmental Agencies, and the private sector to improve service delivery.

5. Past Initiatives

Since its establishment in April 2005, Inlogos has been providing technical assistance to promote decentralized governance and better service delivery. This section describes the past initiatives of Inlogos in brief. Details are presented in the concerned annual progress reports.

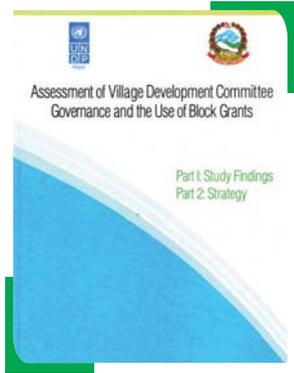
Year 2005 to 2006/2007:

The vision and scope of Inlogos were clearly defined before introducing it as a specialized institution for decentralized local governance and service delivery. However, during the inception year Inlogos was not involved in a particular sector of interest. From 2005 to 2006/2007 Inlogos undertook a number of short-term assignments including the review of district periodic plans and programs, study on public-private partnership arrangements in water supply and electricity in municipalities, and was involved in developing the national strategy for disaster risk management, study of the system and revenue potentials of DDCs, study of the effectiveness of departmental actions and of the system of service delivery, land tax, and revenue linkages through the customs valuation system.

Year 2007/2008:

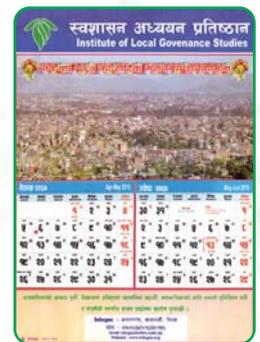
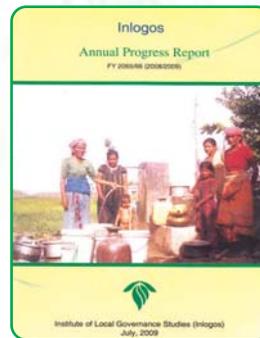
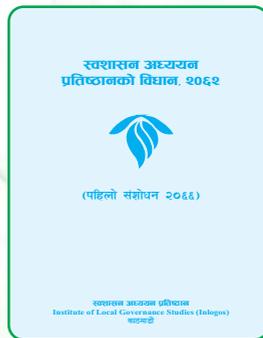
In the year 2007/2008 Inlogos focused on the issues related to of good governance such as anti-corruption, governance reform and decentralization, management of district development funds and public service delivery. More importantly, it focused on municipal governance under the anti-corruption and municipal good governance support project, in cooperation with DanidaHUGOU. Formulation of anti-corruption strategy and its implementation modality for municipality was the key output of the year.

Year 2008/2009:



In 2008/2009, Inlogos supported the government in a number of the policy issues, defining monitoring tools and service delivery functions, appraisal of the district and municipal MCPM, drafting the CFLG national framework and operational guideline, assessment of the utilization of VDC block grant and study of the social security allowance provided by MoLD. However, its major focus was on the assessment of VDC governance. With the support of UNDP and MoLD Inlogos undertook a comprehensive research study on VDC governance with special reference to VDC block grant utilization, a national level effort and a new initiative of the kind in Nepal. Inlogos also carried out 25 case studies (success and failure cases of VDC block grant) in various districts and VDCs. The major outputs were defining clearly the use of VDC block grants and the status of VDC governance as well as recommendation of key strategies with policy implications. The report was appreciated by the government and the funding agency and accepted as a milestone in up scaling block grant facility for key service delivery at the local level.

Inlogos' Publications



Financial Statement

As of 32nd Ashadh, 2067

Previous Year	Expenditure	Current Year	Previous Year	Income	Current year
2,612,250.00	Expenses Details	641,390.00		Income Details	
42,000.00	Consultancy fee	48,000.00	8,824,427.20	Consultancy & Advisory service	2,918,854.29
492,000.00	House rent	1,605,019.00		Miscellaneous income	620.00
10,000.00	Salary	15,000.00	10,000.00	Contribution fund	-
131,689.00	Audit fee	94,420.00		Quality Assurance Mechanism Program	1,641,815.01
217,349.00	Photocopy & Stationery	383,435.70		HSSP / Health Support Program	108,520.00
1,840,200.00	Refreshment	496,674.00	672,894.20	Governance Reforms & Decentralization	130,319.00
31,730.00	Daily Allowance	84,303.50		Cluster Program	
65,576.46	Annual General Meeting	1,450.00	56,302.93	Interest	88,418.32
27,286.70	Bank Commission	47,727.00	365,500.00	CFLG National Program	955,813.50
-	Telephone & Communication	688.00		Janak Education Material Centre	192,900.00
11,690.00	Ticket & Courier	10,294.00	72,770.00	Sales of book	24,550.00
14,180.00	Electricity	32,050.00	146,765.00	DDC, Mawanpur	146,765.00
2,175,542.00	Maintenance	571,064.81		Bharatpur cancer Hospital	208,600.00
2,000.00	Transportation	-	252,271.00	DDC, Taplejung	
25,486.00	Training Expenses	-	49,831.13	Medep	
11,500.00	Miscellaneous Expenses	882,239.95			
204,564.00	CFLG National Workshop	107,411.00			
18,841.00	Printing	61,156.00			
48,000.00	Logistic	216,972.00			
113,669.00	Technical Support	-			
101,427.06	Cemid Nepal	86,270.30			
2,253,781.24	Depreciation	1,031,609.86			
10,450,761.46	Excess of income over Expenses	6,417,175.12	10,450,761.46		6,417,175.12



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