

Annual Progress Report 2071/72 (2014/15)



Shrawan, 2072

**Institute of Local Governance Studies
(Inlogos)**
Baneshwor, Kathmandu

Acronyms

B.S.:	Bikram Sambat
CFLG:	Child-Friendly Local Governance
CRC:	Convention on the Rights of Children
DDC:	District Development Committee
DRP:	Disaster Relief Program (DRP)
FY:	Fiscal Year
GoN:	Government of Nepal
Inlogos:	Institute of Local Governance Studies
LB:	Local Body
LBFC:	Local Body Fiscal Commission
LSGA:	Local-Self Governance Act
MCPM:	Minimum Condition and Performance Measurers
MoFALD:	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
PACT:	Project for Agriculture Commercialization and Trade
VDC:	Village Development Committee

Table of Contents

Acronyms	1
1. Introduction.....	3
2. Major Activities.....	3
2.1.Support for Expansion and Strengthening of Child-Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) in Nepal	3
2.2.National Guideline for Health Laboratory Services in Nepal	4
2.3.Study on Cost of Milk Production	4
2.4.Study on Priority Agriculture and Livestock Commodities in Central Development Region	5
2.5.Assessment of Minimum Conditions and Performance Measures (MCPM).....	5
3.Inlogos Departure: Earthquake Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation towards Development of a Model VDC/Municipality from the Lessons of April 25 and May 12, 2015 Earthquakes in Nepal	5
4. Inlogos Meetings	7
4.1. Executive Committee	7
4.2. General Assembly.....	8
5. Income and Expenditure of Inlogos (Rs)	Error! Bookmark not defined.

1. Introduction

Institute of Local Governance Studies (Inlogos), a national-level Non-Governmental Organization, has been serving the country since 2005. Inlogos supports to strengthen the local governance system in Nepal. As a non-government, non-profit and non-political organization, Inlogos has contributed through its professional expertise for several projects and programs in the last 10 years of its establishment. "Happy People: Happy Nation" is our vision. Decentralized local governance for strengthening democracy, efficient service delivery, and sustainable development is our mission and our goal is to promote local democracy through strengthening the local governance system. "Promote democracy, local governance, and sustainable development" is our motto. Major highlights on the Inlogos' functions in the fiscal year 2014/15 (2071/72 B.S.) are described below.

2. Major Activities

2.1. Support for Expansion and Strengthening of Child-Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) in Nepal

The Government of Nepal (GoN) has implemented Child-Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) National Strategy in 2011. The strategy is supposed to facilitate the mainstreaming of the government commitments on child rights issues put forth in the constitution of Nepal. It has observed various acts such as The Local-Self Governance Act (LSGA), the Convention on the Rights of Children (CRC) and other policies, plans and programs of the government in the context of the local governance process. CFLG is a system of governance that provides overall guidance to Local Bodies (LBs) for the institutionalization of child rights issues such as:

i) survival; ii) protection; iii) development; and iv) meaningful participation, in the policy, structure, system, procedure and practice of local bodies. It helps LBs to work in the best interest of children in planning, resource mobilization, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Inlogos has been contributing the Government of Nepal (GoN) for the implementation of National Strategy on Child-Friendly Local Governance (CFLG),

since 2011. Support for expansion and strengthening of CFLG in Nepal is a collaborative approach with the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to support Local Bodies (LBs) implementing CFLG



National Strategy. In the reporting fiscal year 2071/72, we contributed the GoN to launch CFLG throughout the country. Training and orientation program on CFLG, formulation of investment plan for children, CFLG indicator localization, stocktaking of the CFLG adoption process, review, monitoring and technical guidance are the major areas where Inlogos contributed in the reporting FY. Inlogos also provided technical support to local bodies for mainstreaming CFLG in the local governance system and the CFLG declaration process. To this end, the CFLG has been introduced in all 75 districts through orientation on CFLG national strategy to the district level stakeholders, stakeholders signing commitment to promote CFLG, and developing CFLG promotion action plan by the districts. In addition, human resource pool on child-friendly local governance has been developed at central, regional, and district level. The districts, Municipalities, and VDCs have developed investment plan for children, localized CFLG indicators, promoted child participation in the local government decision-making process, supplemented with appropriate facilitating tools. Inlogos contributed in all these process.

2.2. National Guideline for Health Laboratory Services in Nepal

Health-care laboratories play a vital role in uplifting health status of the country's population through evidence-based investigation, case management and prevention of potentially dangerous diseases in the long run. The importance of health care laboratories has remarkably been increased with the escalated trend of emerging and re-emerging diseases spreading beyond the borders of countries and continents.

Establishment of effective and efficient health laboratory system often faces several obstacles associated with clinical and public health needs, inadequate/inappropriate infrastructures, inadequacy of competent human resources, lack of essential equipment and supplies at various laboratory settings. Evidence based medical service is the need of recent health service to improve the quality. In this context, Inlogos has developed national guidelines for health laboratory services in Nepal. The objectives of these guidelines are to (i) strengthen overall health laboratory services in Nepal; (ii) harmonize health laboratory services throughout the country in terms of quality, uniformity and standards; and (ii) establish a regulatory mechanism for licensing, renewal, operation and monitoring and evaluation of health laboratories

2.3. Study on Cost of Milk Production

Inlogos, with the support of National Dairy Development Board Harihabhawon, has carried out a study on the cost of milk production aiming to assess the milk production cost and recommend appropriate price of raw milk to purchase by the processors. The specific cost items considered were the animal, sheds and other infrastructures as fixed costs and breeding, feeding, care, management, disease-management as variable cost for milk production. In addition, the cost for collection and transportation up to the milk collection and chilling center are the cost variables, affecting the price of the raw milk. A total of 276 producers and 150 consumers were selected for this study as a sample- size in the five districts: Kailali, Surkhet, Rupandehi, Sindhupalchok, and Dhankuta. Milk producing farmers were randomly selected from among the members who delivered milk to the selected Milk Producers Cooperatives.

Both qualitative and quantitative methods were applied in this study. Similarly, both primary and secondary information were collected. Before starting the primary information collection from the field, desk study was conducted by reviewing literatures, published and unpublished reports, books about the practice of determining the milk production and milk price in the country, region and across the globe.

2.4. Study on Priority Agriculture and Livestock Commodities in Central Development Region

Because of past investment some of the agricultural products like dairy products, tea, coffee, and livestock feed, honey, food processing, fruits and vegetables have been developed as profitable agricultural businesses areas. Production of such commodities has been prioritized for their commercialization aiming export- promotion and import- substitution. In this context, Inlogos completed a study on the priority agriculture and livestock products in the central development region in support of Nepal Project for Agriculture Commercialization and Trade (PACT), Hariharbhawon. Main objective of this study was to recommend the appropriate mechanism for the development and promotion of prioritized agriculture and livestock commodities in the central development region. Further, the study aimed to assess problems, challenges, and opportunities in these areas and further recommended appropriate measures for solutions. The prevailing laws, directives, strategies, plans, policies, and programs were assessed before suggesting the prioritized commodities for their commercialization, promotion, and replication.

2.5. Assessment of Minimum Conditions and Performance Measures (MCPM)

The Local Bodies (LBs) are the frontline-service providers to address people's needs and demands and thus their role is vital in promoting local governance system in Nepal. The LBs function under the jurisdictions of the Local Self-Governance Act (LSGA), 1999. In line with the LSGA spirit, the GoN has set specific norms and policy guidelines for allocating resources to the LBs based on their work performance. The MoFALD/Local Body Fiscal Commission (LBFC) has developed a system of performance measurement as envisaged by the LSGA and the provisions made through government policies, directives, guidelines, and circulars along with the set of indicators. The LBFC Secretariat under the MoFALD used to carry out MCPM assessment of each LB annually through the national level service providers, which are functioning as independent agencies. Open bidding system has been followed in selecting such agencies. Inlogos, as usual, has appraised the MCPM of some of the LBs, for the reporting period. In the fiscal year 2071/72, Inlogos did MCPM of three DDCs, namely - Sindhupalchok, Dolakha, and Ramachhap.

3. Inlogos New Venture: Earthquake Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation towards Development of a Model VDC/Municipality from the Lessons of April 25 and May 12, 2015 Earthquakes in Nepal

The devastating earthquake of April 25, 2105 will remain in memory of Nepalese people for a long period to come. It is difficult to explain in words how the people were affected by this 7.8 Richter scale earthquake followed by 6.9 magnitudes on April 26 and 7.4 magnitudes in Richter scale on May 12, 2015 and thousands of aftershocks. Nearly 400 aftershocks are above 4 Richter scale magnitudes. Loss of people and property is highly significant. The earthquake victims received rescue and relief support from the different agencies and individuals including the Government of Nepal (GoN), foreigners (government, non-government and individual), development partners, NGOs (international, national, local), private sector, and the people in general.



The entire nation is now receiving a very helpful support and is keenly been observed from various countries of the world and many international agencies. The national organizations like Institute of Local Governance Studies (Inlogos) has decided to come with the people to support the victims and decided on May 08, 2015 to initiate its own Disaster Relief Program (DRP) from its own resources, whatever small be it. We made a commitment to work with a highly affected community and accompanied its reconstruction and long-term revival. Inlogos has always worked very closely with the government mechanisms at both the local and the national level; we have followed that model of functioning in this program as well.

In consultation, coordination, and co-operation with the local administration Inlogos has come up to work in the Gairibisauna Deupur Village Development Committee (VDC) in Kavrepalanchowk (Kavre) district. Inlogos- in coordination and consultation with the local



authority including the VDC, socio-political leaders, teachers, and the citizens in Gairibisauna Deupur VDC- has selected 66 families, highly affected by the earthquake. They are economically poor and socially deprived & marginalized people. Majority of them belongs to the backward dalit community. They were provided roofing materials in two lots. The first lot was distributed on May 26, 2015 for 31 families with 209 family members in ward no 1 and the second lot was distributed on July 3, 2015 for 30 families with 174 family members in ward number 2 and 9 (list of people benefitted is given in annex 1). One impressive and

cooperative attitude that the people were enshrined in this VDC is that they shared a spare part of support they got from Inlogos and distributed it to six more families who were missing from the list. Mr. Sabmhu Lal B.K. said, "It is our humanitarian ethics to support the people who are in sorrow, we spare a few that the others find- great". Like this, 410 people in 67 families in ward no 1, 2, and 9 benefitted from the Inlogos relief materials.

Materials Distributed:

The following materials were distributed to the selected families:

- 26SWG RMC GCI Sheet 6 Ft. 30 Bundle (12 pieces in a bundle) + 12 Ft. 92 Bundle (6 piece in a bundle) = Total 122 Bundle (distributed two bundles to a family).
- G.I. Wire 183 KGs (3 kgs to a family)
- Roof Nail 122 KGs (2 kgs to a family)
- Pitch washer 122 packets (2 packets to a family)
- Plain Sheet 30 MM 4X8, 61 sheet (1 sheet to a family)



The Inlogos' Vice-Chairperson, Treasurer, and Director in presence of VDC officials, local political party leaders, social leaders, teachers, and the citizens in this VDC distributed the materials. The people received the materials by signing the receipt of receiving the materials.

4. Inlogos' Meetings:

4.1. Executive Committee

In general, Inlogos Executive Committee meets once in every two months, but the committee has conducted its meeting for nine times during the reporting fiscal year. The executive committee meeting is organized to share/review the performance status of the organization, to follow the general assembly's decisions, to make necessary policy and executive decisions, and to address the emergency cases.



4.2. General Assembly

Inlogos organized its tenth general assembly meeting on Kartik 29, 2071 (November 15, 2014), Saturday. Out of the total 36 members, 28 (78%) were present in the meeting. The meeting discussed in depth and granted approval for the Inlogos' annual progress report of FY 2070/71 and annual plan and program for FY 2071/72 presented by the Secretary Mr. Binod Prasad Dhakal on behalf of the Executive Chairperson Mr. Khem Raj Nepal. Accordingly, the meeting approved the annual audit report and the detail budget proposal for the FY 2071/72 presented by the Treasurer Mr. Bansidhar Ghimire.

As per the Inlogos statute, the general assembly elected the new executive committee for the next three years. The new executive committee is comprised as:

Mr. Birendra Bahadur Deoja:	Executive Chairperson
Mr. Bansidhar Ghimire:	Vice-Chairperson
Mr. Suryasaran Regmi:	Treasurer
Ms. Padma Mohani Mathema:	Member
Mr. Rabindra Nath Adhikary:	Member
Mr. Bal Prasad Shrestha:	Member
Ms. Krishna Karkee:	Member
Mr. Khem Raj Nepal:	Member (by position as outgoing chairperson)
Mr. Binod Prasad Dhakal:	Secretary (by position as Director)

