

Annual Report

17th July 2010 to 16th July 2011

A woman wearing a purple headscarf, a dark jacket, and multiple yellow necklaces is sitting in a field of lush green leafy plants. She has a nose ring and is looking directly at the camera.

KIRDARC

...together for social justice

**Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Center
KIRDARC Nepal**

Vision: KIRDARC envisions a just and prosperous Karnali region with people having access to and ownership over resources and opportunities.

Mission: To this end, KIRDARC strives to enable Karnali people to claim and exercise their fundamental human rights principles, including the right against poverty and neglect, by way of educating, organizing and mobilizing the people themselves in human rights promoting actions; research and evidence-based policy advocacy; and just and judicious resource mobilization in the region.

Objectives:

1. To improve the human rights situation of Karnali people in relation to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;
2. To promote democratic practices in the workings of all institutions and organisations in the region, and create capacity for peaceful social transformation; and
3. To improve livelihoods and employment opportunities of the Karnali people through improved basic public services and humanitarian assistance

KIRDARC Coverage by number of VDCs		
District	Total VDCs	Working VDCs
Dolpa	23	18
Humla	27	22
Jumla	30	22
Kalikot	30	30
Mugu	24	14
Total in Karnali	134	106
Surkhet	50	3



Foreword

From Chairperson's desk

It is my pleasure to present the Annual Report of the fiscal year 2010/11 of KIRDARC Nepal. The report documents accounts of progresses and interventions in brief. We pushed our first stride for the development of people living in mid west region of Nepal since its establishment in 1999. Through these years, KIRDARC has expanded its focal areas of intervention and developed its stature as a lead organization in rural development in diversified issues/sectors with the support from the communities and the local government bodies and development partners.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to our development partners: government bodies, donor agencies, communities and the individuals for their continued supports and cooperation to bring the desired changes in the lives and livelihoods of rural people in Midwest Region.

Kushendra Mahat
Chairperson

From Director's desk

This Annual report gives a summary of the significant highlights of the activities and achievements of KIRDARC Nepal. Year 2010/11 has been fruitful for our organization. We have extended our working areas beyond Karnali zone and we hope the experience will prove helpful for our future endeavors.

I would like to extend our heartfelt gratitude towards the staffs of KIRDARC Nepal working at field, district and regional and at the central level for their hard works and making things happen as per plans working with communities, local government bodies and development partners.

I am grateful towards all the stakeholders for their contributions for having trust and patience in achieving the goals and objectives of the institution.

Min Bahadur Shahi
Executive Director

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KIRDARC Striving to Enable Karnali People

KIRDARC Nepal has long been engaged in the promotion and protection of all human rights since its establishment in 1999. KIRDARC Nepal had already implemented its five year strategy plan 2006-2010. However, with the changed condition of overall socio-political situation, power equation both at national and grass-roots levels after CA election in April 2008, the current Strategic Operation Plan (StOP) 2009-2013 has been formulated analyzing the strengths, gaps, opportunities and challenges in the context of Karnali region.

KIRDARC Nepal has been working to achieve following six outputs:

Output 1: Human rights situation in Karnali region monitored documented and disseminated;

Output 2: : Access to quality school education promoted, and youths empowered and engaged as catalysts for social transformation;

Output 3: Advocacy and campaigns launched at all levels to establish economic, social and cultural rights as fundamental entitlements, and to promote people's access to basic services, such as safe drinking water, health, sanitation, employment and livelihood opportunities, as their human rights in order to improve the overall condition of the people of Karnali;

Output 4: Community institutions and groups strengthened to promote democratic practices at the local level;

Output 5: Plural media (print and electronic) strengthened and mobilized to secure freedom of expression and promote right to information; and

Output 6: Communities and local level institutions strengthened to enhance resilience of communities to natural disasters and climate change impacts

KIRDARC Nepal has strategic partnership with Danida HUGOU, Action Aid Nepal, CCO/Canada Fund, Peace Direct, Practical Action, Mission East and Save the Children International for implementation of its StOP along with the funding from other partners and donors viz. CARE Nepal, European Commission, Poverty Alleviation Fund, PRAGYA, Stromme Foundation, SNV Nepal, UNICEF and WINROCK International and with the government and private sector.

During this period, KIRDARC Nepal extended its programme in Surkhet district along with five districts of Karnali (Humla, Jumla, Mugu, Dolpa and Kalikot).

This report covers highlights of the major achievements related to different outputs.

Output 1: Human rights situation in Karnali monitored, documented and disseminated



Birth Registration Campaign in Karnali: UBR in 11 VDCs

Government of Nepal has provisioned NPR 200 for every two children (under 5 years) of a mother as allowance to cover nutrition related needs. As most of the parents are unaware of this provision, there was a very high possibility of not claiming such provision. KIRDARC with support of UNICEF initiated complementary program to support GoN's child grant program by creating awareness among right holders to claim their entitlements. The programme created massive awareness and education about social protection, birth registration and child nutrition in the remotest people of Karnali. It created environment to VDC secretary to be present in the villages. The information regarding the procedural requirements and the benefits from child grant program reached in 134 VDCs, declared 11 VDC Universal Birth Registration (UBR). KIRDARC facilitated to establish District Resource Groups (DRGs), District Child Grant Monitoring Committees (DCGMCs)... Most importantly, all children who received child grants have now received birth registration certification either during camps and or before grant distribution.

As human rights violations and abuses are rampant and there is lack of respect over human rights among state actors, interventions were made to institutionalize the monitoring and reporting of the human rights situation on the basis of international human rights standards and national laws leading to influencing state and other concerned parties to ensure their obligation to respect and protect human rights. To improve the situation, KIRDARC has accomplished the following major actions:

- 227 community members, youths and human rights defenders trained and informed on human rights including development project and 104 are engaged in human rights situation monitoring and implementing development projects. (Dolpa-75, Humla-21, Jumla-30, Kalikot-77 and Mugu-24)
- 17 cases (Jumla-6, Mugu-5, Dolpa-1, Kalikot-3 and Humla-2) of human rights violation in 5 districts of Karnali documented. The type of cases are killing-1, detained-1, rape attempt-4, beating-2, domestic violence-2, bombing-3, political fight-2, child marriage-1 and looting-1. Out of them 7 cases (Mugu-1, Dolpa-1, Kalikot-4 and Humla-2) forwarded to NHRC regional office.
- 591 community groups are empowered and mobilized to claim their rights at local level: child club (262), youth club (107), women group/Peace Promotion Center (121), cooperative (2), users/farmer's group (59), HRPG (40). Child clubs are mobilized for protection and promotion of child rights, birth registration, enrolment campaigns
- and participation in SMC meeting. Women and youth groups are mobilized against social discrimination, domestic violence, child marriage. All groups are mobilized in the process of declaring Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages/ VDCs, Universal Birth Registration (UBR), anti child marriage campaign.
- 5 DHRN received institutional development supports for conducting regular meetings, celebration of Human Rights related days, trainings and coaching. As a result, they have been engaging in Human Rights monitoring, conducting social audit and hearings at district level and participating in human rights related meetings and workshops.

बालविवाह रोक्ने जुक्ति

बाल तथा युवा क्लबको सिफारिस आवश्यक

जीवन सेजुवाल

गमगढी, २४ फागुन : उमेर पुगेका युवायुवतीलाई विवाहबन्धनमा बाँध्न स्वयं आफ्नै र परिवारको मन्जुरी आवश्यक पर्छ। तर, विवाह गर्नकै लागि क्लबबाट सिफारिस लिनुपर्छ भन्दा सायद आश्चर्य लाग्न सक्छ। क्लबबाट सिफारिस लिनुपर्छ भन्दा सायद विवाहको तयारी गरिरहेका परिवार झनै आश्चर्यमा पर्न सक्छन्।

मुगु जिल्लाका ६ गाविसमा अब यस्तै हुने भएको छ। यी गाविसका उमेर पुगेका र विवाहको तयारी गरिरहेका युवायुवतीले अब स्थानीय बाल तथा युवा क्लबको सिफारिस लिनुपर्ने भएको छ।

यस्तो नियम लागू गर्न कसैले दबाव भने पक्कै दिएका होइनन्। स्वयं स्थानीय बासिन्दाकै यो नियम लागू बाध्य

यदि कोहीकसैले लुकिछिपी विवाह गरे वा स्वयं गरे तलबद्वारा सम्बन्धित निकायमा मुद्दा दर्ता गर्ने चेतावनीसहितको सूचना प्रसार गरिएको छ।

हुनुपरेको कर्णाली एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास तथा अनुसन्धान केन्द्र (किडाँक) मुगुका कार्यक्रम संयोजक उब्जान शाही बताउँछन्। 'यो गाविसमा बालविवाह गर्ने प्रचलन अन्त्य गर्न यस्तो नियम बनाइएको हो', उनले स्पष्ट पार्दै भने।

सेभ द चिल्ड्रेनको आर्थिक सहयोग र किडाँक नेपाल मुगुको प्राविधिक सहयोगमा गठित गाउँस्तरीय बाल तथा युवा क्लब सदरमुकाम गमगढीआसपासका श्रीनगर, कार्काँवाडा, पिना, रोवा, रुगा र राय गाविसमा यो

अभियान थालेका छन्। 'यो अभियानले केही हदसम्म बालविवाह रोक्ने हामीले विश्वास लिएका छौं', संयोजक शाहीले भने।

जिल्लामा बालविवाह गर्नेको संख्या बढ्न थालेपछि ती गाविसमा स्थानीय बाल तथा युवा क्लबमार्फत बालविवाह रोक्नका लागि चेतनामूलक कार्यक्रमसहित यस्तो अभियान थालिएको शाही बताउँछन्। मुगु जिल्लामा वार्षिक २० देखि २५ जति बालविवाह हुने गरेको तथ्यांकले देखाएको शाहीले जानकारी

दिए। 'यो अवस्था एकदमै विकराल हो', उनो भन्छन्, 'बालविवाह रोक्न सरोकारवाला निकायले चेतनामूलक तथा रोकथामका कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गरेको पाइएको छैन, यसले झन् बालविवाहलाई बढावा दिएको छ।'

स्थानीय क्लबलाई सक्रिय बनाएपछि हिजोआज गाउँघरमा विवाह गर्नुपरे वा केटी मान्नुपरेमा केटा र केटी दुवै पक्षका अभिभावक क्लबमा पुग्ने गरेका छन्। क्लबले केटा र केटीको उमेर १८ वर्ष नापेको प्रमाण देखाएमात्र विवाहका लागि सिफारिस दिने गरेको दिगो एकीकृत ग्रामीण युवा क्लब पिनाका अध्यक्ष सूर्यबहादुर शाहीले बताए।

'यदि कोहीकसैले लुकिछिपी विवाह गरे वा स्वयं गरे क्लबद्वारा सम्बन्धित निकायमा मुद्दा दर्ता गर्ने चेतावनीसहितको सूचना गरिएको छ', उनले भने।

Output 2: Access to quality school education promoted, and youths empowered and engaged in income generating schemes locally



Quality ECDs are increasing school enrolment in Karnali

KIRDARC supported 346 ECD centers by conducting training to ECDMC, ECD facilitators, parental education and ECD materials where 9691 children (girls-3090, disabilities-234, janajati-303, dalit-2383) participated in ECD and trained 768 ECD facilitators in 40VDCs out of 134 VDCs of Karnali region. Tirpurakot ECD is one, running at Syada village in Humla in the village constructed building. Community people are happy as their children are looking clean, healthy and clever enough than before. Palchhiri Buda is a facilitator and says, "Children start playing and doing actions as soon as they arrive in the class, and all ECD graduates children of previous year are enrolled in the schools."

An ECD being near to district head quarter of Kalikot is running with only few children. Facilitator, Krishna Shahi is worried and tired of telling parents to send their children to school. One day, a meeting was facilitated by KIRDARC and in consensus started Lauri (Stick) system that stick to be handover to the parent who is not sending their children in ECD. In the society, having stick means matter of shame that not being responsible. After some days, the number of children increased that also effect on sending elder children to school.

In general, all people of Karnali region are historically deprived of their basic right to education. The disadvantaged groups, especially the girls, and Dalits, Janajati and other minority children are in a worse situation. The major contributing factors are poor educational infrastructure, ineffective monitoring, lack of accountability on the part of key actors and geographical remoteness including unorganized civil society organizations and inadequate pressure on local and national governments. All this has created a mass of unemployed and frustrated youths whose potentials have not been tapped for the utility of development initiatives and social transformation. To improve the situation, KIRDARC has accomplished the following major actions:

- Improved quality education with inclusive participation in the schools through child friendly school environment practicing code of conduct in 74 schools, conducting 37 trainings to 768 ECD facilitators and school teachers and SMC members
- Education materials were supported to 222 vulnerable children and 135 vulnerable youths. 797 marginalized youths (50% girls) have increased access to education opportunities through 40 AEP/OSC classes.
- Increased access to out of school children conducting 40 AEP classes and 14 catch up classes.
- 58 schools declared 100 % enrolment and 11 VDC declared Universal Birth Registration .
- Supported for infrastructure development in schools (18 classroom management, 20 furniture, 1 roofing, 7 toilet, 3 library and 6 drinking water supply) and one 6 roomed building in partnership with NCELL under corporate social responsibility.
- Provided technical support on completing government initiated school infrastructure development under SSRP (three 4 roomed Buildings, Thirty 2 roomed Buildings, 118 schools for Rehabilitation programme, 80 Girls Toilet and 72 toilet & W/S) for which government had disbursed a total of NPR 72,800,000 to school communities.
- Promoted and protected child rights at local level conducting 18 trainings on child rights, child club and network management, child rights advocacy, child protection and child club participated in 40 campaigns, 10 interactions and 12 social dramas.
- Conducted 5 VDC level interactions on child protection system, 2 district level interactions on lobbying with duty bearers, 4 VDC level orientations to religious leader/school head teachers, political leaders and VDC staff about child marriage.
- Youth empowered and engaged in income generating through training to 349 youth and 25 Child Club members on life skills and 148 youths on vocational training (computer-27, housekeeping-4, house wiring-13, cook-22, poultry-37, fruit and agri-production-21, plumbing-11, cutting swing-4, painting-4, mobile repair-2, hair cutting-3) of which 81 are engaged in self employment.
- Conducted 106 education for income generation classes (9 months) and 2194 people (252Male:1942Female) participated. 399 youths received IG related trainings (Vocational -148, computer-16, micro interprise-235). Among them 188 vulnerable youths have received IG support. 112 of the employed youth have additional income of NRs.36, 000/- annually per individual.
- Enhanced the capacity of local organisation by establishing partnership with 12 local NGO (Jumla -3, Mugu -4, Kalikot -2, Dolpa -2, Humla -1), with 34 child clubs (Mugu -15, Kalikot -5, Jumla -6, Humla -3, Dolpa -3) and with youth Clubs in implementing programs/ activities.



Output 3: Advocacy and campaigns launched at all levels to establish economic, social and cultural rights as fundamental entitlements, and to promote people's access to basic services, such as safe drinking water, health, sanitation, employment and livelihood opportunities, as their human rights in order to improve the overall condition of the people of Karnali



Let us learn from Parilal

Pari Lal Neupane is a model farmer as well as a Local Resource Person from Sipkhana -5, Kalikot. Previously, he had no regular source of income to manage his family. He received 30 days LRP training and equipped with sprayer, sprinklers, Hajari, loose pipes with the worth of NRs 11,000 and NRs 5,000 of his own money. He started a nursery of onion, tomato, cauliflowers, cabbage, cardamom etc crops nearby his house. He is earning NRs 12,000 to 15,000 per month, and living with 6 members family happily. Parilal's socio-economic status has increased significantly. He was encouraged after winning the prize on agri-exhibition organized by District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) of Kalikot. Community people are getting technical services for crop management. He says, "I am serving as a village agriculture worker helping farmers by providing seeds, technologies and needful advices. I don't have other source of income except vegetable farming by which I am pulling expenses required for children's schooling, daily household expenditure."

People are living with restricted access to basic services which are further embedded with food shortage, widespread unemployment and limited livelihood opportunities. Appropriate interventions such as advocacy, lobby and campaigns support are conducted to influence policies, decisions and actions aimed at linking regional issues with the national priorities to establish development as basic human rights and to establish Karnali issue as national priority including small scale service delivery provisions. To improve the situation, KIRDARC has accomplished the following major actions:

- Influenced and sensitized the policy makers and stakeholders on the issue of Food Security organizing two national levels workshops through Karnali Kachahari
- Declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) in 102 cluster and 16 VDCs
- Ensured right to safe drinking water and health and hygiene at local level organizing 302 community level awareness and advocacy campaigns
- Conducted 10 health and hygiene training for health and hygiene groups and trained 81 trainers

(Male-50:Female-31), 67 traditional healers and 108 FCHVs in Humla district

- Improved the 4 birthing center in Humla, Mugu, Dolpa and Kalikot through the support of furniture, drinking water supply (DWS), delivery equipments
- Identified the situation of vulnerable farmers in Humla and Mugu by conducting 60 participatory need and vulnerability assessment of farmer's group
- Fulfilled the needs of vulnerable groups by organizing trainings to 60 groups on different Income Generation opportunities (commercial spice production-6, poly house construction-40, nutrition education-10, sustainable NTFP harvesting-2) in Humla and Mugu
- Organized series of capacity building trainings to community groups (collection center group training-4, market planning training-2, micro irrigation system development training-6, establishing agro-vets-4 person, local resource persons training-7 person)
- Provided vocational training to 171 (both farm and off-farm) and IG support to 20 youths to start micro

enterprises and those 20 youths have earned NRs. 201,100/- annually.

- Increased access to basic services and market through alternative transport facilities by constructing 1 Tuin and 1 gravity rope way
- For sustainable alternative transportation two cooperative formed, trained and registered 2 in Kalikot
- Community groups were strengthened by conducting 3 trainings on capacity need assessment of village producers/ marketing groups, 2 cooperative management trainings, 47 rights based approach training including social inclusion and public audit, 5 ToT on management of Peace Promotion Center and trained 6 government agriculture technician on organic agriculture technologies
- Conducted 88 Peace Promotion Center (PPC) classes with 2,244 participants, 75 PPC conducted 87 social action initiatives focused on human rights (CLTS-37, Gender based violence-25, Caste based discrimination-14, Domestic violence-6, Labor wages discrimination-5)



Output 4: Community institutions & groups strengthened to promote democratic practices at the local level



Controlled Open corruption in NTC recharge card selling

After the public hearing, the high charging to customer in selling of recharge cards of mobile phone in Dolpa district has been stopped. In financial support of KIRDARC, District Human Rights Network (DHRN) and Nepal Federation of Journalist (NFJ) of Dolpa conducted the public hearing in participation of District Chamber of Commerce (DCC), District Administration Office (DAO), District Development Committee (DDC), political leaders and other CSOs. But after some months same issue raised again, a recharge card worth Rs 100 has been sold at Nrs 120, mentioning various reasons. DHRN and active CSOs came forward and the public hearing was again conducted and commitment was again made by concerned authorities DCC and DAO. And finally the situation is normal these days charging actual price to mobile recharging cards.

Lack of awareness of democratic practice amongst community people, poor service delivery systems, weak governance and continued discrimination based on gender, caste, ethnicity and geographical remoteness have contributed to violence of various kinds, including denial and deprivation of basic rights and services. These problems should be addressed with utmost priority in order to promote peaceful ways of dispute handling and democratic values in Karnali region. To improve the situation, KIRDARC has accomplished the following major actions:

- Influenced for promotion of good governance by

conducting 215 public hearing relating to government agencies, local government and schools and 187 social audit

- Increased access to basic services from local government by taking 45 community level initiatives through different groups/ clubs (education-19, agriculture-3, protection-13, health-6, water-sanitation-3 and other-1)
- Increased participation of excluded groups in local level decision making position in forums (SMC, WSUC, FUC) in promoting democratic practices 768 women (Dolpa-123, Humla-168, Jumla-95,

Kalkot-99 and Mugu 283), 628 dalits

- Conducted 11 events of collaboration/ coordination meetings with local peace committee and district stakeholders-DPAC (Kalikot-3, Jumla-3, Mugu-2 and Dolpa-3) to bring the synergy among leading key stakeholders and to avoid duplication and lead to resource sharing among stakeholders.
- Conducted 12 events of training on Human Rights, good governance, democratic values and principle, mediation, leadership development and management for HRDs, HRPG members, Youth Club members.



Output 5: Plural media (print and electronic) strengthened to secure freedom of expression and promote right to information



Radio programme –paved the way from shed to home of Rughu

Rughu Simkhada lives at Sipkahana VDC of Kalikot says, "We listen to radio Naya Karnali. It is entertaining and informative." Common issues of women: Eliminating Chhaupadi system is a radio programme broadcasts every Wednesday morning by Radio Naya Karnali. Like Rughu, her family also listens to the programme. They have now understood the importance of proper care, cleanliness and nutrition required during women's menstruation periods.

Rughu shares that she now stays home during her menstruation period - not in cattle sheds. Her husband and children look after her well, yet they have not faced the wrath of deities for letting traditionally so-called impure person in their home. Rughu discourages her daughter and in-laws to shelter in cow-sheds. 'It is not safe to stay in the cattle sheds; untimely death due to snake bites, diseases, physical harassment etc are few which can occur' alerts Rughu. Women of Sipkhana listen to the radio whenever they have time - and while gathering fire wood, fodders, fetching water they talk and share the messages jingled by the radio. Chhaupadi system is a social evil, the radio programme intends to support KIRDARC's goal in eliminating such social problems.

Information is the greatest enabler of the change. However, the grassroots people of Nepal, in the current prevailing situation in the country, are deprived of basic information and thus are unable to find effective ways to express their concerns and participate in decision making processes. Media promotion is, thus, very necessary to empower the people, especially in rural communities, by sharing relevant information and encouraging them to participate in social and political processes around them. Media partnership should get high priority for protection and promotion of human rights. To improve the situation, KIRDARC initiated the establishment of 2 community radios in Jumla and Kalikot. To increase the outreach of radios and increase access of community to information, KIRDARC has accomplished the following major actions:

- 3,019 awareness related programmes produced and broadcasted through FM radio in 2 districts and approx. 206,000 people reached by radio programmes. (57% of estimated population of Karnali, 2011)
- Produced and broadcasted 247 episodes (Jumla-141, Humla-64 and Kalikot-42) of radio programmes focused on education, sanitation, hygiene related awareness program through radio

- Produced and broadcasted 159 episodes of radio programme on human rights, gender and social inclusion (Jumla-77, Kalikot-42 and Humla-42)
- Produced and broadcasted 30 episodes of radio programmes focused on

- disaster risks reduction
- Radio programmes were produced and broadcasted from Radio Karnali, Jumla in partnership with 10 schools, 18 Village Development Committees, 6 INGOs, 9 NGOs and 10 line agencies



स्याउ छ, सडक छैन

० तुलाखण पाण्डे

कालीकोट आएको हेलिकप्टरले प्रति केजी सामानको दुवानी भाडा रु १ सय र प्रति यात्रुबाट १० हजार रूपैयाँ असुन्यो। यतिका पैसा निरेर कालीकोटको दुखी अनुहार कहाँ पुग्न सक्छ? स्याउले कहाँ पाउंछ बजार? विक्री नभएका स्याउबाट किसानहरू रकबी बनाउंछन्। कोही साइडर र चाना काट्छन्। केहीले जुस, जाम, जेली पनि बनाउन थालेका छन्।

कर्णाली अञ्चल विशेष कृषि विकास आयोजना अन्तर्गत डेढ लाख स्याउका बायोका ९ वर्षअघि रोपिएका थिए। ती बाटोले फल दिन थालेपछि कर्णाली अञ्चलमै सबैभन्दा बढी स्याउ उत्पादन कालीकोटमा हुन थालेको छ। यसपालि यहाँ फलेका स्याउको कुल परिमाण ४ हजार मेट्रिकटन भएको जिल्ला कृषि विकास कार्यालयको अनुमान छ। अरिना नपरको भए कम्तीमा १४ हजार मेट्रिक टन त जसै गरे पनि हुन्थ्यो भन्नुपर्ने यसका विज्ञ।

फोहोन्थत महादेव उमाथिले लगाएको ३ हजार स्याउका विरुवाले बजार पाएको भए जति उन्नति भइसक्यो। दानाको एक रूपैयाँमा बेचेर पनि बिद्यालयले दुई लाखको सोला, कम्प्युटर र मिडियो खरिद गर्न सकिने छ। दुई जना निजी स्रोतमा शिक्षक पनि भर्ना गरेको छ। यी स्याउ कुहिएर जानु नदिन फोहोमहादेवमा फ्याक्ट्री रोप-वे बन्दै छ। यो सडककै अलपत्र परेन भने आफ्ना स्याउले बढी दाम पाउने कल्पनाले किसानहरू चुसी छन्। बाह्य शक्तिको प्रयोग नगरी घिनीबाट चलाउन सकिने यो प्रविधि कर्णालीका लागि नयाँ हो। फोहोमहादेवमा जिल्लाकै सर्वाधिक बढी स्याउ उत्पादन हुन्छ।

रोप-वे निर्माणका लागि युरोपियन युनियन र प्राक्टिकल एक्सन नेपालको आर्थिक सहयोगमा कर्णाली एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास तथा अनुसन्धान केन्द्र (किडाके) कालीकोटले काम थालेको छ। कार्यक्रमका संयोजक मिलन थापाका अनुसार वन लागेको रोप-वेमा एक पटकमा माथिबाट ९० केजी र तलबाट ३० केजी सामान औसतपसार् गर्न मिल्छ।

सडक। कर्णालीका धेरै सपनामध्ये यो एउटा हो र जेठो पनि। सपना त सपने हो, त्यो के पूरा हुन्यो र! कर्णाली राजमार्ग बन्ने हल्ला कहिल्यै सत्य भएन। तर त्यही हल्लाका भरमा ९ वर्षअघि जुम्ला र कालीकोटका किसानले बारीमा रोपेको स्याउ चाँडै एउटा बिफाउने सत्व भइदिएको छ। फल थालेको २ वर्षमा पनि यबले बजार नपाउंदा किसानको निशार अत्यासले उमै पनि खुम्चिन पुग्यो।

'सडक बन्दै छ, चामल बोकेर आएका गाडीमा स्याउ भरेर पठाउंदा भनेर बेत, पाखो जतातले स्याउबेती गयौं, फोहोमहादेव ७ का ददीसिंह काकी भन्छन् 'सडक नाम मात्रको बन्यो, गाडी चल्ने बन्न सकेन।' साँघुरो र अण्डपारो बाटोमा ट्याक्टरमा स्याउ दुवानी गर्न नसकिने उनको अनुभव छ। 'जबरजस्ती लगे दाग लागेर बजारमा विक्री नै हुँदैन,' उनले भने।

त्यही ट्याक्टर पनि साउन पहिलो सातोदेखिको पहिरोले चल्न छाडिसकेको छ। सरकारले कर्णालीमा सडक पुगेको हल्ला गरे पनि कर्णालीबासीका सास्ती उस्तै छन्। सुर्खेतबाट ५/६ दिनको पैदल हिंडेर कालीकोट पुग्नभन्ने बाध्यता छ। विरामी परे त मृत्युवरणबाहेक उपाय छैन।

निर्माण सुरु भएको डेढ दशकपछि बल्लतल्ल जुम्लासम्म ट्याक्टर चले बाटोको टुप्पाक खुले पनि भरपटो छैन। अण्डपारो बाटोकै कारण दुई वर्षमा ७१ बटा दुर्घटना भइसकेका छन्। केही ठेकेदारले सुर्खेत, नेपालगन्जबाटै क्राईटिभ बोकेर भिनी टाटामा दुवानी गरेका स्याउ सस्तोमा किनेर महँगोमा बेचिरहेका छन्।

'महँगो भनेपछि किन्दै किन्दैन, सस्तोमा दिने पन्यो,' राचुलीका धनकृष्ण कोइरालाले सुनाए। सस्तोमा दिँदा पनि सबै स्याउ विक्री नभएको गुनासो गर्ने उनीसँग कुनै विकल्प पनि छैन।

गाउँमा स्याउ कुहिनछन्, सदरमुकाममा रु

याउको अभाव छ भन्छन् जिल्ला कृषि विकास कार्यालयका प्राविधिक कलबहादुर राई। 'मान्छे १० रूपैयाँ दानामा स्याउ विक्री भइरहेको छ,' उनले भने।

कर्णाली अञ्चलमै बढी स्याउ उत्पादन हुने ठाउँमा पनि यति महँगोमा स्याउ विक्रि भन्दा कतिनाई अचम्म पनि लाग्छ। तर भएको यही छ।

गाउँमा दानाको एउ/दुई रूपैयाँमा फालाफाल पाइने स्याउबाट फाइदा हुने देखेर कतिपय व्यापारीले बोकेर पनि दुवानी गरिरहेका छन्। महादेवबाट ४ दिनसम्म पिट्युमा स्याउ बोकेर मान्छे पुर्‍याएका सर्जन देवकोटा त्यसैमध्यका हुन्।

'यता आएर दस रूपैयाँ नलिए त खर्च पनि उठ्दैन,' उनले आफ्ना पनि बाध्यता छन् नि भन्दै सुनाए। बल्लतल्ल बनेको एकसर्रो बाटो पनि अजीर्णले खलिएको रोगीजस्तो देखिन्छ, हेर्दै दिक्कलाय्दो। पहिरोले दैलेख र कालीकोटका दर्जनौं ठाउँमा कर्णाली राजमार्ग ठप्प छ। सुर्खेतबाट कहिलेकाही जाने हेलिकप्टरलाई भाडा तिर्ने सक्ने यहाँका बासिन्दाको गच्छे छैन। फोहो हेलिकप्टरको भाडाको कुनै ठेगान हुँदैन, जति पनि पर्ने सक्छ। जस्तो कि गएको साउन ३१ गते व्यापारीको सामान बोकेर सुर्खेतबाट



Output 6: Communities and local level institutions strengthened to enhance resilience of communities to natural disasters and climate change impacts

Reshaped Bogati Village of Humla

High mountain region with mountainous social and cultural practices, Bogati village had many more malpractices. "Traditional Healer is all in all while people were sick. Open defecation, simply cleaning dishes and keep on sun light after meal, no water giving to dehydration patient but giving plain bread with chilies and salt, not eating vegetable, eating fruits without washing, no hand washing before meal are some of common the practices", recall Amaral Buda, a local inhabitant.

Now the village has no such malpractices and villagers are happy enough from this and grateful to Mission East and KIRDARC Nepal for coming and accepting their demand in assisting to change their village. The village is declared No Open Defecation on 20th March 2011. The village has the policy of reward of Rs 100/- to those who inform outside feces/defecation and fine of Rs 200/- for outside defecating person. Every house have toilet and people who had the habit of making stool outside has been changed, they cannot defecate outside the toilet these days. As a result when they go to relative's home far at other village, face problem in using toilet as there are no toilets.

Proper waste management in and out of home is made. All the people are aware of water borne diseases like stomachache, dysentery, and diarrhea. People go to health center in spite of visiting traditional healers and result low death rate and disease sufferings. Dishes are well cleaned and managed in cupboard and eating and drinking stuffs are well covered. Hand washing before eating something, regular nail cutting, bathing, cloth washing, daily combing, and tooth brushing practices are observed in general.



Karnali region is highly vulnerable to natural disasters and epidemics. Moreover, the increasing impact of climate change is affecting poor and ultra-poor people discriminately in intense manner. To be prepared for the worst, KIRDARC feels the need for improving current systems and practices of responding to disasters and climate change impacts by enacting disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation programs and by mainstreaming DRR and CCA issues in ongoing and upcoming projects. To improve the situation, KIRDARC has accomplished the following major actions:

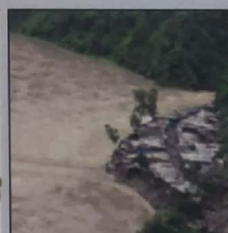
- Prepared risk and vulnerability assessment and report of 17 VDCs (Humla-6, Kalikot-5 and Mugu-6) and shared with VDCs
- 3 districts (Dolpa, Humla and Kalikot) and 13 VDCs (Mugu-2, Humla-6 and Kalikot-5) have Emergency Preparedness Plan in place
- 182 disaster victims were assisted with immediate response (Humla-7, Jumla-1, Kalikot-5 and Mugu-169)
- Organized 5 events (1 in each district) of joint monitoring visits together with district stakeholders focused on WaSH interventions
- Organized 5 events of training for 108 local volunteers (FCHVs, NRCS, teachers) on WASH preventive campaign and promotion

- 25 existing sanitation committee (1 in each VDCs) mobilized for creating awareness on safe disposal of excreta and waste (solid, waste water)
- 12,000 households received emergency hygiene supplies with demonstration of water purification techniques, ORS preparation and hand washing by FCHV volunteers
- Disaster mitigation works (especially gabion works, tree plantation) with majority

of bio-engineering component constructed in 11 villages of Humla district

- 6 events of VDC level DRR training conducted in Humla
- Conducted 5 events of VDC level DRR training (1 in each VDC of Humla) and trained 13 community groups
- A preliminary draft toolkit for DRR Mainstreaming was finalized and published for internal use. It is under field test (WASH and Food Security) projects.

विपद् पूर्वतयारी तथा प्रतिकार्य योजना - २०६८ कालीकोट



जिल्ला विपद् व्यवस्थापन समिति, कालीकोट

How KIRDARC is Working?

KIRDARC has been using following strategies for the implementation of AWAB:

Human rights monitoring and campaigning:

Human rights monitoring and campaigning constitutes a major strategy of KIRDARC. Human rights monitoring exclusively of Karnali region, and includes the monitoring of the status of both the civil and political rights including social, economic and cultural rights. On the basis of monitoring, appropriate campaigns has been designed to address the situation, including reporting the cases to the National Human Rights Commission and even to courts as necessary for immediate intervention and remedy. Concerned international agencies were also kept informed of the human rights situation in Karnali region.

Capacity building of local change agents:

A series of education and awareness programmes has been conducted to

build the capacity of local groups and communities. Such programmes include organized training and workshops, informal sharing and interactions and inter-community exchanges. The content of such programmes include human rights (including the right to development), public accountability, democratic practices and constructive conflict handling. The primary target group of the capacity building measures are local NGOs/CBOs, local teachers and community elders who have commitment to and potential for organizing and educating people in the communities. The capacity building measures also targeted local governments and service providing institutions so that they are able to act without prejudice, favoritism and undue influence.

Networking and alliance building:

KIRDARC is making broader partnership and networking with local CBOs/NGOs, local government agencies and INGOs

for creating synergistic collaboration in achieving the goal of improving human rights situation in Karnali region. KIRDARC has been strengthening its networks with media to inform, educate and empower community, as Media, especially the radio, plays an effective role to help people build ideas and opinions, and mobilize them in rural communities.

Policy advocacy and lobby:

Policy advocacy and lobby are organized at various levels and with a variety of actors to influence pro-people policy formulation, reformulation and implementation. Major agenda of policy advocacy include promoting development as a right of the people, and inclusion of economic, social and cultural rights as fundamental rights in the constitution to be written by the Constituent Assembly elected in April 2008. Karnali Kachahari- dialogue for social change has conducted workshops on food security-challenges and opportunities and food security-role of media.

Strengthening basic service delivery mechanism:

Since increased access to basic services is the prerequisite for holistic development, KIRDARC has been emphasizing in strengthening delivery mechanism of basic services at the community. The demand side, which is the community, is being capacitated to enable to assert their fundamental rights of availing basic services. Likewise, the supply sides were also being influenced to be more accountable and responsive in fulfilling their duties of delivering basic services to the people as their rights.



KIRDARC's Operational Strategies

Institutional Governance

Annual General Assembly: KIRDARC successfully completed its 11th Annual General Assembly Meeting (AGM) electing new Executive Committee and Audit Committee for coming three years. The new Executive Committee consists of following eleven members:

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Mr. Kushendra Mahat | - | Chairperson |
| 2. | Ms. Bimala Adhikari | - | Vice Chairperson |
| 3. | Mr. Ratna Lal Kukal | - | General Secretary |
| 4. | Mr. Bhairab Mahat | - | Treasurer |
| 5. | Mr. Rup Lal Aidi | - | Member |
| 6. | Ms. Nirmala Mahat | - | Member |
| 7. | Mr. Arjun Hirachan | - | Member |
| 8. | Ms. Shamjhana Malla | - | Member |
| 9. | Ms. Anita Rawal | - | Member |
| 10. | Mrs. Kamala Thapa | - | Member |
| 11. | Mr. Suresh Bam | - | Member |

Organizational Auditor Appointment: KIRDARC appointed external as well as Internal Auditor for improving financial management and enhancing institutional system.

Capacity Building: KIRDARC staff members got opportunity to participate in different capacity building trainings, workshops at national and international level. The following major events conducted during the reporting period:

- Social Accountability training in India
- International exposure visit in Bangladesh in implementing SABAL program in support of Stromme Foundation
- Advocacy Strategy development workshop by KIRDARC, at Nepalgunj
- Training on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to Human Rights Officers and Executive Committee Members

Software Development: KIRDARC has developed Community Based Education Management Information System (CEMIS) software and its new website is in the developing process.





KIRDARC in Third Eye

The Joint Annual Review (JAR) constitutes an important monitoring mechanism under the strategic partnership, as it is a review of the performance of KIRDARC as well as of the strategic partnership as a whole. It is led by independent consultant with team of KIRDARC and strategic partners.

Analysis and findings of Joint annual review



Human Rights Defenders [HRD] and District Human Rights Network [DHRN] have been keeping a watch and documenting Human Rights Violations in Karnali. As a result people feel that there has been a decrease in human rights violation. The youth and child clubs have been very active to challenge the concept of child marriage and have worked in collaboration with district authorities to put a ban on such practice.

KIRDARC along with district stakeholders have made a conscious effort to create awareness on water and sanitation which is now paying rich dividends. One VDC after another are declaring itself as No Open Defecation [NOD] village. In an area where people used to suffer and also die of diarrhea and dysentery now report a significant decrease in such cases.

Good practices and learnings: The idea behind forming District Programme Advisory Committee [DPAC] has been quite strategic. There is synergy among the stakeholders in the districts leading key stakeholders to be involved in programme planning, implementation and monitoring. It has also avoided duplication and led to better resource sharing among stakeholders.

Social Audits and Public Hearing has become a significant tool to make duty bearers transparent and accountable. NGOs, Children and Youth Clubs are the ones leading it and as a result of such practice there has been community interest and ownership in the projects. KIRDARC had been propounding the idea of social audit and when it opened itself to one it established itself as a transparent and accountable organization.

Challenges: In the absence of elected representatives in the local bodies maintaining neutrality is quite a challenge.

KIRDARC has a very good working relationship with the local stakeholders but the key challenge is that it does not become a substitute to the work the local bodies are supposed to be fulfilling

The remoteness and harsh living condition of the region makes it difficult for KIRDARC to find suitable female staff and retain them. With limited resources it cannot offer attractive benefit packages to work in Karnali.

One of the biggest challenges for KIRDARC is managing expectations from different quarters. Donors, as they see it as a credible and accountable organisation who can deliver the goods. Local bodies feel that they can take some burden off their shoulders and community people who see it as their local organisation and solve all their problems.

Programme and Funding Partners for 2010-11

S N	Project Name	Sector/ Major Activities	Funding Partner
1	Education Program in Karnali	Education infrastructure and software	Save the Children International
2	CAAFAG/VLMR (Children associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups)	Support for conflict affected children	Save the Children International
3	Child Grant Program	Facilitating child grant of government	UNICEF
4	Access to education for marginalized and vulnerable children in Karnali	Education infrastructure and software	EU
5	Human Rights Program	Monitoring human rights in Karnali	Danida HUGOU
6	CSP Program	Community infrastructures including micro and small irrigation	Care Nepal
7	Poverty Alleviation through Social mobilization program	Community infrastructures including micro and small irrigation	PAF
8	Access to Opportunity Program	Alternative means of transport	Practical Action
9	HELP Program	Community infrastructures related to food security majority of micro and small irrigation	Practical Action
10	Sustainable water supply, hygiene and health improvements for highly vulnerable communities in Humla District, Mid-Western Nepal	Water supply, sanitation and hygiene	Mission East (EUA)
11	Food Security Initiative	Community infrastructures related to food security majority of micro and small irrigation	Mission East (EUA)
12	Education for Income Generation	Literacy classes	WINROCK
13	Sustainable Hygiene and Sanitation for All in Karnali (WaSH)	Water supply, sanitation and hygiene	SNV
14	Empowering Communities and Development Workers in High Himalayas (Humla and Dolpa)	Community empowerment	PRAGYA
15	Clean water, improved sanitation and hygiene knowledge in rural villages of Kalikot, Mid West Nepal	Water supply, sanitation and hygiene	Mission East (ECHO)
16	Increased resilience to natural disasters for remote and vulnerable mountain communities in Humla District, Karnali Zone, Nepal	Disaster risks reduction through mitigation and empowerment	Mission East (DIPECHO)
17	SABAL: Strengthening Adolescent for Better Access to Livelihood	Adolescent empowerment	Stromme Foundation

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District Office, Kalikot

Manma, Kalikot, Nepal
Tel. No. 087-440150

Radio Karnali FM, Jumla

Bijayanagar, Jumla, Nepal
Tel. No. 087-460053

Radio Naya Karnali, Kalikot

Manma, Kalikot, Nepal
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