

International Nepal Fellowship

INF Jumla Community Cluster

Project/Section's Name:

INF Jumla Woman Empowerment And Livelihood (WEAL) Project

Document Title:

6 months Interim Report 2018-19 (17th July 2018 to 14th January 2019)

Date when document was written:

February, 2019



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A. Monitoring and Learning

Implementation	
List two activities and/or approaches that worked well this quarter. Describe why.	<p>Mainly, following 2 activities worked well in this 6 months period which have been briefly described here below;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>SHG formation and regular facilitation by CMs for monthly meeting of 111 SHGs in Kanakasundari.</p> <p>We have newly formed 111 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in Kanakasundari. Currently Community Mobilizers (CMs) have been facilitating meetings of these SHGs however, since this is a new project, we have only been able to facilitate two meetings, so far. They have not formed any actions plans yet. We are still in the beginning stages of introducing the idea of SHG and enabling them to understand why SHGs exist and what they can do through SHG. This activity worked well because CMs were well trained by days community facilitation and skill development training. The Community-led Inclusive Development Approach has been adopted to implement this activity. This method has worked well as this method was modified approach of Group Action Process (GAP).</p> <p>Conducted facilitation training to new Community Mobilisers for 5 days.</p> <p>INF Jumla WEAL project conducted a facilitation skill development training to 12 (M-5, F-7) CMs in program office Jumla. After training, they all have common understanding of group mobilization. More than 90% CMs were new for the community development and they had never been participated such training in their life.</p> <p>They have learnt different kinds of community development tools and techniques, facilitation skills, communication, minute writing, ranking and prioritising the problems, action planning, implementation of action plan, group monitoring. They have learnt the steps of facilitation, different tools of social analysis and they have been using the learnt skills in the field.</p> <p>Because of this training, community mobilizers and team leaders could form 111 Self Help Groups during the reporting period.</p>
List two activities and/or approaches that didn't work well this quarter. Describe why.	<p>After the appointment of community mobilizers for Kankasundari, one of team leader was gone away for leave for long time and it was very hard to manage, lead and guide the community mobilizers who were working under this team leader. It was a beginning of their work so they were confused for the day to day work in the community because of the absent of team leader.</p> <p>We have a plan of strengthen existing VDC Level Disability Rehabilitation Committee (VDRC) in Kankasundari. The new structure of VDRC has become Ward Level Disability Rehabilitation Committee (WDRC), which is the structure to be formed by government but it is not formed yet in the target area. Because of this reason, we could not support and strengthen them.</p>

Were there any variations to your project plan? If so why?	There was a plan of form and facilitate regularly ward or rural municipality level disability rehabilitation committees in Kankasundari rural municipality but there was not existing committee and it was not possible to form from our side because it is the structure to be formed by government. It was also not possible to initiate from our side to form WDRC because we were busy to form self-help groups during the reporting period.
Monitoring	
How have community members, project participants, beneficiaries and LPOs been involved in monitoring the work?	<p>During this reporting period the WEAL project has involved the beneficiaries and other stakeholders in the monitoring process.</p> <p>The project team had carried out joint monitoring visit to the target communities of Kanakasundari RM. During the monitoring the government officials like Chief District Officer (CDO), District Health Officer, Kankasundari RM Chairman, Health focal person, Education focal person, Healthpost Incharge, Agriculture focal person including Police Incharge from Kankasundari RM also participated in the monitoring process.</p>
Have you received any other feedback during this quarter about the project activities?	At Rural Municipality level stakeholders meeting with included the CDO and District health officer; we got positive feedback regarding the work we were doing. CDO and Chairman of Kankasundari Rural Municipality appreciated that INF has been working for the needy people of Jumla and 12 people of Kankasundari Rural municipality have got job opportunity as community mobilizers. It was mentioned that as INF is now working in wards 1-8, they are very happy to see we had taken their previous feedback from another project and now we were inclusive of all wards. CDO also suggested to run Nutrition project to all over the Kanakasundari RM. Along with this the community people are also very happy with our work that we are doing.
Do any changes need to be made to the project as a result of this feedback?	A CDO has suggested running Nutrition Project in whole Kankasundari rural municipality. We are in the process of implementation of Nutrition project too in the whole Kankasundari rural municipality if we get funds from the donors

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B. Project Beneficiaries

Category	Number of people		Percentage of those involved
	Direct	Indirect	
Men (over 18 years old)	30	148	1%
Women (over 18 years old)	2502	14960	97%
Boys (up to 18 years old)	25	52	1%
Girls (up to 18 years old)	16	34	1%
TOTAL	2573	15194	100%

C. Progress against planned activities

Activities Planned	Indicator	Planned Target	Achievement	Description of Results Reasons for Variance
Purpose 1				
Reduced poverty among the target population of Kanakasundari RM (SDG 1 & 2)				
<u>Activities</u>				
Organise project orientation to stakeholders of Kanakasundari Rural Municipality (for ward Nr. 1 to 8 and Rural municipality members)	No of event (total 30 participants)	30	30	
Form Self-Help Groups in Kanakasundari Rural Municipality (Ward Number 1 to 8)	No of SHGs	56	111	However it was planned to form 56 SHGs in 1 st six month, we could form 111 SHGs in this period. It was because the active participation of community.
Organise orientation on Sustainable Development Goals in line with Nepal government plan to the local representatives of Kanakasundari RM	No of event (total 20 participants)	1	1	
Regular facilitation of monthly meetings of 112 SHGs of Kanakasundari rural	No of SHGs	56	111	However there was a plan of

municipality				regular facilitation to 56 SHGs, we could form 111 SHGs & conducted meeting twice during 1 st six month.
Support existing LPOs (Samabesi co-operative of Rara, Co-operative of Kudari, Karnali Secondary School for deaf classes)	No of LPOs	3	3	
Conduct facilitation training to new Community Mobilisers (5 days)	No. of Community Mobiliser	12	12	
Purpose 2 Improved health and well-being of the target communities of Kankasundari RM. (SDG 3) & ensured availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (SDG 6)				
<u>Activities</u>				
Purpose 3 Increased inclusion of women and disabled people in the target communities of Kanakasundari RM.				
<u>Activities</u>				
Awareness raising through local radio and local newspaper on health, rights, effect of bad social practices	No of episodes	2	2	
Celebrate different international and national days (such as Children Day, Woman day, Disability Day, Anti Gender Violence Week etc.) in district headquarter and rural municipalities	No of days celebrated	2	2	
Awareness raising on bad effect of child marriage and Chhaupadi trend alleviation in schools (12 schools).	Number of Schools	2	2	
Include disabled people in the SHGs	No of people with disability	3	3	
Form and facilitate regularly ward or rural municipality level disability rehabilitation committees.	No of disability rehabilitation committee	4	0	
Provide assistive device to people with disability for their easy and independent mobility	No of people with disability	3	0	We did not get any request during the 1 st six month.
Provide support for referral and treatment for PWDs	Number of people with disability	1	2	1 client was supported form poor fund who was very needy

Purpose 4 Expected outcomes of the project achieved within the project timeframe and available resources.				
Activities				
Community Mobiliser and Team Leaders recruitment or transfer to Kanakasundari Rural Municipality	No of CMs No of Team Leaders (1 Team Leader for 2 wards)	12 4	12 4	CMs: 12 & TLs: 4
Monthly sharing meeting among field staffs in the field.	No of meetings	6	6	
Monthly advance settlement by field based staffs in cluster office (6 staffs)	No. of visit	4	4	
Quarterly reporting and planning meeting by field based staffs & CM (one time in a year) in cluster office	No. of meetings	2	2	
Annual planning workshop	No of workshop	1	0	This was postponed for beginning of 3 rd quarter.
Coordination visit to government and other like-minded organizations	No of visits	1	1	
Joint monitoring visit with the government people including district and local representatives	No of monitoring visits	1	1	
District Project Advisory Committee meeting	No of meeting	1	1	

C. Case Studies (max. 3)

SHG Formation

In Kanakasundari Rural Municipality Ward No. 3, it takes two hours by foot to reach Okhar Pata community from Kankasundari Rural Municipality office. In this community there are 80 households who are mainly of Dalit and Chettri caste. The population of Okhar Pata is 520. The community here mainly depend on agricultural work. Males in the community seasonally migrate to India for work. This area has a lot of political party members which is probably why there is very little reconciliation or the want to help each other.

When INF went to Okhar Pata for WEAL project group formation and tole meeting they saw all 80 terraced houses surrounded by rubbish. They saw a lot of rubbish around the village. The INF team discussed with the locals as to why there is so much rubbish laying around. The WEAL team asked the locals why they threw rubbish (food, old rags and shoes) on the ground. The community answered there was no other place to throw away the rubbish. To them it had become a norm since everyone threw their rubbish on the ground. Through these discussions with the community it was evident to the INF WEAL team that the villagers had no knowledge of what problems could occur by throwing rubbish on the ground or even why this was bad for the environment.



Okhar Pata Village terrace houses.



Rubbish laying around the village

Bumra people grow cannabis plants for IG even though it's illegal

In Kanakasudari RM ward No 1, it takes three hours walk to reach Bumra village via the road to Mugu and 13 hours walk from Jumla Bazar. In Bumra, there are 18 houses all very close to one another. Bumra was recognised as Bumramanichaur VDC before the government changed it to a rural municipality. Bumra is one of Jumla's most remote areas. There haven't been many NGOs who are gone to Bumra for projects before. To get to Bumra you must cross Danfe lake from Jumla Bazar. This area is known for leaches in the rainy season. Therefore, many people very scared to cross Danfe lake. The terrain of Bumra is very steep which means, the people there are not able to grow rice in paddy fields. Instead they grow food such as corn, wheat, potato, beans, pea and millet. Their main income comes from agricultural, goat keeping and picking herbs. Most people in Bumra have two homes; one in Surkhet and one in Bumra. In the winter season, many males in Burma migrate to Surkhet for work.

The women of the households grow cannabis plants as a source of extra income. They use the hemp seeds to make CBD oil and process the cannabis leaves by rolling it in their hand until a resin is produced which is made into hashish.

They sell the hashish in Jumla bazar and Surkhet sneakily even though its illegal and save some for



Children making Hashish



Women making Hashish

themselves too. Although this is illegal, selling marijuana has become an income resource for them. They usually cut the plant and let it dry on their rooftops and on sunny days women and children sit around the cannabis leaves, rolling it into small balls. Though many households have family members going to Surkhet and bigger cities outside of Jumla, when they return, they all still act in a very traditional way. Many would assume that having the opportunity to see how big cities have developed, those who migrate would bring back modern ideals to Bumra community. However, Bumra still follows a very traditional cultural and has not had any awareness to the consequences of cannabis.

Growing tobacco in the place of vegetables

In Kanakasundari RM ward No 2, Bota village lies near the main highway road. There are 180 households terraced together. Though the high way runs past ward no 2 there is no main road access to Bota village. This was previously Malikabota VDC. This is one of the most remote areas of Jumla. If you were to walk from Jumla Bazar to Bota village it takes 15 hours. You must walk via Danfe then Neura then Chauta towards Bota. However, via public vehicle it takes 8 hours from Jumla Bazar to reach Kanakasundari RM office. Then you would still have to walk to reach Bota village. Since this area is very remote not many NGOs set up camp in Bota to work.

The geographical terrain of Bota is very steep and hilly, therefore, villagers can't grow rice in paddy fields. Instead, they grow vegetables such as corn, potatoes, beans, wheat, peas and barley. They use the beans to trade for rice with local shops. The vegetables that do grow in Bota are not eaten, instead it rots in the fields.

When we asked why they don't eat all the vegetables, they responded saying that we do eat the vegetables but if some rot it doesn't matter to us. When we showed them the importance of vegetables, it appeared they didn't have any knowledge about their benefits. It seemed that in most back garden instead of growing vegetables Bota villages grew tobacco. They took better care of the tobacco plants than of vegetables.



Tobacco field

Their main source of income comes through agriculture, goat keeping and picking herbs. Though agricultural is their main source of income, many men of the households seasonally migrate to India for business. However, since growing tobacco this has since become another source of income for the villagers. Even though many have second homes in Surkhet, their idea of living is still very traditional. They have no awareness about sanitation nor want to develop. For the villagers of Bota, tobacco has become a main source of income, therefore, ignore the consequences it brings. They even responded saying that we can go without having rice however, we can't survive without tobacco.



Bota Village



Villager smoking tobacco

D. Some activities photos:



Orientation of INF in Kanakasundari RM



Tole Meeting in Kanakasundari RM Ludku Village



CM Training in Jumla bazar



Treatment to remove rod in Kathmandu for a boy from Kanakasundari RM