

Annual Report
Mandwi
Fiscal Year 2074-75 (16 July 2017 to 15 July 2018)



Mandwi empowering women

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September 2019

I. Background of Organization

I.1 Who are we?

People having willed to see the equitable society without gender discrimination, achieve social justice and fulfill the poor people basic rights has joined their hands together and formed an organization called **Mandwi**. **Mandwi** a non-profit, non-governmental and non-partisan organization dedicated to work strategically to contribute to the overall development of disadvantage groups' special focus on women & girl and other marginalized & disadvantaged group. The collective focus of Mandwi has been to empower civil society, communities and government of Nepal to raise voices against gender based and domestic violence and also focuses over education, good governance, peace and social justice, gender based justice, and economic empowerment which promotes the inclusive growth and development for the better-quality life of citizens of Nepal with special focused on Terai community.

I.2 Our Vision

“A society without injustice and without exclusion in which every person enjoys their right to a life of dignity.”

I.3 Our Mission

“To work with women, Youth, disadvantaged, excluded and minority people to eradicate injustice and exclusion.”

I.4 Values

- Mandwi is guided by a set of principles to build mutual respect and trust among women & girl, minority and disadvantaged group, their organizations and government to be a part of the alliance which is against injustice & exclusion.
- Gender sensitivity, requiring us to be sensitive towards women & girl within and outside organization.
- Equity and Justice, requiring us to work to ensure equal opportunity to everyone, irrespective of age, gender, class, ethnicity, disability, location and religion.
- Independence from any religious or political affiliation.
- Solidarity with the women & girl, youth, poor & powerless, excluded & disadvantaged will be the only bias in our commitment to the fight against injustice and exclusion as well as poverty.
- History & Culture, Understand and respect people's feeling, believes and the way of life to whom we serve.
- Honesty and Transparency, being accountable at levels for the effectiveness of our actions and open in our judgments and communications with others.

I.5 Objectives

- Improve socioeconomic status of poor and vulnerable people in rural communities through income generation, vocational skills, livelihood, mentoring, social mobilization and local employment generation.
- Support all children special focus on girl child to attain quality of education and health in a safe and equitable environment.

- Engage with women, girls and youth build their active agency to challenge and take action against all forms of discrimination and injustice against their body, sexuality and unequal burden of work.
- Facilitate the political advancement of women, marginalized and disadvantaged groups to hold duty bearers to account develop propositions for national development strategy & deepen democracy.
- Ensure good governance and build watchdog communities by increasing government and private sector accountability towards women, poor and disadvantaged people to get services on time.
- Built social justice and dispute free society by addressing injustice that result from the formal and informal institutions of society and its practices and functioning institutions that provide a platform for analysis and measurement of societal and institutional change.
- Enhance the capacity of society to make them resilient to prevent and manage disasters
- Work for political, local, national and international policy changes relating to the improvement of all animal welfare issues.
- Ensure safe and quality of drinking water to poor and marginalized communities

1.6 Mandwi's Strategic Approaches

From the expertise and experiences of Mandwi's as well as studying and analyzing the Global, Regional, societal and grassroots level positions, Mandwi's strategic approach towards ending injustice and exclusion is to adopt a human rights based approach and believe the state is the primary duty bearer for the dignity and wellbeing of its citizens. Our approach reaffirms the role of popular struggle, social justice movements, popular actions, alliances with other community based organizations, networks, individuals, opinion leaders, political parties, private sector organizations, media and government agencies for rights concentration and transformation of unequal power relations.

- Enabling and empowering
- Mass concentration and building solidarity
- Pro people's right policies and governance

1.7 What we will achieve?

We imagine a Nepalese society where people have equal rights and inclusion and living in justifiable society. We won't stop our work until we achieved them.

1.8 Why we are Different?

We start to work in 77 districts of Nepal with special focus in Terai and have 'right based' approach to decision making. Mandwi's head office is in Rautahat district (which is smaller and less developed district) because it's important to us that the people with whom we work people whose lives we support) are feeling connected to us – our location is an important part of that connection.

Most of all we believe everyone has to live with dignity and exercise all the power within them to create change for themselves, families and communities.

Women in discrimination are not waiting to change to happen; they are getting on with it themselves. That's what 'The Power in People' is about.

“Mandwi willing to be a catalyst for that change.”

I.9 Mandwi’s Focused Area

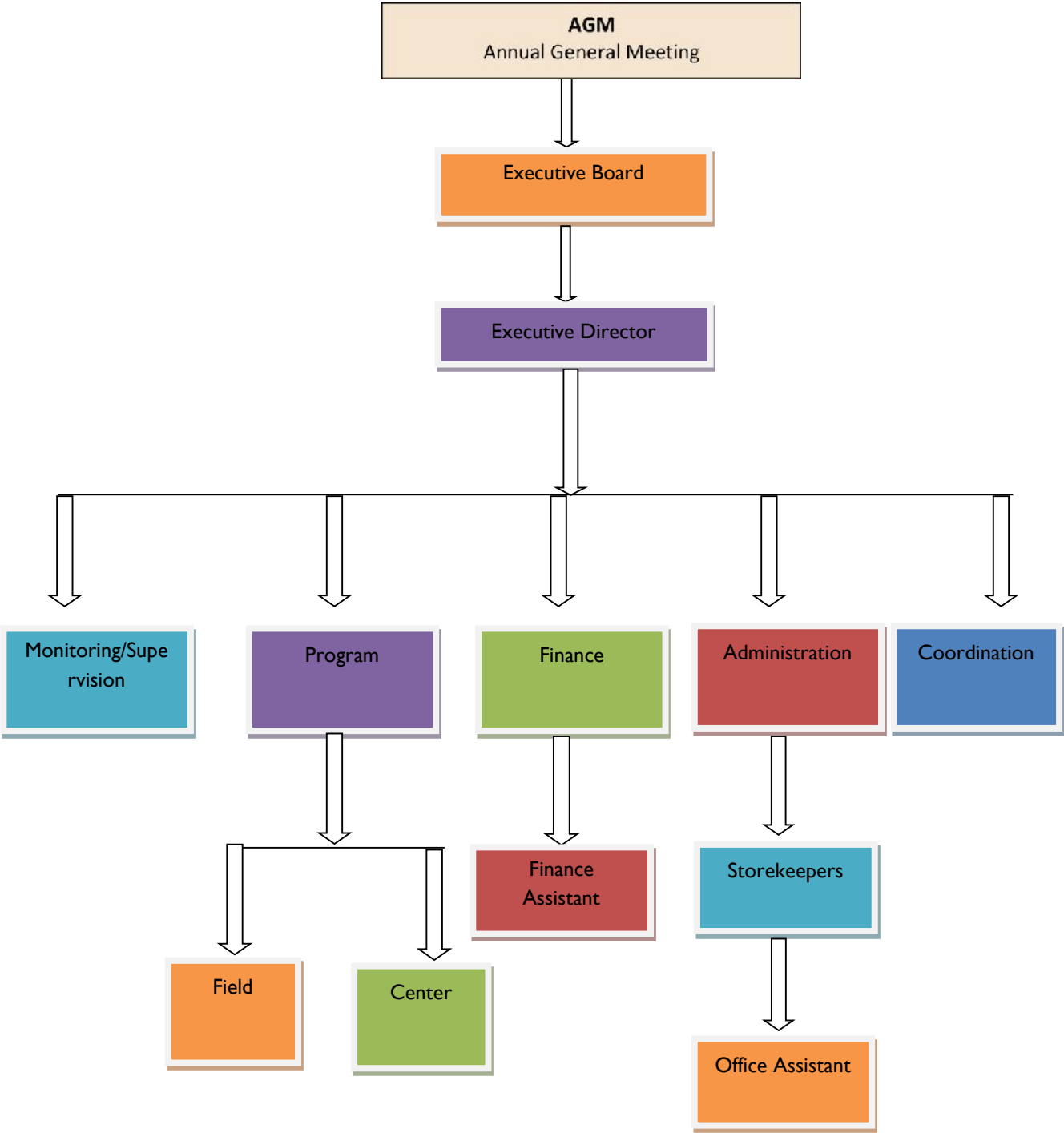
Terai and adjoining hilly districts likewise: - Bara, Parsa, Rautahat, Sarlahi, Dhanusha, Mahottari, Siraha, Sapatari, Udaypur, Sunsari, Morang, Jhapa, Dang, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Bake, Bardiya, Nawalparasi, Kapilbastu, Chitwan, Makwanpur, Rupendehi.



I.10 Our Slogan

Empowering Women

I.11 Organizational Structure



1.12 Thematic Area of Engagement

- Community Mediation for Access to Justice
- Socioeconomic Empowerment (Women, Youth) for Overall Leadership Development
- Emergency Response, Disaster Risk Reduction with Preparedness and Early Warning System for Community Resiliency
- Vocational Training, Income Generation for Livelihood (Women, Youth)
- Animal Welfare for Animal Rights
- WASH for Access to Safe Drinking Water
- Life Skill and Mentoring for Women and Girls for Creating Supportive Environment in the Home and Community
- Women and Youth Advocacy Capacity Building and Mobilization for Advocacy
- Facilitation and Support to Local Government and Networks for Good Governance
- Non-formal Class and Renovation, Retrofitting Support to Schools for Quality Education

2. Major Achievement on Project and Other Activity (2015-16)

2.1 Promote conflict Resolution and Peace Building in Nepal through local Level Dispute Resolution Program in Sindhuli



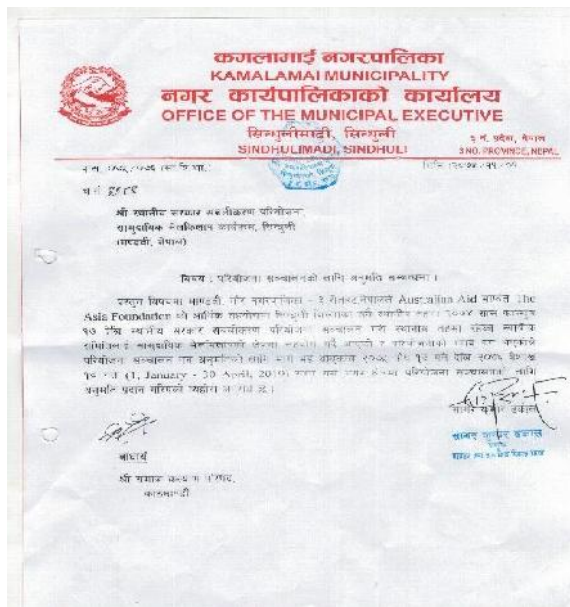
Mandwi has been implementing “**Promote Conflict Resolution and Peace Building in Nepal through Local Level Dispute Resolution**” under local government strengthening in all 68 wards of 9 local governments of Sindhuli district with the technical and financial support of The Asia Foundation and in close coordination with district coordination committee, Sindhuli and under the monitoring of Social Welfare Council, Kathmandu. The overall

goal of the program is to establish sustainable peace in the society through mitigating local level disputes, improving relationship and developing social harmony and cohesion. The project is being implemented from September 2015. The main outcomes of the program are:

1. Supporting knowledge creation and ensuring the quality of mediation
2. Advanced and speculated training and capacity building of local mediators on emerging issues related to governance and social marketing of mediation at local level
3. Effective coordination among service providers at local level

In this reporting period, the project team became able to accomplish all the planned activities. The main activities carried out in this reporting period were consultation workshop with local government, participatory and community-based selection of community mediators and basic community mediation training for them, mediation orientation sessions on community mediation application, principles and procedures, establishment support to mediation center at the ward

level, provide local mediation services, joint multi-stakeholders' meetings, rural municipal level practice-sharing sessions for the judicial committee members and community mediators and regular coordination meeting with judicial committee, mediation centers and local police at the municipal and rural municipal level.



Finally, an approval letter collected from 8 Palikas of Sindhuli to implement the community mediation program. NPR 600000.00 (200000.00 by each three Palikas) has been allocated for the community mediation by the Marin, Hariharpurgadhi, Ghyanglekh Palika. Such resource will be utilized for the one-day refresher training to judicial committee members and community mediators, enlistment of mediators for the roster. Besides that, Dudhauri Municipality supported in equipping 14 mediation centers of the Palika by providing plastic chair-20, revolving chair 3, steel table-2 and steel almirah-1 for each mediation center. Local government has allocated 40 Lakhs for the community mediation program in Dudhauri. In the same way Palika has been supporting 750 per resolved case to mediators additionally. The

consultation with local government helped to establish a strong and functional coordination with local governments with the commitment of coordination support in the concerned Palikas. Further, it helped in creating a good rapport between judicial committee and community mediators as well as mediating disputes at the local level and creating a peaceful environment in the community. Local government are taking the ownership of the program because they are feeling that this program is really contributing to one of the key areas of local government, i.e. community mediation. The local government is allocating the local resources to equip mediation centers, capacity building of community mediators, judicial committee, accountability and transparency proves that the program has been owned by the local government.

The fresh 27 community mediators were nominated for the basic community mediation training based on the recommendation from Sunkoshi Palika. 27 fresher community mediators from Sunkoshi Palika were trained in basic community mediation. Besides that, total 30 local leaders, knowledge with the significance of community mediation program to the people and their life. Local leaders are referring the local disputes at community mediation centers. They are convincing the community people to go to the mediation centers to get the justice at the local level. Similarly, 68 mediation centers were well equipped with the information and stationaries and running properly. It helped to inform people about the name of the community mediators so that they could easily select the mediators from the roster. It worked as NAGARIK WADA PATRA, right to information on community mediation.

During this reporting period community mediators were engaged in the facilitation of total 254 local level disputes related to abuse 43, the boundary of land 16, domestic quarrel 37, encroachment on roads or way out 15, group dispute 9, transaction 52, lost and found cattle 9,

canal/water related 1, dog bite related 1, partition 13, physical assaults 27, drinking water related 3, waged labor related 3 and theft 15. Both the parties in disputes realized that they have to live together in the society without any tension and resolve the disputes by themselves. It will not only save their time but also save money that can be utilized in the production work. Further, it contributes to the retaining peace and prosperity in the society through building a strong relationship. In addition, total 9 group level disputes resolved. It helped to protect from happening the big incidence as the case resolved in time.

2.2 Socio-Economic Empowerment of Nepalese Muslim Women of Rautahat District



Mandwi executed “**Socioeconomic Empowerment of Nepalese Muslim Women of Rautahat District Project**” in the Gaur Municipality (Sabgadha, Ward No 6) with the technical and financial assistance from Penny Appeal. The overall goal of the project is to improve the status of women who are socially, economically, politically and religiously disadvantaged. To contribute to the goal mainly two specific objectives were set, i.e. 1. To increase the earnings, employment opportunity and entrepreneurship

skills for Muslim’s girls and young women and 2. To strengthen women’s knowledge about their rights. The project directly targeted 200 Muslim girls, young women and women while 1000 family members, ward representative, Mayor, Vice Mayor, Palika and district based officials and agencies representatives e.g. district coordination committee, district police office, district administration office, BAR association etc. indirectly.

Finally, the most significant change made by this project in this period were: 100 Muslim women able to get Citizenship after the realization of significance of Citizenship accessing over government good and services by their husband, family members and Muslim communities, 100 women and men able to get vital registration (birth registration, marriage certificate) after realization of significance of vital registration, 100 Muslim women participated and skilled in beautician, mobile repairing, computer, tailoring, e-rickshaw driving training by breaking the traditional norms, in the History of Nepal, first time about 1000 Muslim women break the bond and participated in the mass activities on the occasion of celebration of International Women’ Day and 50 in an informative picnic where they freely exercise their rights to freedom, they feel happy and enthusiasm. At the end the local government and district based key stakeholders and line agencies suggested for the continuation of the program as well with additional key component of socio-economic empowerment and follow up activities to bring the change in their life.

Case 1: Finally, Muslim Women Acknowledged with Citizenship



Sabgadha is located in Ward No 6 of the Gaur Municipality in Rautahat. It is 02 Km far from the Head Quarter of Rautahat, Gaur. It's situated by the highway of Gaur to Chandrapur. The population of the Muslim community is higher in Sabgadha comparatively with other ward of Gaur Municipality. After all, many people of the community are illiterate and disadvantageous.

Mandwi has been implementing **“Socioeconomic Empowerment of Nepalese Muslim Women of Rautahat District project”** in Gaur

ward no 6 with the technical and

financial assistance from Penny Appeal. The project aimed to improve the status of women who are socially, economically, politically and religiously in line with the objective of Mandwi that strengthen and empower the Muslim women for their betterment.

However, during the participants' selection of the vocational skill training for Muslim girls and young women, it was found that most of the targeted beneficiaries had not a Nepali citizenship, however, it is very much essential in terms of getting driving license, taking a loan from a Bank, finance or cooperative for matching funds and operating a bank account for receiving seed money to start their small business and micro-enterprises. The main reason behind Muslim women are not having citizenship was people had the perception that after the divorce (TALAK) property should be distributed to women. The issue was massively discussed in the presence of Moulbi, Ward members, Mayor, Vice-Mayor and key community leaders. Finally, they realized the necessity of citizenship, agreed and took the citizenship of 40 Muslim women and young women. Now they are very happy after getting their right of having citizenship. They said finally we got our right of having citizenship. The women thanked Penny Appeal and Mandwi Rautahat for their prized contribution of motivating them for taking citizenship.

Case 2: Muslim Women is Breaking the Bond of Restriction on their Mobility

During the RBA one of the respondents from Sabgadha-6, gaur Municipality of Rautahat district shared that females have less mobility for economic activities outside the house. Further, he expressed that mainly male members of the family involved in economic activities while female were more involved in household activities which supports to their family members to go to work but female can't money directly. Similarly, a Gender Based Violence is one of the major issues in ward no 6 of Gaur Municipality was found during the assessment that is also justified by the scenario most of the targeted beneficiaries had not a Nepali citizenship, though, it is very much essential in terms of getting driving license, taking a loan from the Bank, finance or cooperative for matching funds and operating a bank account for receiving seed money to start their small business and micro-enterprises. The main reason behind Muslim women are not having citizenship was people had the perception that after the divorce (TALAK) property should be distributed to women.

In the same way Madarsa teacher also expressed his experience that most of the parents engaged their children in grass cutting, cattle herding and firewood collection etc. Therefore, he has perceived that send their children to school on regular basis in ensuring their education rights is



the responsibility of the parent. Other side, parent realized that, it happened in the Muslim community due to the highly conservative thought like girls' member of the family cannot be seen by outsider people (HAMARA PARIBAR KE LOG DEKHI). Similarly, ward representative expressed that Muslim children are limited to the Madarsa education as they mainly focus on the religious education. Due to that, a very much talented Muslim girl was

restricted to sing a song at the stage.

Further, the attendance of the children was only 30-35% in the public school despite of the effort made by head teacher via sending letter to the parents. Keeping this scenario in mind, the project celebrated 109th International women's day on 8 March in the coordination with Gaur Municipality ward no-6. First time in Nepal's History only Muslim's women celebrated Women's Day through this program. The chief guest of the project was former Minister and Member of parliament Mr. Md Aftab Aalam. Around 1000 Muslim girls, young women, Moulbi of Madarsa and women actively participated in the celebration along with Member of provincial government, Mayor, Vice- Mayor, CDO, Superintendent of police, army, investigating and the other line agencies like health, education, women development officials, NGOs representative and journalists. One of the interesting thing was the girls who restricted to perform on the stage previously was performed her women rights related song in such a huge mass and she was rewarded as well. Other side, the celebration of the International Women Day was jointly monitored by the local government and district stakeholders including Media. They are surprised by seeing the huge participation of Muslim girls and women as well as their activities like speech, poem and song on Muslim rights. They appreciated this great effort of breaking the bond by Muslim women and girls via showing their participation in mass activities and suggested to scale this type of role model initiation to the other Muslim communities of the Rautahat district as well. Such event was also widely covered by the local newspaper and media.

In addition, the women advocacy platform members brought the idea of organizing **an informative picnic** during the discussion session on the consequences of cultural restriction on mobility of the women through RELFECT. They expressed that this type of picnic will provided us the opportunity of freedom where we can enjoy our life, share our feelings and emotions among each other and learn from them and realize the situation of other Muslim women as well. Finally, in consultation religious leaders, Muslim community and coordination with local government, Mandwi decided and organized a picnic for them. It was the another successful

empowering event for the Muslim community where they freely exercise their right to freedom by happily sharing their feeling and emotions, enjoyed with playing, singing and eating. In addition, learned how to get the citizenship, marriage certificate and birth registration of their child.

Case 3: After getting livelihood improvement materials the women became happy and encouraged to do something in their life



Skill training is one of the most important sectors for economic enhancement in the context of Nepal. It provides an opportunity for employment and income generation which is particularly important because agriculture and the formal sector are unable to absorb growing labor forces. Skill training is particularly important for marginalized and vulnerable people of a community that enables them to increase income, employment and food security, as well as improving nutrition and health status. Through

the training the Muslim women learned the skill of beauty parlor, tailoring, driving, computer operating, mobile repairing and seasonal and off-seasonal farming. To start their own small business and enterprises, the project supported seed money and required materials to them by organizing a livelihood improvement materials distribution program 4th April 2019. The program was chaired by Mr. Shekh Jamsed (Ward President) and the chief guest of the program was Mr. Anil Jha (Former Minister and Member of Parliament) with a view to uplift the women life economically and socially. The program was focused largely on women. The initiatives aimed to improve the employment.

Livelihood improvement material distributed to the Muslim women motivated to start their business of farming, beauty parlor, driving and tailoring that helped them to increase their income up to 3000-7000 monthly bases and maintain basic requirements of their family as well as uplift the economic and social status of Muslim women. Finally, Muslim women became happier and that motivated and encouraged others to do something for self-dependency. Previously they do much more work in their own home but no one gives worth of that kind of house work because in our society they give worth only them who earn money. Now, they can able to earn money. They are very happy, motivated and encouraged to do innovation in their life owing to Mandwi/Penny Appeal.

2.3 WASH Project

Mandwi implemented “**A shallow tubewell installation for safe drinking water**” project in Rautahat district of Province 2 (Rajdevi, Ishnath and Gaur Municipalities) with the technical and financial assistance from Penny Appeal. The overall goal of the project is to contribute to improve water security and community health in selected areas of Province 2 of Nepal and to complement Government policies and programmes. To contribute to the goal mainly two specific objectives



were set, i.e. 1. To increase access of needy and marginalized people to safe drinking water in the project area and 2. To inform needy and marginalized people about significance of safe drinking water in their life. The project directly targeted 500 needy and marginalized households from Muslim and marginalized communities who had scarce of safe drinking water and could not afford for getting access to water. In addition, the project indirectly targeted to 2500 needy and marginalized people, district and local government level officials, stakeholders, leaders and ward

representatives in the project area through the following key activities:

- Signing MOU with the local government for their active role in the beneficiary selection and post project care of the water facilities
- Identification and finalization of beneficiaries for 100 wells following the set criteria
- Procurement of material
- Construction and installation of 100 wells
- Water Quality assurance (water test)
- Excess / Wastewater management through Kitchen gardening
- 100 hand over certificates
- Mass awareness (press release) and broad based community meetings

Finally, 500 needy and marginalized households and 3004 their family members accessed to safe usable/drinking water and about 2500 community people informed about significance of hygiene, waste water management and repair and maintenance of tube well.

2.4 Sahi Ho! Campaign (Strengthening and Mobilization of Women Leadership-SAMWOL) project



Mandwi has been implementing strengthening and mobilization of women leadership (SAMWOL) project under RWEE programme with the technical assistance from Equal Access International and financial support from UNWOMEN in four municipalities i.e. Bagmati and Barhathba of Sarlahi and Brindaban and Gujra of Rautahat district of Province 2 since 15th May 2019. The overall objective of the program is to develop the leadership and life skills capacity of women in the targeted area.

Under this project, Mandwi in coordination with EAI organized five days Training of Trainers for 18 selected group facilitators

in relation to equip group facilitators with the sufficient knowledge about weekly sessions focused on life skills, women's leadership, participation in local level planning process, gender equality and social inclusion, women rights, local level advocacy as well as gender responsive budgeting so that they could transfer that knowledge to women farmer group members during the 8 weeks' intervention as well as to develop facilitation capacity of the group facilitators. Finally, 18 Group Facilitators enhanced their knowledge about life skills, participation in local level planning, gender equality and social inclusion, women rights, agriculture services, local level advocacy as well as gender responsive budgeting and they are conducting life skill and family sessions to women farmer group members.

Similarly, Mandwi organized a 3-days workshop on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion, Gender Responsive Budget in Local Level Participatory Planning to 38 persons (female 22 and male 16; Janjati 17, Dalit 9 Brahmin/Chhetri 4 and Madhesi 8) from vice-mayor, women and social development officer, ward chairperson and female ward members. Finally, participants knew about the seven steps of planning process, its rationale for them. In addition, they realized the need of participation of women in planning process. Local government representatives and executive officers committed that they will ensure the participation of women from next local level planning. Besides that, they guaranteed that they will allocate the budget for women's socio-economic empowerment in their respective municipalities and rural municipalities.

2.5 Food assistance to marginalized flood survivors in Gaur and Rajpur Municipality of Rautahat District of Province no. 2, Nepal

Mandwi implemented *Food assistance to marginalized flood survivors in Gaur and Rajpur Municipalities of Rautahat District of Province no 2, Nepal* with the technical and financial assistance from Penny Appeal. The overall objective of the project was to provide immediate food assistance (including food and non-food items) to address the problem of flood affected marginalized households and their families who are in difficult circumstances caused by the recent floods. The project directly reached to the 400 needy and marginalized flood affected households of Gaur and Rajpur municipalities of Rautahat District of province no 2 while about 2918 their family members, DDMC and two local governments indirectly benefitted through the following key activities of this emergency support project:

- Rapid Need Assessment
- Coordination with DDMC and local governments (Gaur and Rajpur municipalities) for beneficiaries' selection
- Procurement of relief materials
- Prepare small food packs and tarpaulin (one for each selected beneficiary family)
- Selection of distribution point
- Food distribution to 400 households
- Monitoring of food distribution from DDDMC and local governments
- Reporting of food distribution to DDMC, local government and Penny Appeal

Finally, 400 needy and marginalized households and 2918 their family members accessed to immediate food assistance. The distribution of the food materials was closely monitored by the local government in each municipality and supervised by DDMC. At last, flood affected marginalized people became happier with smile on their face. Flood affected marginalized communities, local government and DDMC thanked Penny Appeal for this assistance in

coordination with Mandwi because they realized that it really helped people who are in crisis of food, shelter and water after the flood in Rautahat district.

Case 4 An initiation of Mandwi not only impressed the DDMC, local governments but also open the door for the other agencies who were waiting for the food assistance distribution



Mandwi distributed the food materials to 400 targeted Marginalized flood survivors' households from the selected distribution points in the close supervision and monitoring from local government and DDMC. Before that, Mandwi volunteers visited to the community and distributed the coupon to the beneficiaries and informed them about the distribution point and

time of distribution in coordination with respective municipalities. Finally, flood affected marginalized people became happier with smile on their face.

Therefore, flood affected marginalized communities, local government and DDMC thanked Penny Appeal for this assistance in coordination with Mandwi because it really helped people who are in crisis of food, shelter and water after the flood in Rautahat district. In addition, they expressed that it was the first and very quick relief support from any other INGOs and NGOs in those areas rather than a little bit support from local government. Most of the organizations were hesitant (still they are hesitant) after the decision of DDMC regarding relief assistance from one door system. Because, in the context of Nepal, this type of decision always generated delay in response to the affected people. However, Mandwi got the approval from DDMC first, informed the district administration office and coordinated with local governments for the distribution of the food assistance to the flood survivors recommended by the DDMC and local government. In addition, Mandwi engaged them in whole process of selection of beneficiaries, distribution point, supervision and monitoring of food distribution.

Finally, the food materials distributed to the 400 flood affected Marginalized households in Gaur (231) and Rajpur (169) Municipalities of Rautahat district under the supervision of DDMC (by mobilizing local police to control the crowd and occurrence of disputes) and monitoring from local governments. This initiation not only impressed the DDMC, local governments but also open the door for the other agencies who were waiting for the food assistance distribution but were in dilemma how to proceed. All the process was widely covered by the local and online media and all the credit was given to the Penny Appeal and Mandwi for this type of innovative

and courageous initiations with longer term of relief material, rehabilitation assistance.

2.6 Disability and Gender Analysis in relation to the Eastern Regional Eye Care Programme in Eastern Region of Nepal.: Inclusive Eye Health Project/CBM



In line with the National Ophthalmic Health Policy (2017) Eastern Regional Eye Care Program has developed 10 years long term strategy plan 2018-2027 with the strategic goal reducing the Prevalence of Blindness & Deafness by providing accessible, affordable, sustainable comprehensive quality services and improving overall quality of life of people with disability and those at risk of disability. To fulfill its strategic objective, Eastern Regional Eye Care Program (EREC-P) expanded Biratnagar Eye Hospital, Biratnagar and Sagarmatha Choudhary Eye Hospital, Lahan and its

18 eye care center(s), together with related outreach clinics. Through such hospitals, eye care centers and outreach clinics, Eastern Regional Eye Care Program (EREC-P) has been providing a high quality comprehensive eye services at affordable cost to the population in eastern Nepal and northern India.

Though the eye treatment service is comprehensive, the program at large, aims to know the infrastructure is gender sensitive or not because it may cause gender inequality in eye care program or services and due to that blindness in women and girl are increased and make them more vulnerable, economically deprived and society seems it as a stigma. Therefore, to analyze the gender responsive infrastructure and environment in hospital and eye care center under Eastern Regional Eye Care Program (EREC-P), Mandwi do the survey and provided the following recommendations based on the major findings in relation to fulfill the requirements of the National Ophthalmic Health Policy (2017) of the Government of Nepal and ensuring effective, efficient and gender responsive eye care services to the people by Eastern Regional Eye Care Program.

- A separate room should be allocated for pregnant and lactating women and staffs for rest and to breast feed their child
- There should be a separate line managed for male, female and people with disability for getting OPD ticket
- A separate counseling room for female is needed to reduce the gender based discrimination during counseling
- Canteen available in the hospital should be well managed from gender responsive perspective
- A separate and well equipped wash room should be managed or established for female and people with disability
- A separate, well managed place is managed for proper parking of bikes, rickshaw and vehicles by patient, care takers and visitors

- A separate chair is needed for female and people with disability in the chamber of the visiting doctor
- A separate system of treatment (line, chamber, counselling, pharmacy) should be established for easy access of people with disability and elderly people to eye care services provided by the hospital
- A separate rest room for female staff should be managed by hospital especially for night duty
- Sufficient wheel chairs and ramp at key places should be managed by the hospital for people with disability
- A small fun park and child friendly zone with toys should be established and managed by hospital for children
- There should be more changing rooms for women rather than being exposed to basking in the sun. There might be many more other women and patients who face the same problem. So it would be convenient if there were more changing rooms built and proper directions to indicate where the changing rooms are located as well.
- All the above mentioned things are also considered for the third gender

2.7 Enhancing Access to Justice through Institutional Reform (A2J) Project



Mandwi in coordination with the Government of Nepal, technical and financial assistance of UNDP under enhancing access to justice through institutional reform (A2J) project organized a basic mediation training at community level. The main objective of the training was to increase the number of certified mediators at the ward level which will enhance the capacity of Judicial Committee to resolve disputes at the local level. In total 30 persons from different ward (mainly 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8) of Gaur Municipality were actively

participated in the training. Out of them 22 participants were male (from Brahmin/Chhetri-5, Dalit-4, Madhesi-11 and Muslim 2) and 8 (Brahmin/Chhetri-4, Dalit-1, Madhesi-3) female. The participants were having secondary education and SLC-11, Plus Two (10+2)-12, Bachelor-5 and Masters-2. In addition, 8 participants were from age group 19-25 years, 26-40 years' age group-10 and more than 41 years 12. In this way, the participation was inclusive in nature in terms of gender, ethnicity, age and education and from most of the wards of Gaur Municipality.

In the training Mandwi used the 48 hours' curriculum suggested by Mediation Council Nepal and used own basic mediation training manual and exercise book. Further, Mandwi mobilized an inclusive, expert team of trainers in community mediation from its roster to ensure the quality of training delivery to the participants. The trainer engaged the participants by using power point presentation, case study sharing and analysis, video showing, role play, group work, interaction, discussion, brainstorming, presentation by participants, practical mediation sessions by the

participants with feedback. The training covered in total 32 sessions (4 sessions each day for 8 days, 4*8=32) basically on concept of dispute and conflict, basic and alternative ways of dispute resolution, use of mediation for dispute resolution in the global and Nepalese context, policy provision of the Government of Nepal for mediation, significance of community mediation, communication, hearing, questioning and facilitation skills in mediation, steps of community mediation, role and responsibility with characteristics of community mediator, mock mediation sessions by participants, tools of mediation, social norms and values affecting mediation, psychosocial analysis of stakeholders for mediation, things to be considered for mediation, administrative perspective of mediation, agreement paper development and code of conduct to be followed by mediators.

Finally, 30 participants from Gaur Municipality of Rautahat district of province 2 trained on basic community mediation. They were enhanced their knowledge on community mediation and skilled with the community mediation facilitation tools and techniques. They were encouraged by Mayor and Vice-mayor of Gaur Municipality by certification to them. They thanked the organizer and funding agency for providing such an opportunity of learning. They were committed to use such knowledge by facilitating community mediation sessions in their community in close coordination with judicial committee and mediation centers operated by the concerned ward and Municipality.

2.8 Awareness and Advocacy Campaign for Animal Welfare and Rights



With the technical and financial assistance from HSI and in close coordination with local governments, local newspaper, online media and local FM/radio, Mandwi has been implementing different awareness and advocacy activities like district level workshop, launching workshop for media mobilization, radio programs and local/national festival celebration with no animals are consumed and sacrificed basically focusing on animal welfare and rights in Bara, Parsa and Rautahat districts. The overall objective is to

inform the existing laws and policies of the Government of Nepal for animal welfare, good practices on it throughout the country and gaps so that the roles and responsibilities of online media, daily newspaper and radio/FM, local government and concerned stakeholders are discussed from the animal welfare perspective.

- District based stakeholders, i.e. Chairperson of District Coordination Committee (DCC), Chief District Officer (CDO), District Police Office (DPO), Mayor, Vice-mayor of Gaur municipality, religious leaders, ward chairs, custom office, line agencies, non-governmental organization and journals informed on animal welfare. Further, they sensitized and realized the significance of animal welfare. Besides that, they agreed for promoting animal welfare in Rautahat district as well.
- Three selected online media (Aapan Birganj, Ajtak Mahesh and Krantidwar) representatives, three daily newspapers (Krantidwar, Pratik and Kripa Daily) and two FM representatives

(Rautahat, Birganj), a representative from Gadhimai temple development committee and other key district based stakeholders informed on policy provisions of the Government of Nepal for animal welfare. In addition, they knew how to write news and area to be covered for good practices and learning related with animal welfare. Further, they sensitized and realized the significance of animal welfare. Besides that, they agreed to promote animal welfare and rights in Rautahat, Bara and Parsa districts through using online media, daily local newspaper and radio/FM.

- A rally was organized on 29th August 2019 (before Teej Festival) where about 3000 women were participated.
- After the rally they gathered at Bal Mandir Basic School where they were informed of the significance of Teej without animal consumption and sacrifice through speech by ED of Mandwi, CD of HIS, Mayor of Gaur Municipality and other key stakeholders.
- A hoarding board with animal welfare related message installed in two public places of Gaur Municipality. About 200 people viewed and read the animal welfare related messages.
- A street drama on “No Animals Are Consumed and Sacrificed in Teej” in Bajjika language was played by the professional team. About 200 people watched the drama, informed on the animal welfare and sensitized that animal are neither consumed nor sacrificed in the name of Nepali main festivals like Teej, Dashain, Tihar and so on (upcoming Gadhimai festival).
- This event became a history in the context of the Terai and Rautahat as it was an informative way of celebration of local/national key festivals (instead of non-veg, alcoholic, smoke) that not only provide the opportunity for the women to gather at a place, share their feelings, emotions but also informed them on the significance of celebrating local festivals without animal consumption and sacrifice. Finally, they sensitized and realized that celebration of local/national festivals with vegetarian foods is very much helpful in reducing the acculturation in the festival.
- Mayor of Gaur requested all the participants to celebrate the Teej festival this year without animal consumption and sacrifice. This will little bit contribute to the animal welfare.

3. Learning

- When there is a will, there is a way.
- Courage to do something, brings the dream come true and it opens the means for other as well.
- Powerful message is a key to motivate the people and bring change in their mindsets and behaviors in terms of setting new values or norms in favor of the rights of the people.
- Making realization to marginalized people on the significance of basic rights is essential in terms of improving their access of goods and services of the government/non-government.
- If the opportunity of freedom provided to the people, then they can freely exercise their right to freedom that contributes to the empowerment and leadership development.
- Either the unit cost for the shallow tube well supported by funding agency should be revised accordingly in the context of Nepal or local government should contribute more to ensure the quality of safe drinking water to the people.
- The raised hand pump is needed especially in the context of the Terai Nepal to ensure the safe drinking water for people.
- Sharing of good practices is an effective tool of motivation and insight to the local government in terms of planning and decision making.

- Refresher training/coaching to community mediators is essential in terms of facilitating group community mediation and proper documentation of cases.
- Guest lectures on community mediation from high level authority i.e. district court, mediation council, Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Affairs is crucial in convincing the local level government officials and representatives.

4. Future Plan

- Mandwi will continue the legal aid services to women and poor who they have no access to justice and they are suffering from injustice in next year also.
- Mandwi will process and get approval from Mediation Council to provide mediation services for FY 2076/77.
- Mandwi will continue coordination and collaboration with national, province, district and municipality based key stakeholders, line agencies, like-minded organizations (including media) for effective and efficient program implementation.
- Mandwi will continue monitoring and record keeping mechanism (case tracking log, data base of CMC, Masters Trainers and Community Mediators) at its organizational level to monitor the disputes and resolution mechanism.
- Mandwi will conduct Gender Sensitive Investigation (Gender Responsive Budgeting) and Counselling Skills to local governments
- Mandwi will support Detention Center management in line with IPSSJ and R&PD's identified needs.
- Mandwi will approach different program proposal especially focus on access to justice and security as well as child protection, disaster risk management, early warning, climate resiliency and livelihood for socio-economic empowerment, women overall leadership development, food and nutrition security, good governance, animal rights and welfare (animal safe shelter), education (Madarsa), health, WASH to diversify the program and its expansion if the project districts especially in the Terai.
- Mandwi will develop a new strategic plan for the period of 2020-2024.
- Mandwi will develop advocacy, sustainability and emergency plan and practices.

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Project Offices

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