

Annual Report
Mandwi
Fiscal Year 2073-74



Mandwi empowering women

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1. Background of Organization

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 for 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 better-quality life of citizens of Nepal with special focused in Terai community.

Our Vision

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

Our Mission

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

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.

Objectives

- Engage with women, girls and youth to build their active agency to challenge and take actions against all forms of discrimination and injustice against their body, sexuality and unequal burden of work.

- Support all children special focus on girl child to attain quality education in a safe and equitable environment.
- Facilitate 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.

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 human rights based approach and believe the state is 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 conscientisation and transformation of unequal power relations.

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

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.

Why we are Different?

We start to work in 75 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 small and less developed district) because it's important to us that the people with whom we work (people whose lives we support) are feel connected to us—our location is 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”

Mandwi's Focused Area



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

Our Slogan

Empowering Women

2. Major Achievement on Project and Other Activity (2074-75)

2.1 PAHUNCH: Strengthening the Poor and Marginalized's Access to Justice and Security in Nepal in partnership with Search for Common Ground (SFCG) funding DFID

Mandwi with the technical and financial support of Search for Common Ground (SFCG) and in coordination of JWAS, Janakpur has implementing "Pahaunch: strengthening the poor and Marginalized's access to justice and Security" programs in two municipality (Dewahi Gonahi Municipality and Madhab Narayan Municipality) and one rural- municipality (Yamunamai Rural-municipality) including the headquarter of the district i. e. Gaur Municipality of the Rautahat district after the restructuring and re-scoping of the project since December 2017 through initially the project had been implemented in fifteen VDCs and gaur Municipality since September 2016. The overall goal of the project is to strengthen the rule of law in Nepal and to create an environment

where the poor and marginalized communities, especially women will have improved security and access to justice. The project is being implemented from September 2016 to October 2018.

To develop mutual accountability and trust Project has been working in **public awareness on security and justice through weekly radio program**. Mandwi has contracted Rauthat FM a local for Weekly Radio Program and radio partner is broadcasted local security and justice related information. Radio produce and broadcasts the themes of security and justice aiming to change public attitudes and behavior towards the work of police and the justice sector. Till the year end 104 Talk show, 104 Report, 12 PSA and 3 Testimonial has been broadcasted and public reached is more than 50000. Similarly, awareness program has been continued through dissemination of **IEC material** having message of security and justice in local language.

12 Participatory street theatre has been played by Nepal police and community and conducted street dramas in the working Local Governance Units. Mandwi also mobilized local theatre groups to reach the targeted communities with tailored messages in local languages. **PAHUCH TV show screening** sessions was also shown to show the coordination among youth and police.

Training to **Women Watch Group /Women Health Workers** was designed to **reduce violence through social norm awareness** and it was conducted in local Governance unit. The activity is helpful to build local capacities and network for timely identification and addressing of violence for sustainable results. A total of 120 WWG members and Women health workers are trained

To make more accountable and to build trust among citizen and police, project conducted **Youth-Police Football Clinics**. Youth Police drama clinic is developed mutual understanding, relationship, and trust between the police and citizens and. Total 60 local young people and 20 local police personnel (in each clinic) in each clinic are participated and football was organized in districts headquarters of Rauthat. This clinic gives special message about gender equality as girls, boys and police jointly played the football and shown equal competencies. After understanding the benefits of Football Clinic Local governance unit: many municipalities also organized the same football clinics in their municipal areas. Simultaneously project conducted three **Community-police drama clinics** to bring marginalized communities and the local police together to develop mutual understanding and trust and foster collaboration.

Youth-Police Drama Clinic participant



Project also organized 38 **Community-Police dialogues** sessions at district and municipality levels (with police from APO and/or local police posts). The main objectives of the dialogue are to provide a forum for the community to voice their security related concerns and challenges, and to develop VDC level security action plan. The citizens and police participating in these dialogues sessions has dialogues on specific security and other social issues, form collaborative action plans and review the collaborative actions.



Community-Police Dialogue

Eight Small Grants for Police-Citizen collaborative actions are organized by citizen-police collaborative action groups and conducted various collaborative actions in the district. Similarly, 5 Tailor-made interventions with objective of reaching the most marginalized and vulnerable communities including Madheshi, Muslim, Tharu and communities in the northern hills. These interventions are utilized culturally appropriate tools such as festivals and local cultures to create interactions and engagement between the police and local communities.

Mutual accountability dialogues in the districts and LGU to facilitate a participatory process of developing joint indicators for the community members and the Nepal Police to mutually score each other and establish mutual accountability standards.

2.2 Flood Response Project (FRP)

Mandwi has completed “Flood Response Project with the technical support of Volunteer Service Overseas (VSO) in three municipalities of Rautahat district. The aim of the project was to save lives of victims of flooding in Nepal. Approximately 2000 students and their families were provided immediate relief and response in under six components i.e. WASH, Protection, Education and Early Child Development, Coordination & Information Management.

Flood Response project supported and facilitated to form **Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Committee** formation (municipality and ward level) in Rural municipality level as well as in highly affected ward after that **Participatory Vulnerability Capacity Assessment was (PVCA)** was done in highly affected area wards identify the disaster challenge, social challenge, economical challenge and other local issues. Ward made 10 years’ resilience plan after PVCA. After assessing the need **Training on IM (Information Management)** was provided to different line agencies like municipalities, Wards, Armed Police Force, Police, Information Officer, DWSSO, Journalists and Red Cross two times with the objectives develop the knowledge and

skills on Information Management. So during disaster they can able to rescue and support people on time. Even related agency was able to know the data management issues. Project supported **Information Technology to District Disaster Management Committee/municipalities** in establishment of Information Technology unit in their offices. The objective of the IT unit is strengthening the municipalities' capacity on information management from resilience perspectives and also to be benefited by getting early information. Mandwi supported Rajdevi municipality, Gaur municipality and Durgabhagawati rural-municipality by providing Laptop, furniture, carpet and curtains. Regular support was provided to IT focal persons of municipality in record keeping, documentation processes by using 4W template.

Mandwi coordinated with National Emergency Information Centre, Department of Hydrology and Meteorology for establishment of Early Warning centre establishment. Mr Kharbhujia, Joint Secretary and head of the department of National Emergency Information Centre, Department of Hydrology and Meteorology visited Flood Response Project side and also all the major rivers of Rauthat. He also presented his presentation in DDMC coordination meeting and guide the DDMC bodies, municipalities for further coordination and support. The objective of the visit was to develop the linkage between municipalities, DDMC and Department of Hydrology and Meteorology for early warning system and linkage has been established. Regular **District Disaster Management Coordination Committee meeting** was held on regular basis with the objective to develop coordination among Government and non-government bodies on disaster response issues. The other objective of the training was to develop linkage among National Emergency Information Centre, Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, Ministry of Home affair, DDMC, Municipalities, Police Force and other related stakeholders. members of this DDMC members (all cluster), municipalities/rural-municipalities, Armed police force, Nepal police, representative from department of hydrology and meteorology, representative from national information centre, VSO team, Mandwi team, District Wash Sanitation and Sewage Office, District Education Office and other GON bodies.

Project supported Mental Health, Psychosocial and Disaster Recovery for that a week ToT on Mental Health, Psychosocial and Disaster Recovery training conducted with the objective of making participants aware on mental health and psychosocial along with how to cope with the situation after the disaster. This training was provided to school teachers, representative from WCO, PIC, Police, Army, Secondary school children so that they could be resilient during disaster. **Simultaneously Leadership training** was conducted under this project to develop the capacities of newly elected bodies of local municipalities. In local election, new young and fresh people were elected so the aims of the training were to aware the roles and responsibilities of the elected bodies. The training was attended by all the ward members including Mayor and Vice-mayor of Rajdevi municipality and Durgabhagawati rural-municipalities. **Leadership Training through Cycle Race to young girl with** where 1500 women were participated in this Race. Series of **Awareness on GBV, child marriage** was organized to school children and community people.

Education and Hygiene Kits supported to 1720 Flood affected children



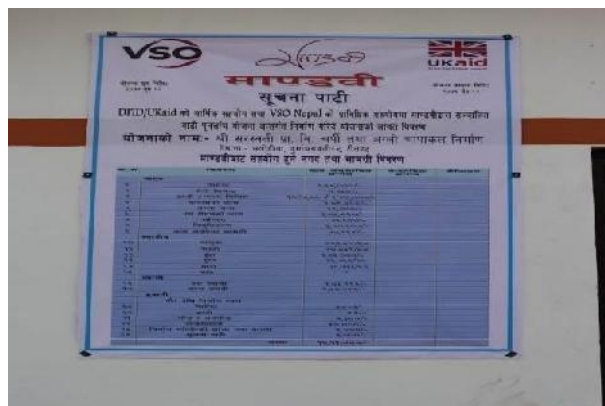
Project supported Education Kits/Hygiene Kits to 1720 students of six selected schools. Education Kits were supported to all the students studying in select school and the objective of the education kits distribution was to help the flood affected students to continue their study. Each education kits contains six note copy, one pen with five refill, one pack pencil sets, eraser cutter, colour box and school bag. Each hygiene kits contains three bath soap, three washing soap, tooth

brush and paste shoe brush and police, nail cutter and comb and also **Recreational Activities through Child club was continued** in selected six schools. Under the recreational activity, different kind of recreational activities were conducted at the schools with the objectives to sensitize the children on DRR issues, Wash (Personal Hygiene, Dental Hygiene, Water Hygiene and Sanitation), traffic rules, proper methods of hand wash, time to wash hands and its importance were briefed to the students by vocally and practically. For the recreational activities, the child club members were the participants with the other students and the teachers from the schools. After lecturing and demonstration, child club members took initiation and supported in the activity by leading the groups of the students. Children's were learnt to continue this habits to stay healthy and tidy.

Project also supported **Income Generating Activities (IGA)** to farmers of working municipalities with the objective to orient the participants on the elephant foot yam and turmeric farming, to fortify the knowledge on farming skills to the participants (farmers). Participants were aware about farming with modern technology and they also got support for cultivation. NRs. 10000 provided to each participant as a seed money to start farming. From Resilient perspective project supported **IGA Off-farm Training** to sixteen female participants who were from economically and socially deprived communities. The objective of the training was to make women economically independent and also provide the skills which is not related to agriculture as Rauthat is high prone zone for Flood. NRs. 10000 provided to each participant as a seed money to start parlour.

Project conducted two events of **Health Camp** with the cooperation and coordination with District Health Office (DHO) at Shree Ma. Vi. Bramhapuri, Rajdevi municipality and Public Health Center of, Ganga Pipara, Durgabhagawati rural-municipality. The objectives of the camp were to provide: General Medicine, Surgery (minor), Gynecology and Obstetrics, Ophthalmic Examination and Treatment, Hearing Test and Treatment including lab services of Blood Sugar Test for senior citizens. Total 484 senior citizens including 258 females and 226 males who were economically deprived and even not able to walk for health posts were received free treatment by experienced and qualified doctors and free medicine.

Information board on School Construction Site



To build the governance **Public Audit & Information board was placed**. Audits were conducted many times during ECD maintenance/construction in all selected schools. The objectives of the public audit were to build the governance and transparency as well as make citizen liable for community works. It also develops ownership and social accountable to the community people. The process was very impressive impact on the community along with members of project implementation committee Information

dissemination. Similarly, **Public Hearing** had been done at all six schools after completion of the construction work. The objective of the Public hearing was to aware and well explained the society about work and budget spent on it. Simultaneously **Local level joint monitoring was** organized a field by local bodies, politicians and journalists to the schools of Rajdevi municipality and Durgabhadgawati Rural-municipality on March 25, 2018. The main objective of the visit was to monitor and evaluate the works completed by Flood Response project team of Mandwi and to share their observations, valuable suggestions and feedbacks. The monitoring team appreciated the hard ware (construction works) done in the six schools and admired the quality works. They advised community and schools about the sustainability of the structure and keeping good environment at the schools and thanked the organization for doing such a good work. To make local government accountable Mandwi facilitated in **the Social Accountability training** to Municipalities at Gaur. **Score Card (tool of Social Accountability)** at Saraswati Secondary School, Pipara Bhalohiya, Durgabhadgawati-2 workshop was also introduced in the Saraswati secondary school. .

ECD Room after renovation



Six schools of selected area were constructed and renovated by project which was damaged by flood of August, 2017. Each school were maintained from resilience perspective including raised hand pump, disable friendly ramp, gender friendly toilet and well equipped Early Child Development room. Each schools were supported by recreational materials, library support **and furniture support also**.

108th Women's Day Declaration in Rauthat



The present day dowry system symbolizes the disinheritance of women and resulting desperation of parents to push their daughters out of their homes after marrying them off. Cultural believes about son is bread winner as well as a key to open the door of heaven has posed intimidating challenges to inform the patriarchal society about the importance of leaving dowry. Patriarchal society has closed the eyes and ear about anti-dowry legislation, and argues that equal inheritance is not justifiable. Women are experiencing violence as well physical and emotional harassments from them in laws almost in each family. Despite being technically illegal dowry is practiced widely in Terai/Madhesh and also across the country and law makers including implementers enjoy the same ceremony

Under Flood Response Project, **Mandwi** announced a campaign against dowry system on 108th international women's day. Announcement was on the forum of 108th international women's day where 1000 of women's and men's, all the district stakeholder (Chief District Officer, Superintendent Police, Mayor, Deputy Mayors Women and child development officer civil society, media person politicians Armed Police Force, Army, National Investigation Department, local NGOs and key stakeholders) including Ms. Mohna Ansari spoke person of National Human Right Commission was presented as a chief guest. Executive Director Ms. Anju Jha announced to create a loose forum against dowry system with the objective to support female suffered from GBV and gratitude the change agent especially young man marrying without dowry could be a role model for their generation. After announcement Human Right Commission came to a decision to contribute NRs. 25,000.00 to the forum. Moreover, RDC, Women and Children Office and Gaur municipality also join Mandwi's announcement and made a decision to open a bank account and coming forward together to developing an action plan to work on it. Mandwi had been awarded by Gaur municipality and Women Child Office Rautahat Gaur at the program.

The awareness program on dowry system, child marriage & GBV on the 108th international women day gave an opportunity to the line agencies to work as a unit for the effective and fruitful results on the issues related to the women violence.

A case Study on Governance, Transparency & Accountability

Nepal is a country where more than 25% of its population live under the line of poverty. The social structures of the country are so discriminating which have always hindered the equal participation of marginalized groups in the decision making process and receiving services. People are facing corruption, instability, injustice and many more instead of good governance, social justice and democracy. It is seemingly a fact that corruption has eaten deep into the fabrics of every sector of the Nepali national life.

Corruption not only hampers in the development process of the country as well as people's mind and it becomes more critical when corruption becomes a culture and starts to get accepted in the society. When it becomes two ways then everyone is encouraged to become corrupt.

Under Flood Response Project Mandwi constructed and maintained the flood affected six schools through forming a Project Implementation Committee (PIC). A representative from District Education Office, municipal ward office, school management committee, parent's committee has been included in each PIC. Mandwi conducted series of trainings and awareness on Good Governance, Accountability and Transparency to the key stakeholders of each school's PIC. PIC were also capacitated on material quality test, monitoring on quality construction, well financial documentation.

In the case of Saraswati Ma. Vi. Pipra Bhalohiya, Durgabhagawati-2, huge procurement was done. During verification bills amount of Mahato Construction & Mahato Suppliers Gaur was much higher than the actual MRP rate where all the paints (Enamel Paint, Distemper, Cement Primer, Wall putting, Wood primer etc) related materials were procured. After that PIC were informed and aware about Consumer Protection Act and about Council. PIC member discussed with vendor and said they were filled an application against him under Consumer Protection Act in Consumer Protection Council. Finally, Vendor agreed and refund the increased bill amount. Previously claimed amount was NRs. 945,000.00 whereas later the bill settled with the amount of NRs. 752,585.00. Same thing happened in Sarsawti lower secondary school also where PIC also able to decrease almost NRs. 100000.

The trainings and awareness program on PIC training, Good Governance, Accountability and Transparency can change the mindset of the society. Thus the successful application of these principles and practices for better service delivery outcomes would require strengthening both the demand and supply side of good governance.

All of society mindset need to be changed as per time. There should be active participation of the people, the civil society and non-governmental organizations to maintain good governance. Good governance can be promoted only where decisions are made and implemented according to rules and regulations in a transparent way and public information is freely and easily made available.

2.3 Integrated Emergency Response Support to Flood Affected Population Project

Mandwi implemented Rapid Response to the flood affected people with the support of Action Against Hunger (ACF) under *Integrated Emergency Response Support to Flood Affected Population* project from 26th August 2017 to February 2018 in the Rautahat district. The **main objective** was to reduce morbidity and mortality among affected populations of flooding in Rautahat District of Nepal through integrated response and the **specific objective** was to identify

the immediate needs of flood-affected population and response accordingly to save lives. Mandwi in collaboration with ACF decided to work in Rautahat with a view to respond the immediate needs as well as the needs of the community as Rautahat was second most affected district and there were less actors to support in this district. Mandwi plan the strategy on the basis of rapid assessment report received from DDRC- Rautahat. Mandwi started coordinating with government of Nepal (GoN), continued attending cluster meetings at national and district level to coordinate and initiate the activities in the district. All the immediate activities that were carried out during emergency were on the basis of recommendation received from sectoral clusters and DDRC at district level.

The **integrated activities of this project** directly focused on the immediate response for the flood emergency in Rautahat district. As this, project basically prioritized those activities that were essential to bring back the flood survival to normal state of life. Thus, the holistic approach based project comprised of MHCP, WASH, Food security and shelter activities. Under this project, three main sectors were incorporated, including MHCP, WASH, FSL and Shelter. Food security was mainly focused on immediate relief distribution in terms of food kit, shelter items and cash for food. So, FSL was mainly confined to distribution of life surviving stuffs that were needed immediately at the crucial moment of emergency. Similarly, WASH focused on both KAP aspect and hardware support. In KAP, awareness sessions on safe water use, menstrual hygiene, food hygiene, use of toilet, domestic waste management and personal hygiene by trained WASH social mobilizers. While in hardware support, 15 water supply schemes i.e. deep hand pump installation with raised platform in communities and health facilities. Besides that, beneficiaries were also supported with WASH kit to prevent waterborne diseases.

There are altogether 16 municipalities and 2 rural municipalities in Rautahat district but the areas covered by the integrated flood response intervention were based on the information and recommendation given by DDRC and respective sectoral cluster. For **Food Security & Livelihood MHCP activities**, two highly affected communities, namely: Banjarahara ward number 1 and Jainagar ward number 1 were finalized. Banjarahara ward number 1 is one of the ward under Ishnath municipality with around 630 households (HHs). It consists of varied beneficiaries: lower caste, Muslims and other castes. Whereas in Jayanagar ward number 1 is one of the ward of Garuda municipality. Around 65 Dalit HHs were covered within the **Maternal Health and Care Practices (MHCP)** activities in Jayanagar. **The Baby Friendly Space (BFS)** established at district hospital- Gaur, covered the whole district as the beneficiaries who came from different places of Rautahat also received the services provided from the BFS.

COMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAM: In this holistic project, three main sectors incorporated were: MHCP, WASH, FSL and Shelter.

WASH focused on both software and hardware support. In software, it prioritized communities through awareness sessions on hygiene and sanitation conducted by trained WASH social mobilizers. While in hardware, it worked on WASH rehabilitation and constructed hand pumps with raised platforms in communities and public places. Besides that, beneficiaries were also supported with WASH kit.

WASH kit distribution and awareness on WASH to prevent waterborne outbreak and support community to practice healthy behavior and later focused was also given on water supply infrastructures. In WASH



Menstrual Hygiene Awareness



Awareness session on WASH

awareness

&behaviour change sessions, focus was given on safe water use, use of latrine, menstrual hygiene management, household waste management, personal hygiene and food hygiene. While, in hardware structure, total 13 community water supply system and 2 health facilities water supply system were installed. **Psychosocial Workers (PSW), Mobilization on Vector Control and Hygiene Promotions Including use of Safe Water & WASH in Emergency:** The project facilitated trained 12 local volunteers and staffs first on response for relief, psychosocial, maternal and child health care and WASH in Emergency and Epidemic prevention as well as vector control. It helped them in project execution regarding ensuring the basic requirement for the flood affected people with the support of food, shelter, WASH and psychosocial and care practice in the project area. Trained WASH volunteers were

mobilized in the Banjaraha of Ishnath municipality, Garuda Municipality ward no. 1 Jaynagar for Emergency WASH awareness and Epidemic prevention through group sessions, household visit as well sessions in school. Altogether 202 group sessions were conducted which includes almost 4000 people participation. **Hygiene Kit Distribution** consisting WASH and Dignity kits having of 15 items that includes the specific needs of women and adolescent girls were distributed to highly affected communities of Gaur, Ishnath, Garura, Rajdevi municipalities and Durgabahgwati rural municipality. Total 1200 families were targeted to distribute hygiene kit, in regard 1181

hygiene kits were distributed in the flood affected areas. It has helped the flood affected families to purify water (treatment of water) for safe drinking water, support with basic hygiene stuffs to maintain personal hygiene and menstrual hygiene. Mostly, women and children were benefited more from the hygiene kit. **Water Kit Distribution** was immediately, after the flood, 200 water kits were distributed in the Sirsiya village of Gaur Municipality ward no. 13. Each water kit contained 1 bucket, 1 mug, 1 water bottle and Piyush plus. Sirsiya village was one of the most the flood affected areas as well few lives were also lost. All most all water supply systems were contaminated. Considering the severity of the community and risk of outbreak of waterborne diseases, water kits were distributed. It has helped community people to treat drinking water for consumption. It has prevented waterborne disease outbreak. **Toilet Pan & Slab Distribution** was done in the flood affected areas where semi-concrete toilets were heavily damaged. Considering risk of open defecation, total 434 emergency toilet pans and slab support to District Water Supply & Sanitation Office as decided in district WASH Cluster meeting. These pans and slabs were distributed in the flood affected areas from DWSSDO. The overall program strategy of MHCP was to provide psychosocial support, PFA and also make the beneficiaries know and utilize the proper care practice for the PLW and their children. Through MHCP's activities, it was assumed that psychosocial and overall well-being of both mother and child will be enhanced. To protect small babies during flood, baby kits were also distributed to the babies under two year of age.

Immediately following the floods, the Mandwi started coordinating with government of Nepal (GoN), continued attending cluster meetings at national and district level to coordinate and initiate the activities in the district and started visiting affected areas and found affected people tried to cope with the situation. Many families were evacuated from their homes and they were living in vulnerable situation without food, water under open sky. Houses were damaged and their food and livelihood items were swapped on by flood, the affected needed basic household items, especially nutritious food.



Food Kit to Flood Affected Family

Food security mainly focused on immediate relief distribution in terms of food kit, shelter items and cash for food. So, FSL was mainly confined to distribution of life surviving stuffs that are needed immediately at the crucial moment of emergency.

Finally, Food security mainly focused on immediate relief distribution in terms of food kit, shelter items and cash for food. So, FSL was mainly confined to distribution of life surviving stuffs that are needed immediately at the crucial moment of emergency. Nutritious food kit to 1242 families were provided with the international standard by counting the calories. Each food kit contains Rice: 30 kg, Pulse: 5kg, Oil: 2ltrs, Salt: 2kg, Sugar: 1kg. Food kits had been distributed in Ishnath municipalitites ward no 1 Banjarha, Ward No 2 Auriaya, Gaur municipalities ward no 2, ward no:

6 Sirsiya, Garuda Municipality, Jaynagar, and distress to them. The weather had damaged crop and other natural resource loss, and made the poor communities traumatic and worst affected.

After analyzing the situation after few months of flood other natural disaster in the name of cold-wave took 24 lives in Rauthat. Incessant cold wave is other form of natural hazard which again caused serious damage, disruption. Mandwi in support of ACF, 112 food kit distributed ultra-poor and vulnerable families who were affected by flood, and were suffering from cold wave of winter. All these families were selected in collaboration with the municipality. Each food kit contained 30 kg rice, 5 kg lentil, 1 kg salt, 1 kg sugar and 2-liter edible oil and Blanket

Cash Transfer to 523 families in close coordination with the Municipal and Ward level authorities of Ishnath Municipality, Gaur Municipality and DurgaBhagwati Rural Municipality, 523 households have been identified for cash transfer for food support. Household survey has been done to identify the real beneficiaries and include neediest missing beneficiary's households. Altogether 523 families received cash support. For transparency, cash transfer



has been initiated through account payee cheque and in some cases through bearer cheque in presence of elected member and GoN bodies of the same municipalities. **Emergency shelter support to about 10% of the selected population** had been done to 100 households of the flood affected areas i.e. Badharwa of Durgabhagwati RM and Madevpati of Gaur Municipality. As per the need of these households, CGI-sheet has been distributed to these families. **Warm Cloth distributed to 112 families** suffering from cold wave, especially, Dalit and poor people. The flood had destroyed the houses and swiped necessary stuffs and poor people suffered more from cold wave r. To support such flood affected families, blanket and nutritious food kits distributed to 112 residences of Auriya of Isnath municipality, when cold was at high peak.

Further, 465 children (under five) participated in **child play sessions** conducted by the project in terms of engaging children in playing and learning activities that make people learnt the importance of group cohesion and sense of helping each other in the time of emergency and unwilling developed situation occurred by the flood. Similarly, it established and run the baby friendly space at district hospital at Gaur (district headquarter) in coordination with district health office where 604 pregnant and lactating women, 146 male care giver and 326 female care giver attended the group sessions and knew about the care for women, breast feeding and feeding practices, home health practices, psychosocial support, hygiene practices and food preparation and applied in their daily life.

Besides that, 329 children were attended child play sessions at BFS in Gaur, Hospital. It helped in establishing good mother child relationship and child stimulation properly. Similarly, baby kits were supported by this project to the 566 pregnant and lactating women and 454 children.

Furthermore, 400 flood affected people were supported with psychological first aid. It helped in protecting people from further psychological harm caused by the flood.

2.4 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” program in 41 locations of the Sindhuli district with the technical and financial support of The Asia Foundation and in coordination of district development committee, Sindhuli and under the monitoring of Social Welfare Council, Kathmandu since September 2015. The overall goal of the program is to transform interpersonal and multi-stakeholder conflict cases seen after the mega earthquake 2015. The project will be implemented from September 2015-March 2019.

The main objectives of the program were:

- To select new community mediators, and train them
- Mobilized for resolution of contested issues pertaining to post earthquake relief, recovery in Sindhuli district
- Through effective dialogue, coordination with service providers at local level.

2.2.1 Conduct a participatory and community based selection process of mediators for community mediation

Mandwi organized a participatory and community based selection process of mediators for community mediation throughout the September 2015 at targeted 39 VDCs and 2 Municipalities. There was active and meaningful participation of VDC secretary, local political leaders, women, youths, and other key stakeholders. The main objective of the program was to select community mediators at community level in close coordination, consultation, and active participation of community stakeholders. To encourage Janjati, Dalit community and woman and ensure their representation in the program, Mandwi had developed the following selection criteria for community mediators, shared with stakeholders during the selection process, and facilitated them.

- The age of a mediator should be above 25 years
- She/he should be literate
- She/he can be ex-employee likewise teachers and so on
- Less possibility of migration
- 33% female compulsory
- 12% from marginalized group likewise Dalit, Janjati, Aadiwasi, people with disability and so on
- She/he should not directly involved in political party
- She/he should be interested in mediation & should be honored person
- She/he should be from the relevant VDCs
- She/he should not be ever punished under law of Nepal govt. & should be mentally balanced.

Finally, 252 (Female 87, Male 165/ Dalit 22, Janjati 134, Brahmin/Chhetri 96) community mediators were participatory selected and sent to participate in the basic community mediation training. Out of them literate-68, with basic education (4-8)-21, with secondary education (9 class, test, SLC)-86 and with higher education (Intermediate, bachelor and master)-77 (Please find the Community Mediators database in Annex-I)

2.2.2 Organize a basic community mediation training for new mediators



training by the trainers.

Mandwi conducted in total nine groups (in a three batch) of basic community mediation training for the newly selected community mediators at Sindhuli from 26 September-3 October, 4-11 October 22-29 November 2015. In total 252 (Female 87, Male 165/ Dalit 22, Janjati 134, Brahmin/Chhetri 96) community mediators were actively participated in the training. The main objective of the training was to build up the capacity of newly selected community mediators on basic community mediation. Discussion, story saying, role-play, brainstorming, group work, and individual discussions, interpersonal interactions were used as the key methodology for the

During this training all participants were successfully trained in various issues such as traditional ways of conflict mitigation and their effectiveness, different ways of conflict mitigation and significance of mediation, fundamental elements of mediation, international practices related to community mediation, legal provision regarding mediation in Nepal, communication skills, listening and questioning skills, dialogue, information about mediation process and so on.

At last, participants expressed training was helpful for them in terms of facilitating the disputes. This new tools of community mediation helps them to mitigate the local level disputes in the community and in their own participation. (List of all the trained community mediators are included in the community mediator database in Annex-I)



2.2.3 Organize an advanced community mediation training for new mediators Similarly, Mandwi conducted in total nine groups (in a three batch) of advanced community mediation training for the trained community mediators (with basic mediation training) at Sindhuli from 20 April to 1 May 2016. In total 223 (Female 83, Male 140/ Dalit 16, Janjati 134, Brahmin/Chhetri 73) community mediators were actively participated in the training. The main objective of the training was to build up the capacity of community mediators on advance community mediation processes and skills.

Through the training participants embraced the opportunity to hone some advanced mediation skills and delve deeper into the interrelationship between positions, interests, and emotions. They came to know about a wider range of dispute resolution modalities including caucusing and hybrids of facilitative and evaluative mediation in the context of a wide range of real life

disputes. The group discussion and the application of advanced mediation techniques in role play were used as the key methodology for the training by the trainers.

At last, participants expressed training was very much helpful for them and of course, it will help in facilitating the disputes at a wider range. This new tools of advance community mediation will help them to mitigate the wide range of real life local level disputes in the community.

2.2.4 Established VDC/Municipality level mediation centers



Just after the completion of community mediation training and returned back to the community, trained mediators in consultation and coordination with training officer and concerned VDCs and municipalities they started to establish VDC/Municipality level mediation centers from October-December 2015. The main objective was to provide community mediation services to community people through trained community mediators. Finally, mediation centers were established at 41 project locations (39 VDCs and 2 Municipalities). Such mediation centers are providing mediation

services right now.

2.2.5 Provide local mediation services



After the training of basic community mediation, community mediators established mediation centers at 41 project locations (39 VDCs and 2 Municipalities) in consultation and coordination with VDCs and municipalities as well as training officers. Such mediation centers are providing mediation services right now. The main objective of the offering mediation services is to resolve local level disputes at local level. In total 71 cases are registered up to now. Besides few cases in process (5), others (66) are resolved. The natures of dispute are money transaction, goods transaction, house rent, domestic disputes, related with school case, husband-wife discuss, rural

road, boundary of land etc. (Please find details about the cases in Annex-II)

2.2.6 Conduct VDC-level practice-sharing sessions for community mediators

With the objective of bringing community mediators and VDC/municipality officials together from the 41-project location to maximize the opportunities of peer interaction and learning, Mandwi conducted a practice sharing session at Sindhuli from 23-24 May 2016. In total 46 (Female 10, Male 36/ Dalit 4, Janjati 30, Brahmin/Chhetri 12) different stakeholders were participated in the practice sharing session from concerned VDCs and Municipalities.

The participants discussed on the effectiveness and challenges of the community mediation services offered by the community mediators at established community mediation centers at VDCs and Municipalities. The community mediators shared their experiences regarding the benefits of local level dispute resolution at local level i.e. saving of time, resources of disputants as well as the problems faced by them likewise very less number of cases were registered at the mediation centers despite of existing cases in the community.

Finally, stakeholders from the VDCs and Municipalities realized that motivation to the community people needed to increase their access to established community mediation centers for local level dispute resolution via trained community mediators available at nearby mediation centers. Therefore, they committed that they will approach for this in their community.

2.2.7 Conduct district-level practice-sharing sessions for mediators



Similarly, Mandwi organized a district level practice sharing session at Sindhuli on 31 March 2016. In total 31(Female 13, Male 18/ Dalit 3, Janjati 6, Brahmin/Chhetri 22) different district stakeholders were participated from municipalities, VDCs, district administration office, district development committee, district court, NGO coordination committee, Nepal Journalist Federation and local FM. The main objective of the program was bringing mediators and other service providers involved in mediation program.

In this program, the best practices of the program and the problems faced by community mediators were shared to district stakeholders to collect their feedback and suggestions as well as their support in the program for further improvement.

It was observed that there was very less number of cases were registered at the mediation centers in the absence of collaborative efforts of the district line agencies like wise district court and district police office in terms of referring the cases to local community mediation centers from court and police office (especially local police office).



Finally, district court, district development committee and district administration office representative participated in the program committed that they will circulate the letter to their local level staffs to coordinate with the mediation centers, to refer the cases to mediation centers and help in the effective community mediation services.

2.2.8 Organize regular coordination meetings at district level

Mandwi organized a district level regular coordination meeting at Sindhuli on 25 September 2015. In total 14 different district stakeholders participated in the meeting from District Police Office, Sindhuli Chamber of Commerce and Industries and political leaders. The main objective was to inform district level stakeholders about community mediation program and establish coordination at district level.

In the meeting, political leaders and district line agencies show their commitment of support for effective and efficient program implementation in the district through regular coordination and monitoring of the program.

2.3 Legal AID for Women and Poor People

Under legal aid program Mandwi has provided the support to women they were suffering from of domestic violence, gender based violence and other means of women issues. We had provided o legal services to women in Mahottari and Rauthat. Mandwi has coordinated with other organization for the same likewise Cellrad, Nepal Bar, Gaur Branch etc.

3. 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 2073/74.
- Mandwi will continue coordination with district and VDC/Municipality level stakeholders in the project districts for effective and efficient program implementation.
- Mandwi continue monitoring and record keeping mechanism (case tracking log, data base of CMCC, Masters Trainers and Community Mediators) at its organizational level to monitor the disputes and resolution mechanism.
- Mandwi Will conduct Gender Sensitive Investigation and Counselling Skills to
- Mandwi will support Detention Center management in line with IPSSJ and R&PD identified needs.
- Mandwi will approach different program proposal especially focus on access to justice and security as well as child trafficking, Climate Change and Livelihood to diversify the program and its expansion if the project districts especially in Terai.