

**LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME-II  
TRANSITION TO SUBNATIONAL GOVERNANCE PROGRAM**

**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

**(16 July 2018 – 16 JULY 2019)**



(Photo: ICT training)



**Government of Nepal  
Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration  
Programme Coordination Unit  
Singhadurbar, Kathmandu  
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## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASIP	Annual Strategic Implementation Plan
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CD	Capacity Development
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DFID	Department for International Development
DP	Development Partners
FCGO	Financial Comptroller General Office
FMR	Financial Management Report
FRR	Fiduciary Risk Reduction
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	German Technical Cooperation
GoN	Government of Nepal
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IT	Information Technology
ITO	Information technology Officer
JFA	Joint Financial Arrangement
LG	Local Government
LGCDP	Local Governance and Community Development Programme
LISA	Local Institutional Self Assessment
MIS	Management Information System
MoFAGA	Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration
NFY	Nepalese Fiscal Year
NPD	National Program Director
NPM	National Programme Manager
NPR	Nepalese Rupee
OAGN	Office of Auditor-General Nepal
OPMCM	Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
PCU	Programme Coordination Unit
PLGSP	Provincial and Local Governance Support Programme
PSU	Provincial Support Unit
RAIP	Revenue Improvement Action Plan
TA	Technical Assistance
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	US Dollar

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## LGCDP II-TSNGP BRIEF PROFILE

<b>Programme Period</b>	16 July 2017 - 15 July 2019
<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration</li> <li>○ Sub-national Governments</li> <li>○ Supporting Agencies</li> <li>○ Civil Society Organizations</li> </ul>
<b>Geographic Coverage</b>	7 Provinces, 77 DCCs and 753 Local Governments
<b>JFA Partners</b>	DfID, Norway, SDC, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women
<b>TA Partners</b>	DfID, Norway, UNDP, UNCDF, UNV
<b>Financial Contribution</b>	<p>Government of Nepal: US\$ 2.1 mil</p> <p>Development Partners: US\$ 16 mil (JFA US\$ 13.5 mil, TA US\$ 2.5 mil)</p> <p>Total financing: US\$ 18.1 mil</p>
<b>Financing Modality</b>	<p>Joint Financing Arrangement (JFA): US\$ 13.5 mil</p> <p>GON: US\$ 2.1 mil</p> <p>Joint Financing for Technical Assistance (JFTA): US\$ 2.5 mil</p>
<b>Overall Goal</b>	To contribute towards poverty reduction through better local governance and community development.

## 1. PROGRESS SUMMARY

The Local Governance and Community Development Programme II (LGCDP II)-Transition to Sub National Governance Programme (TSNGP) was designed for one year (16 July 2017 to 15 July 2018). However, due to delay in finalizing the Provincial and Local Governance Support Programme (PLGSP), the duration of LGCDP II-TSNGP was extended till 16 July 2019. This progress report highlights the achievements of the Programme in the FY 2018/19.

One of the major activities carried out during the extended period was to review, revise and finalize the PLGSP programme document. The 11<sup>th</sup> National Executive Committee meeting held on 6 December 2018 had endorsed the PLGSP programme document. Furthermore, the Ministry of Finance had approved in principle the PLGSP programme document.

The M&E framework of PLGSP has been prepared that will help guide in implementation of PLGSP. Piloting of Local Government Institutional Self- Assessment (LISA) tool conducted in 37 LGs. A report on Fiduciary Risk Assessment of PLGSP has been prepared. The 'audit arrears settlement' workshops were conducted in all 7 provinces which has helped to settle about 40 % audit arrear of LGDCDP I & II. Similarly, handover of LGCDP assets to the Government of Nepal has been completed.

The LGCDP II-TSNGP has provided the services 10 UNVs to the Provincial Governments and 689 IT officers at local government level. A study on “stocktaking and envisioning of ICT” has been carried out with an objective to analyze their e-readiness and suggest way forward.

The Programme has organized pilot workshops on GESI localization, focusing to elected representatives and administrative staff of 50 rural/municipalities of 7 Provinces. A total of 2,186 participants took part in the workshops. A Training of Trainers (ToT) on RIAP was organized and 26 trainees have been developed as RIAP resource persons. Similarly, 2-day RIAP workshops were organized in 7 provinces to capacitate the concern municipality personnel on RIAP matters, which directly benefited 1,118 officials of 279 Municipalities.

Other major activities performed in the year include- development of online LISA monitoring tool, development of provincial websites, training on websites to government entities of Province No. 2 and Karnali province, roll out of Local Government Mobile Applications, development and rollout of LG profile data collection tool etc.

The Provincial Support Units ( PSUs) have supported in various matters such as organizing and/or managing local level workshops, procurement process, annual budget preparation process etc.

Total budget of the LGCDP II-TSNGP for the fiscal year 20718/19 was NPR 430.58 million. A total of NPR 326.109 million has been spent. Overall delivery rate stands at 76%.

## 2. PROGRAMME INTRODUCTION

### 3.1 BACKGROUND

The Local Governance and Community Development Program (LGCDP II) was successfully implemented to address the commitment of GoN towards ensuring quality and transparent services, strengthening downward accountability, and economic and social transformation of marginalized groups. The programme remained instrumental in strengthening linkage between local government and citizens through social mobilization process. Local Governance and Community Development Programme was effective in promoting good governance practices, quick and efficient service delivery, enhanced transparency and accountability of local governments. The programme successfully bridged the gap between the government and citizens, especially at the local level in absence of elected local representatives.

The programme period of LGCDP II ended on 15 July 2017. A new programme LGCDP-Transition to Sub-national Governance Program (TSNGP) was in effect from 16 July 2017 to 15 July 2019. Following are the priority areas of LGCDP II-TSNGP:

- Support to restructuring of SNGs and stabilization of transition process through institutionalization;
- Continue and sustain the social capital formed by earlier engagements at the community level through social mobilization/formation of CACs and WCFs;
- Support continuity of best practices and lessons learnt from earlier programmes including those on GESI, EFLG, CFLG, DRR, community mediation;
- Support policy evolution process and knowledge management needed for smooth federalization at the national and sub-national level;
- Support capacity building of elected officials of the SNGs and their staff/also support capacity building of central level agencies for managing devolution and federalization;
- Support in the area of planning, budgeting, office management, reporting through development of tools/formats/templates and training/coaching;
- Early focus on use of ICT in newly created SNGs for e-governance and better/efficient monitoring of service delivery and governance indicators;
- Support information management, education of the stakeholders and advocacy in the areas of devolution and federalism;
- Ensure continuity of achievements of various outcome and output areas of LGCDP II in the restructured bridging programme TSNGP which will later transition into new programme “SNGP”.
- Use the one year experience of this bridging programme for preparations and evolution of larger SNGP programme from next fiscal year.

## 3.2 PROGRAM RESULTS AND INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

### **Overall Goal:**

To contribute towards poverty reduction through better local governance and community development.

### **Purpose:**

To improve local governance for effective service delivery and citizen empowerment.

### **Programme Components:**

- Support to implement federalism
- Public financial management support
- Continuity of present social mobilization and social development

### **Programme Objective:**

Support institutionalization of Sub-national Governance (SNG) for smoother and efficient transition management

### **Outcomes:**

- SNGs institutionalized and capacity built to serve their citizens as per the spirit of the constitution
- Community mobilization sustained within SNGs
- Strengthened Public Financial Management (PFM)

### **Programme Outputs:**

1. Institutionalization of SNGs
2. Capacity building of SNGs
3. Policy support to restructuring of central level agencies
4. Continuity of social mobilization and social development
5. PFM at SNG level sustained and strengthened



### 3. OVERALL PROGRESS

#### 3.1 PLAN VS. PROGRESS OF THE YEAR

Following table depicts achievements of LGCDP II-TSNGP during the FY 2018/19.

ASIP Ref.	Planned activities	Progress
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Improved policy advice and capacity support for development for better overall service delivery at the local level (TA Pillar 2 support) <b>Output 4A:</b> Institutional requirement to implement the Provincial and Local Governance Support Program is completed:		
12.1	PLGSP ProDoc refined and finalized (Interaction/consultation/.workshop programme organized with stakeholders including provincial dissemination workshop)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The PLGSP programme document has been endorsed by the National Executive Committee on 6<sup>th</sup> December 2018 and Ministry of Finance endorsed in principle PLGSP programme document in May 2019.</li> </ul>
5.1.4	Comprehensive capacity need assessment of the local governments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The capacity need assessment survey of 115 LGs has been completed in collaboration with the World Bank and draft report prepared.</li> </ul>
6.1-6.5	Develop and pilot framework for Local Government Institutional Self-Assessment system in sample local governments, and exposure visit / Knowledge sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LISA piloting on 37 LGs has been completed. Based on field level feedbacks, a process has been initiated to revise/refine the performance indicators.</li> <li>Conducted joint field visit by a team of MoFAGA and DPs representatives in Fungling Rural Municipality, Terathum district to observe LISA workshop.</li> </ul>
7.1 - 7.4	Conduct fiduciary risk assessment of the PLGSP .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fiduciary Risk Assessment of PLGSP has been completed.</li> </ul>
3.1-3.2	LGCDP-II audit arrears settlement of sub national level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The audit arrears settlement related workshops were conducted in 7 provinces</li> </ul>

ASIP Ref.	Planned activities	Progress
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Out of total DCCs' audit arrears (NPR 810 Million), the collected evidence has potential to settle NPR. 211 Million (26%); and out of total PCU's audit arrears (NPR. 209 Million) settled amount is NPR 173 Million (83%)</li> </ul>
4.1-4.3	Prepared M&E framework of PLGSP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The M&amp;E framework of PLGSP has been prepared.</li> </ul>
4.1-4.3	Support sub national government strengthen revenue improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training on Revenue Improvement Guidelines was organized in which 1,118 officials of Revenue Administration Committee and local government took part.</li> <li>Roster of experts on Revenue Improvement Action Plan prepared and provided with practical and theoretical training.</li> </ul>
12.1	Support to Provincial Government to start up PLGSP (Provincial steering committee, PPIU PCGG initiation support).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of regulation to establish Provincial Centre for good governance (PCGG) under the provincial charter is in progress.</li> <li>Handover of assets of regional training centers of LDTA to provincial governments is in progress.</li> <li>Official letter has been circulated to entire LGs phase out of LGCDP II-TSNGP.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 5 B: Proper winding up of the LGCDP II-TSNGP is completed</b>		
1.1	Prepare LGCDP II Program Completion Report ( Including consolidated financial statement of the Program and closing financial statement/financial management (FMR)	Program completion report of LGCDP has been finalized.
<b>Output 6C: Local governments receive basic support to establish and promote e- governance system.</b>		
6.0.29	UN Volunteers posted in seven	10 UNVs and 689 IT officers have provided

ASIP Ref.	Planned activities	Progress
	provinces	services at provinces and LGs.
-	Stocktaking and envisioning of ICT in LGs	A study on stocktaking and envisioning of ICT in LGs completed.

## 3.2 HIGHLIGHTS OF MAJOR ACTIVITIES

### 3.2.1 Technical support provided to LGs and PGs through PSUs

Provincial Support Units had provided following support to Provincial and Local Governments (PSUs):

1. Maintained regular contact with the Office of Chief Minister and Council of Ministers (OCMCM), Chief Secretary and other ministries regarding PLGSP preparatory matters;
2. Provided support to organize and manage audit arrears workshops;
3. Carried out regular visit in different LGs for coordination and support;
4. Prepared provincial LISA reports;
5. Facilitated OCMCM in procurement of goods and services to be procured from LGCDP II-TSNGP Budget;
6. Provided regular support to LGs regarding website updates and maintenance, creation of official email address, mobile application, implementation of new theme website cover, profiling of LG and elected personal, mobile app launching, ICT training etc;
7. Provided follow up support to LGs on the status of annual budget for fiscal year 2019-20;
8. Provided support to organize RAIP workshops.

### 3.2.2 ICT and e-Governance

**Continuation of IT Officer:** After performance evaluation by respective local units, contract of IT Officers (ITO) was renewed for the fiscal year 2018/19. This was done based on the decision of ministry to continue contract of ITOs provided they have appreciable performance evaluation and funding for ITOs to be provided on cost sharing basis between local units (25%) and ministry (75%). ITOs have been crucial support to improve service delivery in local governments through usage of ICT tools and techniques.

**Development and roll out of LG-Profile data collection tool:** Considering the importance of data in evidence-based information for strategic analysis at government agencies, inter-agency data sharing and analysis; uniformity in data format and structure is a must. Understanding this, the Ministry with help from ICT team has developed mobile based data

collection/ survey tool for collecting local government profile (household and institutional) data. After successful development of this tool, it is being rolled-out in LGs that requested the App. As of July 2019, a total of 174 LGs have requested this data collection tool, out of which 24 LGs have received training. Among them, 14 LGs started data collection process and 10 LGs have completed the process using this tool. The detailed status of tool usage can be found at: <http://bit.ly/lgpreport>. An interactive analysis and visualization portal for these collected data is under development and is expected to come into operation by September 2019.

**Website and ICT support to provincial government:** Provincial governments have also benefited from LGCDP's ICT support. As a part of it, e-Governance and Reporting expert was mobilized in province-3 and each provincial UNV ICT experts were mobilized in OCMCM of their respective provinces to develop and maintain provincial websites, manage ICT infrastructure and formulate long term ICT plans. ICT team at MoFAGA developed altogether 13 different templates of website provincial government units including Office of the Chief Minister and Council Ministries, provincial ministries and other government agencies. As of July 2019, 38 websites of government agencies of various provinces are live in their respective official domain. These websites have been essential medium in information dissemination for provincial governments.

**Training on provincial website:** ICT team of MoFAGA provided technical orientations on websites to staff of provincial government entities under Province 2, province 3 and Karnali Province. Altogether 14 participants (including 3 females) from province 2 and 26 participants (including 7 females) from Karnali province participated in the orientation program. The orientation covered general overview of ICT and relevant act and policies, technical details of their respective websites, and hands-on training on operation of website- content management, content update, reporting and other administrative actions required. The event was highly engaging, and various feedbacks have been received by participants on the website, required work has been initiated to cover the feedback for improvement of website.

**LISA Online System:** As a part of pilot implementation, 37 local governments have successfully used online system for Local Governance Institutional Application (LISA). All piloting LGs could use the system with no or minimum assistance, and could publish their results online. LGs can view their results in interactive visuals. In addition, LGs can submit results for approval, and once published even public can view results LGs through a dashboard, and even compare the overall result with other LGs through interactive GIS Map.

**Completion of study on 'Stocktaking and envisioning of ICT':** A study on "stocktaking and envisioning of ICT" was conducted with an objective of collecting comprehensive ICT data from local government unit, analyze their e-readiness and suggest way forward so that local, provincial and federal government can formulate plans, strategies and budget.

**Roll out of Local Government Mobile App:** Mobile applications that were developed for local government in collaboration with MOFAGA and Department of IT (DoIT) have been successfully rolled out in local government as an effective and handy tool for information sharing. In total, 418 LGs have launched this version of mobile app in Playstore (for Android), and 29 LGs in AppStore (for iPhone). These mobile applications have integrated data and information related to local government- e.g municipal and Ward profiles, contact details of elected representatives and employees, interactive citizen charter of LG services and Frequently Asked Questions. These mobile apps are also helping in dissemination of information that are vital to general public, e.g. news and notices, program budgets, periodic reports, legal archives, list of emergency number etc. It also has list of important places that can be viewed in interactive maps. These mobile apps can also be used to report problems and grievances to local government. The best part of the these mobile app is that, these application are linked with websites of respective local governments, therefore LGs do not have to update these mobile apps and update in website is sufficient.

**Compilation of Elected Representatives' personal profile:** With the understanding that a formal documentation of details of each elected representative will be of historic importance and also serve as a platform for general public to know relevant history and background of their representatives, collection and documentation of local government elected representatives' profile. Altogether, personal details of chief and vice-chief of 749 local governments have been received and are documented (as Application Programming Interface-API) into website of respective local government.

### 3.2.3 Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)

#### **Training of Trainers (ToT) on Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP) for LGs:**

The Training of Experts on Revenue Improvement Action Plan was conducted in June 2019 to develop qualified experts as part of a Roster of Experts on Revenue Improvement Action Plan. The training was attended by 26 participants. They were updated on relevant directives, laws and Acts, RIAP preparation methodology

**Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP) Workshops:** Following the number of RIAP initiatives undertaken under LGCDP II-TSNGP, MoFAGA developed a RIAP guideline for managing and mobilizing revenue in the local government and to ensure that the Local Governments, particularly the Revenue Administration Committee are familiar with the structure and methodology of RIAPs.

**Table 3: RIAP workshops details**

Province No./Name	Total Municipalities (No.)	Participating Municipalities	No. of Participants	Workshop venue
1	49	43	198	Biratnagar
2	77	77	292	Bardibas

Province No./Name	Total Municipalities (No.)	Participating Municipalities	No. of Participants	Workshop venue
3	45	37	147	Godawori
Gandaki	27	27	115	Pokhara
5	36	36	136	Kohalpur
Karnali	25	25	97	Surkhet
Sudur Paschim	34	34	133	Dhangadi
<b>Total</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>1,118</b>	

**Program Reporting:** During the reporting period July, the Programme has prepared following progress reports:

- PPSF Annual Progress Report, 2018
- LGCDP/TSNGP Annual Progress Report , 2018/19
- PPSF quarterly progress reports
- Trimester progress reports (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> trimester and an Annual report)
- 

### 3.2.4 Piloting Local Institutional Self Assessment (LISA) at local government

The Programme has developed a user's friendly self-monitoring tool, named as Local Government Institution Self- Assessment (LISA) and piloted it in 37 LGs. The LISA is expected to help local governments to realize their own performance and help federal government to identify capacity gaps and opportunities of local government.

Piloting of LISA was successfully piloted in 37 local governments. A team consisting representatives from MoFAGA and development partners had observed LISA workshop in Fungling Municipality, Taplejung district. The main purpose of LISA piloting was to collect feedback in general and specific feedbacks on indicators.

After, successful completion of piloting of LISA, a workshop was organized in MOFAGA on 6<sup>th</sup> June 2019 to share the findings of LISA piloting. The workshop recommended for revision on LISA indicators, update means of verification and some improvement in online system. Proposed PLGSP is expected to incorporate the feedback received and mainstream LISA implementation in all LGs in due course of time. Please refer to **Annex 6.1** for the list of LISA piloting local governments .

#### **General feedback received from LISA piloting :**

1. *The marking levels of three categories of the indicators should be 5 point so that it will be more effective to measure the real situation.*

2. *The indicators of all three categories like overall status, process status and result status should be equal i.e. 1=1=1 so that the contribution of 1 point of overall status will produce 1 point of result status. It will be logical through the point of mathematics.*
3. *The indicators and weightage of the marks to education, health, agriculture and livestock are not enough because those areas are equally important to other sectors.*
4. *The percentage of investment to environment, disaster management, minimization and elimination of social discrimination and evils stated on the LISA procedure are not based on the legal provisions. The LGs have no compulsion to allocate the budget to those sectors by laws.*
5. *The LISA procedure had used the term 'niti' to many of the places not appropriate to all places. Hence, the term should be reviewed again and changed as per the requirement of the appropriate terms.*
6. *The LGs recommended to include the indicators of cooperative and forest management because those are the major responsibilities of the LGs*
7. *The need of people varies according to different geographical location, social and cultural reasons. The indicators should be modified accordingly and produce in local languages.*
8. *Some indicators of LISA seeks multiple sectors assessment ( i.e. SDG, Physical Infrastructure, GESI, Social Inclusion etc). These indicators were noticed very complex to measure.*
9. *The Local governments should be categorized in terms of resource availability, access to infrastructure etc. They should not be put in the same basket.*
10. *The electronic media such as email, mobile, SMS shall also be acknowledged as source of verification.*
11. *Some indicators are directly linked with the facilitation of federal and Provincial Government such as capacity building, legal backup, timely release of budget ceiling and directives. The performance of local government highly depends on it.*
12. *Review score weightage on three categories (overall status, process and result) and more focused on result, still score became high with process like a previous MCPM.*
13. *Link with Natural Resources and Fiscal Commission for LGs grant provided by federal government like a MCPM and fixed the conducting timeline may be second quarter of fiscal year is appropriate to make mandatory and more realistic.*
14. *The federal, provincial and local governments should be made equally responsible for the coordination and collaboration; it should be the performance indicator of LG only.*
15. *Some major work of LGs (cooperative, community forest and identify public land and conservation) need to include within the evaluation indicators.*

### 3.2.5 GESI Localization

The Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA) has organized pilot workshops on GESI localization for the elected representatives and administrative staff of 50 rural/municipalities of 7 Provinces.

**Objectives:** The major objectives of the pilot workshops were to mainstream the GESI in local governance system and help increase GESI related knowledge and awareness for the locally elected representatives and administrative staff and look at the ways to localize SDGs from the GESI perspective. The specific objectives were to:

- Share and disseminate information on key GESI concepts, constitutional and legal provisions, LGoA, national policies and international frameworks, CEDAW, Beijing Plan of Actions, SDGs (with guiding principle of *leave no one behind*) and other international commitments relevant to advancing GESI.
- Discuss the process to integrate and operationalize GESI in Local Governments (LGs) planning, budgeting, implementing, monitoring and evaluating etc.
- Discuss the process and ways to localize GESI and Gender Responsive Budgeting in the local governance system;
- Build the capacity/skills of the elected representatives in time management, conduction of meetings, networking, conflict management etc from the GESI perspectives,
- Identify areas of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats/hurdles of LGs to mainstream GESI in local governance systems and prepare action plans to address them, and;
- Inform LGs about the federal government's future plan about capacity development program and plans.

**Participants:** The participants for the pilot workshops were the elected officials and staff members of both rural municipalities and municipalities with a high priority given to include the elected women officials from the Dalit and other marginalized communities.

The workshops were successful in providing the GESI related knowledge and awareness as well as to prepare LG level planning to integrate and operationalize GESI in LGs planning, budgeting, implementing, monitoring and evaluation purposes. A total of 2,186 people participated against the target of 2,000 participants. Below table highlights the further disaggregated data of participants from GESI perspectives.



Total Participants: 2,186																			
Women: 1,010 (47%)										Men: 1,176 (53%)									
Elected Officials (932)					Staff Members (78)					Elected Officials (730)					Staff Members (446)				
B/C	D	IPs	M	O	B/C	D	IPs	M	O	B/C	D	IPs	M	O	B/C	D	IPs	M	O
184	352	173	152	71*	46	9	14	7	2*	257	88	165	166	54*	248	27	90	74	7*
* 29 Muslims + 42 ethnically not disclosed persons					*2 Muslims					*17 Muslims+ 37 ethnically not disclosed persons					*2 Muslims + 5 ethnically not disclosed persons				

[Legends: B/C - Brahmin/Chettri, D - Dalit, IPs - Indigenous Peoples/Janajati, M - Madhesi, O – Others]

Almost in all 50 places, the Mayors, Deputy Mayors, Chairs and Deputy Chairs of LGs as well as the Chief Administrative Officers were present in the workshops.

In addition, other government employees from other sector offices of the concerned LGs had also attended the workshops.

### 3.2.6 Audit Arrears Settlement

**Technical support on the settlement of audit arrears:** Special focus was applied to support MoFAGA and LGCDP on monitoring, facilitation and support to DCCs for the settlement of outstanding audit arrears. Followed by approved audit follow up action plan, LGCDP made a special arrangement by hiring 7 audit facilitators one for each province for an intensive monitoring and support to DCCs. Audit workshop was organized by MoFAGA in each province to collect supporting documents for OAG verification. MoFAGA managed to collect documents from DCCs during the provincial workshop and now coordinating with OAG for the final verification. MoFAGA secretary, joint secretaries and undersecretary/NPM and DP cell staff observed the audit workshop. Following table depicts the workshop status.

Workshop Location and DCCs	Participating DCC (No.)	Total participants	
		Male	Female
Dhangadi (Sudur Paschim Province)	8/9	13	1
Nepalgunj (Province no 5)	10/11	23	2
Surkhet (Karnali Province)	9/10	21	2
Pokhara (Gandaki Province)	10/10	21	1
Biratnagar (Province no 1)	14/14	29	2
Bardibas ( Province no 2]	7/8	16	1
Kathmandu ( Province no 3]	13/13	23	4

**Achievement:** DCCs have achieved 19% progress in total outstanding audit arrears. Whereas, there was 26% progress in case of LGCDP related arrears. Please refer to **Annex 6.2** for more detail.

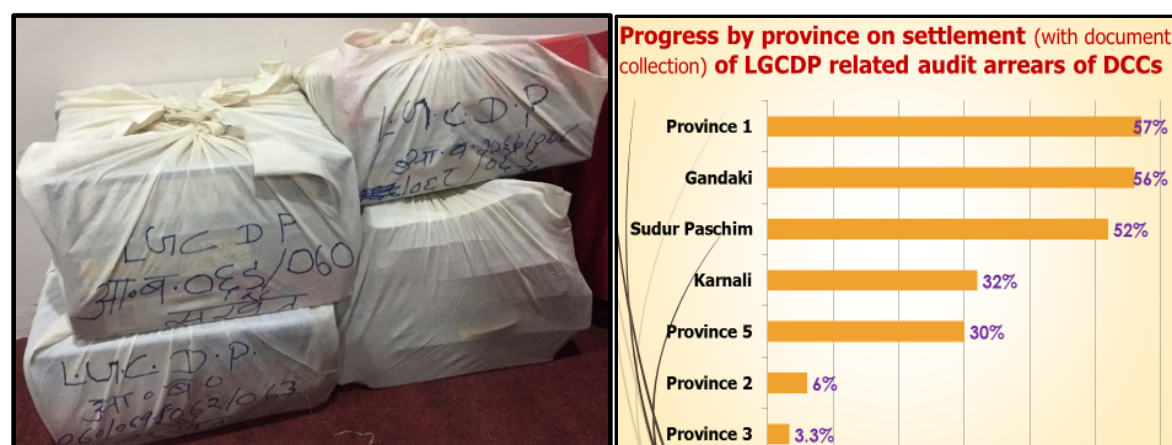
In case of PCU related audit arrears, there is 83% progress in settlement during the current financial year. Here is the summary of progress on LGCDP related audit arrears at central as well as DCCs:

SN	Units (PCU/ DCCs)	Total Audit arrears (NPR million)	Settled during current FY(NPR million)	Supporting documents collected in workshop (NPR million)	Total Progress (NPR million)
1	PCU – Central	209	172	Na	172 (83%)
2	PCU – LGAF	26	0	Na	0
3	75 DCCs	810	40	170	210 (26%)
<b>Total</b>		<b>1045</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>3828 (36.5%)</b>

Detail breakdown of NPR 210 Million (26%) progress made by 75 DCCs after the audit workshops:

Total audit arrears of 75 DCCs	Progress in LGCDP related arrears (NPR million)	
Settled during current year(including OAG letters collected during workshops to update MoFAGA records)	40	5 %
Documents Collected in the workshop (OAG is requested to verify the document)	170	21 %
<b>Total Progress</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>26 %</b>

Out of 26% progress (NPR 210 million out of NPR 810 million outstanding) of 75 DCCs after audit workshops, here is the overview of progress by all provinces:



### 3.2.7 Logistic Support to Provincial governments:

The Programme has provided logistic support to provincial government mainly to purchase office equipment, furniture, studies etc. Table given below provides province wise allocated amount, and disbursed amount..

Province No.	Allocated amount (NPR million)	Disbursed amount ( NPR )million
1	4	-
2	4	-
3	4	1.7
4	4	1.5
5	5.5	
6	4	-
7	4	-

## 4. ANNUAL FINANCIAL PROGRES (JFA and GoN)

### Annual Budget & Expenditure FY 2018/19

Budget Head	Economic Classification	Budget (as per Red Book/LMBIS)*			Expenses/ Fiscal Transfer (Year to Date)**			Progress
		GoN	JFA	Total	GoN	JFA	Total	
Salary	21111	2,920,000		2,920,000	2,435,473		2,435,473	83%
Dearness Allowance	21113	120,000		120,000	108,000		108,000	90%
Other Allowance	21119	2,200,000		2,200,000	1,177,120		1,177,120	54%
Clothing	21121	250,000		250,000	140,000		140,000	56%
Water and Electricity	22111	1,440,000		1,440,000	1,102,978		1,102,978	77%
Communication	22112	2,081,000		2,081,000	1,846,554		1,846,554	89%
House Rent	22121	6,000,000		6,000,000	3,617,892		3,617,892	60%
Fuel and Oil - Vehicles	22211	2,800,000		2,800,000	1,255,610		1,255,610	45%
Operation & Maintenance	22212	2,800,000		2,800,000	2,799,488		2,799,488	100%
Insurance	22213	700,000		700,000	700,000		700,000	100%
General Office Expenses	22311	4,510,000	2,000,000	6,510,000	4,509,305	2,000,000	6,509,305	100%
Repair and Maintenance	22321	10,000,000		10,000,000	-		-	0%
Consultancy and Services Expenses**	22411	67,477,000	217,802,000	285,279,000	25,383,136	209,281,338	234,664,474	82%
Other Services fees	22412		2,000,000	2,000,000		1,803,180	1,803,180	90%
Skill Development and Awareness Training Program	22512	,100,000	6,000,000	8,100,000	1,500,000	5,041,144	6,541,144	81%
Programme Expenses	22522	42,980,000	47,100,000	90,080,000	11,927,374	42,860,707	54,788,081	61%
Monitoring and Evaluation	22611	500,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	450,790	2,873,577	3,324,367	83%
Miscellaneous Expenses	22711	900,000	2,400,000	3,300,000	899,526	2,396,623	3,296,149	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>149,778,000</b>	<b>280,802,000</b>	<b>430,580,000</b>	<b>59,853,246</b>	<b>266,256,569</b>	<b>326,109,815</b>	<b>76%</b>

**Note:**

\* Total Budget NPR 250 million (150 mil GoN, 100 mil JFA) shown in Red Book. Budget allocation by economic classification is as per approval of MoF for Budget sub-head number 3651583

\*\* Total Budget allocated for IT Officers and transferred to LGs is NPR 207,931,000 (GoN 24,968,000 and JFA 182,963,000). Actual expenses are yet to be collected from LGs. Other than this amount, all other figures are actual expenses by LGCDP-PCU.

## 5. ISSUES/CHALLENGES

- DCCs' staffs have been undergoing 'civil servant adjustment process' so experienced finance staffs are lacking; this situation has affected audit arrears settlement process of LGCDP.
- It is becoming difficulty to receiving reports from LGs due to lack of staff and internet connectivity in LGs,
- No proper functioning and use of technical equipment's in LGs where IT officers are not present,
- Poor status of electricity supply and internet connectivity in remote LGs
- Challenge to address the huge need of capacity development to LG representatives and staff.

## 6. ANNEXES

### 6.1. LIST OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS CONDUCTED LISA PILOTING

Name of LGs	Participants (No.)			Score Obtained	Workshop dates	Uploading Status
	Male	Fem.	Total			
<b>Province No. 1</b>						
1. Biratnagar Metropolitan city	54	7	61	62%	22-24 Feb. 2019	Completed
2. Dharan Municipality	30	7	37	72%	25-26 Jan. 2019	Completed
3. Damak Municipality	31	6	37	69%	17 – 18 Jan. 2019	Completed
4. Khandbari Municipality	31	10	41	63%	11- 12 Feb. 2019	Completed
5. Sundarharaicha Municipality	43	8	41	62%	14 – 16 Jan. 2019	Completed
6. Sangurigadi Municipality	29	6	35	59%	21 – 22 Jan. 2019	Completed
7. Fungling R. Municipality						
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>Av. 65%</b>		
<b>Province No. 2</b>						
8. Parwanipur Rural Municipality,	25	11	36	52%	26-27 Jan. 2019	Completed
9. Jaleswor Municipality	31	04	35	45%	29-30 Jan. 2019	Completed
10. Gaur Municipality, Rautahat	28	04	32	59 %	1-2 Feb. 2019	Completed
11. Ramnagar Rural Municipality,	33	06	39	45 %	4-5 Feb. 2019	Completed
12. Bardibas Municipality,	29	07	36	60 %	14-15 Feb. 2019	Completed
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>Av. 52%</b>		
<b>Province No. 3</b>						
13. Kalika Gaunpalika	15	16	31	62%	21-22 Jan. 2019	Completed
14. Melamchi Municipality	27	10	37	66%	24-25 Jan. 2019	Completed
15. Nilakantha Municipality	25	12	37	87%	11-12 Feb. 2019	Completed
16. Panchkhal Municipality	31	9	40	86%	21-22 Feb. 2019	Completed
17. Thaha Municipality	23	5	28	76%	6-7 March, 2019	Completed
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>Av. 75%</b>		

Name of LGs	Participants (No.)			Score Obtained	Workshop dates	Uploading Status
	Male	Fem.	Total			
<b>Province No.4</b>						
18. Abhukhaireni Rural Municipality	26	13	39	63%	18 -19 Jan. 2018	Completed
19. Beshisahar Municipality	40	10	50	72%	20- 21 Jan. 2018	Completed
20. Palungtar Municipality	38	11	49	70%	22 - 23 Jan 2018	Completed
21. Hupsekot Rural Municipality	26	9	35	65%	25 -26 Jan 2018	Completed
22. Dhorpatan Municipality	30	14	44	53%	5 - 6 Feb. 2018	Completed
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>Av. 65%</b>		
<b>Province No. 5</b>						
23. Tilottama Municipality	38	26	64	84%	13-14 Jan, 2019	Completed
24. Runtigadhi Rural Municipality	22	3	25	49%	30-31 Jan, 2019	Completed
25. Babai Rural Municipality	36	11	47	57%	02-03 Feb, 2019	Completed
26. Nepalgunj Sub-Metropolitan	39	10	49	71%	18-19 Feb, 2019	Completed
27. Chhatradev Gaunpalika	25	7	32	79%	27-28 Jan, 2019	Completed
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>Av. 68%</b>		
<b>Province No. 6</b>						
28. Narayan Municipality	56	14	70	66%	24-25 Jan. 2019	Completed
29. Veri Municipality	33	9	42	62 %	8-9 Jan. 2019	Completed
30. Veri Ganga Municipality	39	13	52	56 %	20-21 Jan. 2019	Completed
31. Chandannath Municipality	43	19	62	66 %	3-5 Feb. 2019	Completed
32. Banfikot Rural Municipality	35	3	38	60%	11-13 Jan. 2019	Completed
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>Av. 62%</b>		
<b>Province No. 7</b>						
33. Sanphebagar Municipality	53	14	67	65%	27 -28 Jan. 2019	Completed
34. Patan Municipality	49	10	59	55%	23 - 24 Jan. 2019	Completed

Name of LGs	Participants (No.)			Score Obtained	Workshop dates	Uploading Status
	Male	Fem.	Total			
35. Dhangadi Sub-metropolitan	34	4	38	66%	12 -13 Jan. 2019	Completed
36. Badimalika Municipality	37	7	44	57%	18 -19 Jan. 2019	Completed
37. Amargadi Municipality	39	8	47	62%	08 - 09 Feb. 2019	Completed
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>Av. 61%</b>		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>22% Female</b>		

## 6.2. AUDIT ARREARS SETTLEMENT UPDATE

As of July 2019/NPR in Crore

Province	DDC	LGCDP related audit arrears	Settled	Documents collected for	Total Progress	%	Balance
1	Ilam	0.62	0.02	0.33	0.35	56%	0.27
1	Udaypur	0.16	0.09		0.09	56%	0.07
1	Okhaldhunga	3.20		2.60	2.60	81%	0.60
1	Jhapa	0.74		0.37	0.37	50%	0.37
1	Taplejung	1.23	0.19	0.35	0.54	44%	0.69
1	Dhankuta	0.23		0.09	0.09	39%	0.14
1	Panchthar	-		-	-	-	-
1	Bhojpur	0.86		0.69	0.69	80%	0.17
1	Morang	1.26	0.08	0.18	0.26	21%	1.00
1	Sankhuwasabha	0.21		0.02	0.02	10%	0.19
1	Sunsari	0.95			-	0%	0.95
1	Solukhumbu	0.74	0.16		0.16	22%	0.58
1	Khotang	1.71	1.34	0.06	1.40	82%	0.31
1	Terathum	0.19	-	0.19	0.19	100%	-
<b>1</b>		<b>12.00</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>6.77</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>5.23</b>
2	Dhanusha	4.84	-	-	-	0%	4.84
2	Parsa	1.20	-	-	-	0%	1.20
2	Bara	8.48	-	0.05	0.05	1%	8.44
2	Mahottari	3.25	-	0.63	0.63	19%	2.62
2	Rautahat	3.77	-	-	-	0%	3.77
2	Saptari	0.65	-	0.42	0.42	64%	0.23



Province	DDC	LGDP related audit arrears	Settled	Documents collected for	Total Progress	%	Balance
2	Sarlahi	2.05	-	-	-	0%	2.05
2	Siraha	1.59	-	0.57	0.57	36%	1.01
<b>2</b>		<b>25.83</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>24.16</b>
3	Kathmandu	0.08	-	-	-	0%	0.08
3	Kavrepalanchowk	0.15	-	-	-	0%	0.15
3	Chitwan	1.02	-	-	-	0%	1.02
3	Dolkha	0.81	-	0.05	0.05	6%	0.76
3	Dhading	1.05	-	-	-	0%	1.05
3	Nuwakot	0.14	-	0.11	0.11	77%	0.03
3	Bhaktapur	0.01	-	-	-	0%	0.01
3	Makawanpur	0.21	-	-	-	0%	0.21
3	Rasuwa	0.56	0.00	-	0.00	0%	0.55
3	Ramechhap	1.34	-	0.01	0.01	0%	1.34
3	Lalitpur	0.51	-	-	-	0%	0.51
3	Sindhupalchowk	4.88	-	0.20	0.20	4%	4.68
3	Sindhuli	0.06	-	-	-	0%	0.06
<b>3</b>		<b>10.82</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>10.46</b>
Gandaki	Kaski	0.33			-	0%	0.33
Gandaki	Gorkha	0.49		0.06	0.06	12%	0.43
Gandaki	Tanahun	0.74		0.70	0.70	94%	0.04
Gandaki	Parbat	1.50		0.59	0.59	39%	0.91
Gandaki	Manang	0.64	0.37	0.27	0.64	100%	-
Gandaki	Mustang	0.08		0.08	0.08	100%	-
Gandaki	Myagdi	0.13		0.09	0.09	69%	0.04
Gandaki	Lamjung	0.06		0.03	0.03	50%	0.03
Gandaki	Baglung	0.02			-	0%	0.02
Gandaki	Syanja	0.02		-	-	0%	0.02
<b>Gandaki</b>		<b>3.88</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>1.69</b>
5	Arghakhachi	0.66		0.55	0.55	83%	0.11
5	Kapilvastu	2.36		0.12	0.12	5%	2.24
5	Gulmi	0.07		0.07	0.07	100%	-
5	Dang	1.56		0.07	0.07	4%	1.49
5	Nawalparasi	1.10			-	0%	1.10
5	Palpa	0.38		0.31	0.31	82%	0.07
5	Pyuthan	0.02		0.00	0.00	1%	0.02

Province	DDC	LGCDP related audit arrears	Settled	Documents collected for	Total Progress	%	Balance
5	Bardia	0.31		0.26	0.26	84%	0.05
5	Banke	0.19		0.08	0.08	42%	0.11
5	Rupandehi	0.87		0.28	0.28	32%	0.59
5	Rolpa	1.82	0.71	0.24	0.95	52%	0.87
<b>5</b>		<b>9.34</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>2.68</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>6.66</b>
Karnali	Kalikot	0.34	0.14	0.16	0.30	88%	0.04
Karnali	Jajalkot	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.05	83%	0.01
Karnali	Jumla	1.88		1.08	1.08	57%	0.80
Karnali	Dolpa	0.65		0.01	0.01	2%	0.64
Karnali	Dailekh	0.47		0.39	0.39	83%	0.08
Karnali	Mugu	0.69			-	0%	0.69
Karnali	Rukum	1.00		0.89	0.89	89%	0.11
Karnali	Salyan	1.58	0.34		0.34	21%	1.24
Karnali	Surkhet	1.13			-	0%	1.13
Karnali	Humla	0.42			-	0%	0.42
<b>Karnali</b>		<b>8.23</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>5.15</b>
Sudur Paschim	Achham	1.23	0.01	1.14	1.15	93%	0.08
Sudur Paschim	Kanchanpur	0.19			-	0%	0.19
Sudur Paschim	Kailali	1.06	0.13	0.44	0.57	54%	0.49
Sudur Paschim	Dadeldhura	0.23	0.20		0.20	87%	0.03
Sudur Paschim	Doti	0.80	0.03	0.13	0.16	20%	0.64
Sudur Paschim	Darchula	0.98	0.49	-	0.49	50%	0.49
Sudur Paschim	Bajhang	0.36	0.02	0.23	0.25	69%	0.11
Sudur Paschim	Bajura	1.37	0.02	0.03	0.05	4%	1.32
Sudur Paschim	Baitadi	2.20	0.09	1.36	1.45	66%	0.75
Sudur Paschim	Total	8.41	0.98	3.33	4.31	51%	4.10
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>78.50</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>16.59</b>	<b>21.05</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>57.45</b>

### 6.3. SUCCESS STORIES

#### **Tilottama Municipality: ICT applications at rise**

Tilottama Municipality has one of the best maintained in ICT systems over the entire Municipalities in Nepal. Municipality has established Intercom in all the section which is helping staff to communicate with each other. Municipality have full operated intercom within the office premises in every section and every table.



क्र.स.	कृषकको नाम	प्रकार	संकेत नं	जिल्ला	वडा नं.	ठेगाना	लिंग	नागरिकता नं	जारी मिति	सम्पर्क नम्बर
1	राम थापा	व्यवसायिक	4-192477-435	रुपन्देही	4	मणिघाम	पुरुष	५४५४५/६५४५५	२०६६-०८-०९	९८५७५१५५५५

Municipality has also successfully installed CCTV camera as well as LED Notice Board which is helpful for monitoring of day to day activities as well as spread the news or notice through LED display to the public.

Tilottama municipality has successfully established 17 Ward offices with full Internet and Intranet facilities which has been setup and operated in Municipality head office. All the connection is established through wireless as well as Ethernet systems. Through Intranet, the head office can directly communicate and share the data within group. Tilottama municipality has also setup the server in its house premise so day to day operation of head office as well ward office gets stored in the server for backup which is being monitored by head office technical team.

Most of the software and system run with the server so day to day operation back up is maintained and also Disaster Recovery System (DRS) is ensured. Municipality has used different software which is helpful for daily operation like, Animal vital registration software, revenue collection, road Inventory etc. GIS maps of important have also been developed.



## **ICT Friendly Mahabu Rural Municipality**

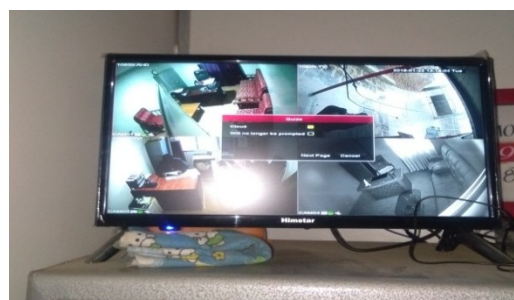
– Tika Kumari Rokaya, IT  
Officer

Mahabu Rural Municipality is located in the northern part of Dailekh district about 22 kilometers from the district headquarter. Although it is near to headquarter of district, geographical location and accessibility is very poor. Rural municipality is in the process of using current information and technology tools to make office work easy, faster and easily accessible to public. In the contemporary age, information and communication technology tools are used for transforming administrative service into e-governance service, adopting international standards of service delivery to public. The service providers should also be able to provide faster and economic service to the public. Despite the challenges of poor telephone network and connectivity, attempts to establish Internet service in all ward offices are ongoing.



Previously, people of the rural municipality found it hard to use mobile phone, TV, Internet and social media sites but now they are more aware and most of the people can use them with the support from rural municipality. The traditional means of communication, post office is now almost moved out and all the communication mechanism are performed via email, mobile app, social media sites like Face book page, Twitter and telephone. For the security propose, rural municipality has set up CCTV camera and which is helping to maintain security inside and outside office premises.

Rural municipality is also in the way of promoting the environmental protection and environment friendly local level governance by establishing 1000 Watt solar panel. All Wards are equipped with laptop and solar power for regular power backup and office operation. Due to remoteness and lack of internet service provider, only Ward No-1 has internet access and other are in the process of establishing in coming fiscal year. Previously municipality office was operated from rented house and now have its has own building with 14 room and it's easier to perform day-to-day office activities.



Rural municipality is in the progressive way to adopt the contemporary ICT tools and techniques for efficient, effective and transparent service delivery.

## **ICT devices bring forth positive changes in Humla**

*-Pragyan Shahi, IT Officer*

*Kharpunath Rural Municipality, Humla*

This story speaks the impact of Information Communication Technology in Kharpunath Rural Municipality since the recruitment of an Information Technology Officer. Well, to start, me as an IT Officer was recruited on 22nd Poush, 2074 and I was very excited for my new chapter of my life and I was very happy about getting a job on my own country on the subject that I have specialized. But after getting this job I came to know that very few even knew the full form of ICT at that time though many had some pretty fancy mobiles and laptops. And to be very exact where I was working, we didn't even have our own office, we had to work at the headquarter of Humla, (Simkot). So basically, we had nothing- no internet, no solar system, no e-attendance, no cctv, no proper maintenance of laptops, desktops, printers, no website, no mobile app, etc. To



Using TV for learning in Nursery and KG classes

be said we were on a zero level regarding ICT sector. So for a change I talked to the Chief Administration Officer Mr. Chandrabir Shahi of our Kharpunath Rural Municipality and he was very positive as well as very supportive. Then we both worked on a plan, what we were going to accomplish during that period of time and on-going time. So on the very first year we planned to establish internet facility at our working place so that it would be easier to remain in touch with all the information and communication. Then we planned to facilitate as many of our employees with laptops and printers and trained them on how to troubleshoot them if any errors occurs. And most of them were happy to learn about the computer, laptops and printers. After all the equipments were set for all our staffs we focused on schools where we set them up with internet facility and so on with all the ICT devices which I have attached images below. We even got our website build with the help of our ICT mentors who are very helpful and supportive all the time. URL to our website is <http://kharpunathmun.gov.np/>. We then also got our mobile application running with the help of our ICT mentors which can be find out at play stores of any android mobile.

[https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=infodev.doit\\_kharpunath](https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=infodev.doit_kharpunath)

### **Establishment of Internet**

We were not able to establish internet at every ward because of our geographical condition but we definitely established an internet connection where even our mobile network did not work. It was really hard to establish the internet connectivity due to the problem of geography,

mobile network and electricity but we established the internet connectivity using wireless system, where we used Access Point to transfer the bandwidth from a greater distance to the very exact place where Station would receive the bandwidth and it was supplied to the router and the network was set. We helped two schools establish internet connection and helped them to some greater benefits. After the establishment of internet connection both the schools were selected to have a IT Lab provided from Nepal Telecom which was only possible because of information and communication technology. We also helped one of our school to be the first Information Technology friendly school in Humla which had electronics attendance system, CCTV, digital notice board, internet, with infrastructures like laptops, desktops, printers, projectors, TV. And the school was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Jiwan Bahadur Shahi Chief Opposition Party leader of Karnali Province, Nepal. We (me and ITO of Simkot RM, Tsering Yungdung Lama) were presented with gift of Appreciation Certificate from the school and praised by Hon'ble Mr. Jiwan Bahadur Shahi.



Fig: School having e-Attendance and monitoring

### **Training and orientation:**

For now only the staffs have received some basic troubleshooting training but when ward office are in access of internet, Online Vital registration could be started from all ward. So we have planned to give VERSP-MIS Training. Basic computer skill will be provided to all the representatives, which will be beneficial for Official purpose.

### **Software System:**

For communication and to send messages to all the staffs and elected representatives we use Bulk sms service and is working very effectively. Planning software is being implemented very effectively; SUTRA software is also being implemented effectively.

### **Future Planning:**

By accomplishing this, now we have focused on every school to be IT friendly as well as all the health sectors. We are planning to provide alternative source of energy to other places where there is no electricity.



## **Transparency and good governance through E-procurement**

*Surya Timilsina, IT Officer*

*Varagung Muktichhetra Rural Municipality*

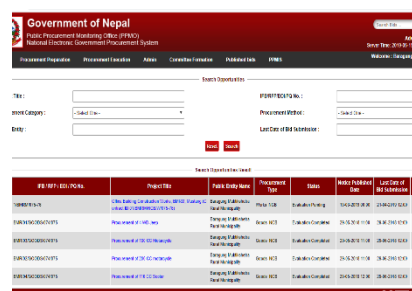
Despite located in geographically remote area, the journey for the development of ICT is continuously flourishing in Varagung Muktichhetra Rural Municipality, Kagbeni, Mustang. Being an IT officer, the use of information technology for betterment of local government is the vital for good governance.

At the time of recruitment, my journey had started from hotspot through mobile as an internet media and now the office is facilitated with fiber connection. There were so many difficulties during that interval.



Procurement is the process of finding and agreeing to the terms and acquiring goods, services or works from an external source, often via tendering or competitive bidding process. Previously it was done manually with lots of paper works. There was no digitization and no transparency. Also lots of misunderstanding among bidders used to occur. The bidder used to do movement and give pressure to the office staff to make contract with their form or companies. There was lack of transparency and fairness.

To overcome all these issues and disputes, the municipality decided to perform each procurement and tender through electronic process and initiated that instantly. The use of Electronic procurement has impacted positively in the initiation of transparency and good governance. Right now every bidder is happy and satisfied with electronic process for awarding the tender no matter which consultant or form is awarded. All public and bidders are believed the transparency and fairness of e-procurement. More than twelve projects of around seventy million are already tendered through electronic procurement. Due to which municipality is moved from paper to paperless. This initiated the digitization of municipality.



By tendering the projects through electronic process, the office has initiated the non-discriminated and equalized procurement. This is economically accountable. This system has completely ended the dispute that being occurred during general type of procurement. In this way the use of electronic procurement has ensured transparency, free of corruption and good governance through the use of information technology.