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It is hard to believe that we completed the fiscal year 2016/2017 calendar; nonetheless we are excited for this new year of opportunities and growth that is waiting us.

Policy Research, Data Base Research, Publication and Event Organization are the four pillars that NDRI is carrying towards its journey for excellence. Activities in all those four mainstays in the fiscal year 2016/2017 were outstanding in terms of scale, quality and institutionalization.

NDRI feels proud to have reached out to people of every class and age; cast and creed; culture and occupation from every nooks and corners of the country and beyond through our research endeavors, events and publications. This has led NDRI to distinct achievement ever than before.

During our journey of 14 years, we have conducted numerous dimensions of research, run discourse in pertinent issues of development leading to some important policy departure. The height of success where we stand today is the result of continued trust and cooperation of all the stakeholders including Government of Nepal who have been supporting us in our every venture.

On this auspicious occasion of stepping into the 15 years of services, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to our collaborators, staff members, Executive Committee members and all the well-wishers.

I appreciate your constant support and trust in the days to come. NDRI commits to emerge as even more strong, powerful, responsible, and most trustful research institute, the institution of your choice.

Dr. Jaya Kumar Gurung
Executive Director
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AEPC</td>
<td>Alternative Energy Promotion Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARI</td>
<td>Acute Respiratory Infection</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBIMNCI</td>
<td>Community Based Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCAFS</td>
<td>Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDKN</td>
<td>Climate and Development Knowledge Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>CFP</td>
<td>Common Feedback Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>FEWS</td>
<td>Flood Early Warning System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGD</td>
<td>Focus Group Discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td>GCF</td>
<td>Green Climate Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>GBV</td>
<td>Gender Based Violence</td>
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<tr>
<td>GEKS</td>
<td>Gender Equality &amp; Knowledge Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>HH</td>
<td>Household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP</td>
<td>Health Post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR</td>
<td>Human Resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUTC</td>
<td>International Urban training Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>KII</td>
<td>Key Informant Interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KTM</td>
<td>Kathmandu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDG</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNCH</td>
<td>Maternal, Newborn, Child Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NABARD</td>
<td>National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDRI</td>
<td>Nepal Development Research Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td>NFS</td>
<td>Not For Sale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIEs</td>
<td>National Implementation Entities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTNC</td>
<td>National Trust for Nature Conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODSS</td>
<td>Operational Decision Support System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORS</td>
<td>Oral Rehydration Solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAC</td>
<td>Project Advisory Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE&amp;D</td>
<td>Planete Enfants &amp; Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHCC</td>
<td>Primary Health Care Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNGO</td>
<td>Partner NGO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRC</td>
<td>Prakriti Resource Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSBI</td>
<td>Possible Severe Bacterial Infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOP</td>
<td>Standard Operating Procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDF</td>
<td>Town Development Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOPS</td>
<td>United Nations Office of Project Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNRCO</td>
<td>United Nations Resident Coordination Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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</table>
Nepal Development Research Institute (NDRI) was established in 2004 by an interdisciplinary team of experts, with the highest academic degrees and a wide range of experiences. NDRI aims to address the current and emerging policy challenges and offer practical and credible recommendations for the benefit of policy makers and the general public. Since its establishment, NDRI has been continuously working to create opportunities for research, dialogue and collaboration to strengthen the communication and partnership between policymakers, academia and pool of experts.

**The focal working areas of NDRI are:**
- policy analysis on the nation’s economy, infrastructure policy and planning, poverty reduction, sustainable livelihoods and climate change, agriculture and natural resources.

The outcomes achieved by NDRI so far have clearly demonstrated the potential of NDRI to evolve as the leading public policy think tank in Nepal. The experience of NDRI in identifying a niche of research on policy processes in Nepal, creating a cross-disciplinary intellectual community across national boundaries, developing externally-funded research projects on a partnership basis, capacity building of young researchers, and disseminating research results provides a solid foundation for strengthening the institute even further.

We believe that NDRI will be an important hub for long-term knowledge generation in research and academic activities on issues related to economic development and social advancement, and become a Centre of Excellence for quality research, education and development.
MISSION

Provide evidence-based analytical inputs for policy making in regional, national and local level on contemporary issues through rigorous research.

VISION

To become a center of excellence for policy research, education and development.

OBJECTIVES

Carry out research and academic activities on contemporary issues related to economic development.

Contribute to rational opinion building by disseminating information.

Exchange resources, technology and information with both national and international institutions.

Contribute to capacity building of young professionals and local communities.

Provide professional services to the clients as per their demands.

THEMATIC AREAS

Agriculture & Food Policy

Engineering geology/Disaster Risk Reduction

Environmental Engineering & Management

Gender & Livelihood

Geo-informatics & Natural Resources

Linguistics & Communication

Policy Studies

Public Health & Hygiene

Urban & Regional Planning

Water Resources
PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS FOR
FY 2016/17

Photo Credit: Roshan Joshi
GENDER AND LIVELIHOOD
SECTION : 1
Planete Enfants & Development (PE&D) has implemented a project titled ‘Not For Sale’ (NFS) project in partnership with PNGO ‘Chhori’, a local organization, to reduce the risk of sexual exploitation and trafficking of women and girls working in the entertainment sector of Nepal through various empowerment and support activities in its intervention areas. In order to evaluate the quality of services provided to the targeted beneficiaries i.e. girls and women working in the entertainment sector or at the risk of exploitation and also to measure the impact on their attitude/behavior after receiving services through project interventions. The study covered mainly five mobile counseling camps held in five different project areas inside Kathmandu Metropolitan City and in the shelter established with the support of PE & D.

OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT:

Overall objective
To assess the impact of the Not For Sale project against each indicators

Girls and women working in the entertainment sector in Kathmandu or at risk of exploitation have an increased access to services and alternatives available for them.

Girls and women are integrated after having received holistic support within a shelter.

The PNGO’s capacities are strengthened to deliver quality sustainable services.
Both quantitative as well as qualitative survey was carried out, targeting the major beneficiaries of the project. One on one In-depth interviews, Key Informant Interviews (KII) and observation tools were employed for the study. Overall wellbeing of the beneficiaries, it’s effectiveness, impact, perception and satisfaction level of the beneficiaries towards the project were measured as part of the impact study. The study mainly focused on the quality of services provided to the beneficiaries during Mobile Counseling Camps (MCC), empowerment sessions, shelter and reintegration support.

### KEY FINDING:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Targeted (N)</th>
<th>Achieved (N)</th>
<th>Success Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Under result 1</strong>: Girls and women working in the entertainment sector in Kathmandu or at risk of exploitation have an increased access to services and alternative available to them.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. During the project, out of 900 women supposed to attend the mobile camps and benefit from the service</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Out of 150 women (among 900) to benefit from empowerment session</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>141%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Out of 80 women (among 900) to receive vocational training</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Out of 30% (among 80) beneficiaries to change job</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>104%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Under result 2</strong>: Girls and women are reintegrated after receiving holistic support within a shelter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. It was found that during the project, 32 women (29 direct and 3 indirect) are rehabilitated in the shelter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Medical support</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Psychological support</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Vocational training</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Income Generating Activity</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Reintegrated into their family</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Reintegrated into new community (Kathmandu)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Under result 3</strong>: The PNGO’s capacities are strengthened to deliver quality sustainable services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. It was found that 100% of the project staffs were trained on SOP.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. During the project period, only two fund raising events were organized.</td>
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Overall Objective

The main aim of the project is to provide an improved quality of life for women and survivors of GBV through multi-sectoral response.

The study established a baseline data on existing situation of GBV, identified the response mechanism and its effectiveness in addressing GBV cases, and also assessed the level of awareness on GBV among key target groups.

Introduction

Globally, 1/5 women will become a victim of rape or attempted rape in her life time

In the case of Nepal, more than 1/5 women of reproductive age (15-49) have experienced physical violence; and more than 1/10 have suffered from sexual violence.

Nepal has been ranked 14th among the 15 countries with the highest prevalence of intimate partner violence.

It is also reported that one-third of married women have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence from their spouse in their marital relationship.
Major Activities:

This research was carried out in four UNFPA program districts; Bajhang and Bajura in mountain region and Baitadi and Achham in the hilly region of far-western development region.

For primary data collection, quantitative as well as qualitative research techniques were employed.

This study explored the perception of five key target groups: Police, Health Service Providers, Journalist, Men and Boys and GBV survivors. The perspective of multiple stakeholders at the district level was also assessed in this study.
**Methodology**

Police, journalists, GBV survivors, health service provider, district officials, lawyers

KII

FGD

Analyze effectiveness & sensitivity of prevention and response mechanism in study districts

**Key Findings:**

**Knowledge about legal provisions related to GBV:**

- Around 40% of police officials and 70% of health workers were unable to name any legal provision or act on GBV in Nepal.
- Around half of the men interviewed were aware of few legal provisions on GBV. However, there was no knowledge among boys.
- Survivor’s knowledge about legal provisions, their own legal rights and existing referral system or services was low. Among stakeholders interviewed, FCHV’s had poor knowledge about legal provision on GBV in Nepal.
- Journalists (85%) were most aware about legal provision on GBV in Nepal, where 90% of them were able to name about multiple legal provisions available in Nepal.

**Prevention mechanism**

- FM/Radio programmes were the best known medium for spreading awareness on GBV, school liaison programmes, rallies/campaigns and street drama were also popular means of raising awareness in the study districts.
- Health services providers in the study districts were less active/involved in spreading awareness on GBV.

**Attitude towards gender based issues**

- Police, health workers and journalists consistently had more progressive views on gender issues than survivors and men in the community.
- The attitude of men and boys towards gender based issues indicated that violence against women/wife is well understood in terms of physical violence. Violence concerning sexuality was less understood by both men and boys.

**Maintain ethics while reporting GBV cases**

- Journalists in the study districts were well aware about ethical protocol while reporting GBV cases. Survivors were approached to reconcile especially, in cases of physical assault/domestic violence and before registering a FIR.
- Health facilities, in particular PHCC’s in the study districts do not possess basic infrastructure and trained staffs for treatment of GBV cases.

**Training**

- More than 80% police officers, half of the health workers and 67% of journalists had received training on GBV prevention, response and referral system. Training particularly on referral services and systems, remain unfocused.
The project National Assessment on Gender Equality and Knowledge Society (GEKS) was carried out by NDRI in collaboration with Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS). The main objective of the study was to develop an integrated database of gender representation especially of women in various sectors such as health, social, economic, education, representation and energy. The overall gender status in Nepal was studied and elaborated for the Gender Equality and knowledge Society.

**INDICATORS FOR GE & KS**

**Health Status**
- Healthy Life expectancy
- Prevalence of Disease
- Fertility

**Social Status**
- Sex ratio at Birth
- Violence against Women
- Time Use

**Economic Status**
- Economically Active Population
- Income
- Categories of work
- Poverty

**Agency**
- Parliamentary Representation
- Women in Government
- Contraceptive Use

**Access to Resources**
- Property Rights
- Access to capital
- Access to ICT
- Electricity Consumption

**Opportunity and Capability**
- Literacy
- Access to education
- Access to training
A workshop was organized on 24th March 2017 in order to disseminate the findings on the current gender status. The representatives from different organizations like UN agencies, government, and different academia attended the workshop.

**OUTCOMES OF THE PROJECT**

- Stimulated discussion on indicators
- Encouraged national interest in sex-disaggregated and gender issues data collection
- Increased awareness of gender issues in KS development
- Influenced development of gender-sensitive policy, strategies and programs
- Undertook trial studies at the country level
- Use of data to develop Bhardeu VDC as gender sensitive model village
EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE
SECTION : 2
PERCEPTION OF EARTHQUAKE AFFECTED COMMUNITY IN RECOVERY EFFORTS

NDRI Team
Dr. Jaya Kumar Gurung
Dr. Manjeshwori Singh
Mr. Dhanej Thapa
Mr. Rajendra Khatri
Mr. Manoj Karki

The Inter-Agency Common Feedback Project, referred to as the Common Feedback Project (CFP), is an innovative community engagement project, initiated as a response to the Nepal Earthquake 2015. The CFP collects and aggregates feedback from earthquake affected communities through a variety of sources, and advocates to ensure the voice of affected people were heard in responsive decision making. The project’s model has since been incorporated into Emergency Response Preparedness planning endorsed by the national government and UN system.

Photo Credit: Manoj Karki
NDRI in collaboration with the United National Resident Coordination Officer (UNRCO), has been conducting bi-monthly perception surveys since January of 2017 to ensure recovery and reconstruction efforts. The themes identified for the surveys are Reconstruction, Protection, Food Security and Livelihoods.

These surveys are more focused on perceptions related to services, people’s sense of agency, outcomes and quality of relations between service providers and the affected population. The findings from the survey are believed to support and advocate with the government and partner organizations to adapt activities and interventions to account the view of affected people.
A DETAILED STUDY ON POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY IN FOUR EARTHQUAKE-AFFECTED DISTRICTS: GORKHA, DHADING, NUWAKOT AND RASUWA

Study Team
Dr. Punya Prasad Regmi, Team Leader

Experts:
Dr. Manjeshwori Singh
Dr. Rabita Mulmi Shrestha
Dr. Nirmal BK
Mr. Dhanej Thapa
Ms. Anita Khadka
Mr. Kabin Maharjan

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

❑ To develop series of district maps identifying the poor, vulnerable and excluded communities and analyse the relationship between them
❑ To identify the sources and process of exclusion and which groups are at risk of being left behind by the reconstruction effort
❑ To explore possible option on how gender (esp. single women and girls) participation and inclusion can be ensured in and benefit from reconstruction activities.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

This project aims to present facts and insights from earthquake-affected districts and identify the poorest, most vulnerable, and excludable such that they are not left behind. This study will support for better design and implementation of DFID’s six years (2016 –2021) Post-Earthquake Programme.

While adopting a ‘leave no one behind’ lens to post-earthquake reconstruction in Nepal, it is imperative to segregate “winners” and “losers” of development interventions and make sure that those who are often left behind, are instead brought in, engaged, and derive greater benefit from development and humanitarian programmes.

The goal can only be achieved by guaranteeing that reconstruction effort reaches the lives of the most vulnerable and excluded members of earthquake affected communities, wherever they are. However, the answer to the question ‘who is being left behind?’ is difficult to answer and varies to different contexts. Moreover, some groups will be better able than others to access the benefits of recovery and reconstruction efforts. Further, some groups have special needs and requirements that will not be met through the dominant modes of delivering reconstruction support. Additional and distinct activities will therefore be required to meet the specific needs of the most vulnerable households and individuals in the focus districts.
TAAS-0072: SUPPORT FOR STRENGTHENING CLIMATE FINANCE ACTIVITIES IN NEPAL

Collaborator:

Study Team
Dr. Divas Basnyat, Team Leader
Dr. Jaya Kumar Gurung
Mr. Chiranjibi Gautam
Mr. Dibesh Shrestha
Mr. Shiva Gopal Shrestha

The project - “TAAS-0072: Support for Strengthening Climate Finance Activities in Nepal” (November 2016-March 2017) was led by Nepal Development Research Institute (NDRI), working in collaboration with Prakriti Resources Centre (PRC) and was funded by Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN). The overall objective of this project was to support the Government and the private sector in enhancing their understanding and capabilities towards accessing and utilizing Climate Finance to implement climate actions in the country. It was carried out in close support and coordination of the Ministry of Finance, Government of Nepal.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT:

- Raise awareness regarding barriers towards accessing climate finance both in Nepal and internationally
- Bridge divergent understanding among senior government officials from key ministries and others
- Enhance understanding of potential National Implementation Entities (NIEs) through direct access modality
A climate finance sensitization workshop (on 7th of March, 2017), followed by a capacity assessment workshop (on 27th – 28th of March, 2017) of potential National Implementation Entities (NIEs) (targeting the private sector organizations) was organized. The aim of the first workshop was to sensitize stakeholders, particularly from the private sector, on opportunities and challenges in accessing climate finance and to support the identification of potential NIEs on climate finance. The aim of the second workshop was to enhance the understanding of potential NIEs on the Green Climate Fund (GCF) about accreditation procedures/requirements and support the self-assessment of their respective institutions as per GCF accreditation requirements. Participants included representatives from concerned ministries and departments of the government, public institutions, private entities (i.e. commercial banks), the Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry, etc. An exposure visit for potential NIEs of Nepal to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in Mumbai was organized in June 2017.

**DIFFERENT KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS PREPARED BY THE PROJECT TEAM:**

- A concept note identifying suitable NIEs
- Situation Analysis Report
- Infographics on access to GCF and accreditation of NIEs to GCF
- Reusable Guide on GCF accreditation
- Briefing note on Direct Access Modality
- Final Recommendation Report
Topographic Survey, GIS Mapping and Hydrological Assessment of Water Resources in Bharatpur Chitwan, Nepal

NDRI Team
Dr. Nawaraj Khatiwada
Dr. Jaya Kumar Gurung
Mr. Ganesh Dhakal

The survey and data collection by NDRI will support SANDEE for making qualitative and quantitative assessment of water logging, including different degrees of solid waste management.

Objective

The main objective was to investigate the ongoing processes for evaluating the drainage condition of the drain network system and to develop models to support the management decision.

The specific objectives were as follows:
- To investigate the hydraulic and morphological characteristics of the natural drainage system
- To evaluate whether the proposed drainage condition could be maintained in the Narayani river and Rapti river with the operation of proposed drain and structure under differential management of municipal solid waste
- List of BM/TBM information in the area
- Map showing the alignment of rivers/canal/drain, roads and all features
- Provide updated land use map
- Map showing contour with value
- Topographic map/data to be collected from secondary sources
- Data and survey field book and other information along with the GIS analysis and report

Field Survey

Topographic Survey
- Survey of alignment of road, river, spot level and location of all kinds of objects conducted by hand GPS and Optical Levels.

Bench Mark Establishment
- Establishment of a Temporary benchmark at suitable places

River/Drain/Canal cross-section survey
- The River/Drain/Canal cross section survey by manual conventional sounding, Optical Leveling Instrument and hand GPS

Collection of GENESIS Map
- Availability of GIS formatted map prepared by GENESIS in 2008

Expected Outputs
The present project aims to develop an End-to-End Flood Early Warning System (FEWS) for the Koshi and West Rapti river basins under Component C of Building Resilience to Climate Related Hazards. Originally planned for 24 months, the project will be implemented over a period of 14 months only.

The scope of work includes seven major tasks:

1. Assessment of the Disaster Management Institutional Framework in Nepal and establishment of operational mechanisms
2. Comprehensive risk assessment of the threats caused by flood hazard in the two basins
4. Integrated Flood Forecast Modelling System
5. Communication and Dissemination of Flood forecast and Early warning System
6. Design and development of an Operational Decision Support System (ODSS)
7. Capacity Development
PUBLIC HEALTH
SECTION : 4
The Community Based Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (CB-IMNCI) program is comprised of both newborn and child survival interventions and includes essential newborn care, counseling on breastfeeding and newborn complications as well as treatment of Possible Severe Bacterial Infection (PSBI) at health post (HP) and Primary Health Care Center (PHCC). According to the Annual Report 2071/72, the CB-IMNCI program has been implemented in 30 districts in the fiscal year 2071/72 (2014/15) and in 28 districts in the fiscal year 2072/73 (2015/16). This assessment program was conducted to identify the gaps in the services, draw lessons and bring necessary modifications in the CB-IMNCI program (phases) before it is scaled up.

**Objectives of the Project:**

- Assess the situation of service readiness in health facilities for IMNCI services, particularly focusing on sick young infants.

- Assess the knowledge and skills of service providers for management of sick young infants.

- Explore services provided to clients in terms of follow-up visits by clients, referral, clients compliance, etc.

- Assess the volume of service provided to sick young infants and children aged 2-59 months in the last 3 months.

- Explore reasons for low or no service offered by health facilities and reasons for reluctance to access service delivery.
KEY FINDINGS:

- There are gaps between the recording and reporting of PSBI, Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)/Pneumonia, Diarrhea, use of cotrim, amoxicillin, gentamycin, oral rehydration solution (ORS) and zinc distribution.

- There is a discrepancy in knowledge of health service providers and their practice in recording and reporting.

- Out of 68 health workers interviewed, it was found that 65% actually had received training on CB-IMNCI.

- Only 31% of total 72 FCHVs had received training on CB-IMNCI.

- Only 9 health facilities treated 15 PSBI cases in the last 3 months.

- More than 30% of health facilities experienced stock out in 3 months for essential CB-IMNCI drugs.

- More than 20% of health facilities do not have Inj. gentamycin and antibiotics (cotrim P and Amoxicillin).

- About 14% had to wait for 30 minutes or more to get access to health service after reaching the health facilities.

- Nearly 20% of the mothers/caretakers reported that their child’s weight was not taken.

- There was 83% improvement in the sick child’s health after treatment whereas out of the remaining, 7% consulted private medical shop.
According to Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) 2016, about 84 percent mothers receive antenatal care from a skilled service provider. Sixty-nine percent of women make four or more antenatal care visits during their pregnancy. Eighty-nine percent of mothers with a birth in five years preceding the survey were protected against neonatal tetanus. Fifty-seven percent of the delivery was done in a health facility. Fifty-seven percent of women received postnatal care for their last birth in the first two days after delivery. The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target for Under 5, Infant mortality and Neonatal mortality were 54, 36 and 16 respectively. Targets for Under 5 and infant mortality were achieved in the given timeframe but the neonatal mortality is yet to be achieved. Globally, it is seen that the coverage gap exits across the continuum of care, with the widest gap in the newborn period followed by the pre-pregnancy period. High coverage exists for measles vaccination (90%). The coverage of interventions such as contraceptive prevalence, antenatal care, and skilled attendance at birth, postnatal care, case management and skilled children are still low. There is a need for health system strengthening along the continuum of service provision from community to hospital. This should help to address the known equity gap in the Maternal, Newborn, Child health (MNCH) interventions that exist across socioeconomic status, education and caste and ethnicity.

**Objective of the Study**

- Identify gaps in MNCH service distribution and utilization in the community
- Identify the need for skills-building and training of health workers and community volunteers
- Identify existing logistics and commodities management of health institutions
- Identify the danger signs of newborns by the community
- Understand the knowledge and skills of service providers
- Identify the danger signs during antepartum and postpartum
Study sites:
Jajarkot, Banke, Mahottari

Legend
- Survey Districts
- District Boarder

New Born care

- 90 percent of FCHVs responded that fever was most common danger sign among new born. Other responded increased respiration rate and unable to suck breast milk
- Among the five essential new born cares practice, wrapping newborn baby with soft and clean cloths followed by kangaroo mother care was most essential.
- Good knowledge of health workers on maternal and new born care for danger signs
- Mother’s knowledge on antenatal care seems to be satisfactory
- Most women gave birth at home and not supported by skilled birth attendants

Availability of Resources

- 90 percent of them have recording book and 60 percent have Salter scale
- Ninety seven percent of children in Jajarkot and Banke were immunized against measles
- Among Terai/Madhesi high percent of children were immunized against measles
- Most health facilities have examination room, soap and water but lack of toilet facility. About 17 percent of health facilities were disable friendly. Around 74 percent have CB-IMNCI services, 63 percent of the HF’s had availability of the bed, and 43 percent of the health facilities are birthing centers.

Adequacy of knowledge

- Majority of mothers (60%) showed adequate of knowledge in Banke district
- 57 percent of Muslim and 68 percent of richest women showed adequate knowledge
- Family planning measures like male condom, oral pill, Depo-Provera were highly practiced
- Knowledge of FCHVs was quiet good receiving basic FCHV training
- Blood pressure measurement reported by majority followed by blood test

Delivery practice

- Almost 97 percent of FCHVs received FCHV basic training
- Seventy seven percent mothers in Banke district had institutional delivery
- Highest in Banke (64%) mothers initiated breast feeding to new born within one hour of birth
- Institutional delivery was higher among Terai/Madhesi and in richer women followed by richest women
EVENTS
NDRI organizing annual picnic along with a trip to Chitlang on 10th-11th of March, 2017. NDRI family members left for the trip on afternoon from the NDRI Office and reached the stunning Chitlang village on the same day, which is located 28km from Kathmandu. The evening was spent in presence of friendly villagers and enjoyed local delicacies. The fun-filled activities invigorated the participants and was a perfect break for the staff members. The outing was filled with dancing, singing and spending time with NDRI family members. A picnic was arranged at Dakshinkali Temple the following day. The trip created a wonderful opportunity to celebrate NDRI’s unity, to strengthen bonds of respect among one another, and spend quality time outside of NDRI.
NDRI is implementing Eco Village Approach to Bhardeu Village of Lalitpur. The objective of the project is to provide long-term social, economic and environmental welfare activities promoting local entrepreneurships.

The project assembles diversified sectors like agriculture, health, environment, livelihood, disaster management, capacity development, etc. The attempt is aimed to develop Bhardeu as a replicable and sustainable village.

A preliminary visit was organized on 26 November, 2016 by a team of NDRI. The meeting with District Technical Assistant and few local leaders to pave the way forward for development. One day session was arranged on 19 February, 2017 to aware the adolescent girls on menstrual hygiene, at Baleshwori Madhyamik Vidhyalaya. NDRI team led the session in collaboration with Change Action Nepal. In the same day, the local health post was visited to understand the quality of health services and to investigate the immediate improvement.

The project is expected to graduate the village up to a standard with fulfillment of all basic needs of community people and eventually, prepare a manual for how a rural village shall be build for the sustainable socio-economic development.
VISIT TO SOUTH KOREA FOR IUTC

Dr. Jaya Kumar Gurung, Executive Director of NDRI, was invited by International Urban training Center (IUTC) at Gangwon Province, Republic of Korea from 25 February - 9 March 2017 to share and discuss the Bhardeu village project. Dr. Gurung presented NDRI’s Bhardeu village project with the view to collect the experience of latest economic development of Korea.

NDRI’s dream village project has been enlightened from the experiences of village development movement of Korea. Feedback from the team of International experts in IUTC has been augmented with some additional elements as use of alternative energy (solar and micro-hydropower), domestic tourism by promoting home stay, local economic development by promoting inclusive cooperatives.

NDRI is looking for opportunity to form a sister relationship with a village of Gangwon province Korea so as to get ideas of smart village Bhardeu through integrated development: green village development, climate friendly through integrated local resource management.

PROF. DR. MADHAV P. POKHAREL AS KEYNOTE SPEAKER

NDRI President, Prof Dr. Madhav Pd. Pokharel, gave the keynote address at the International Conference on Contemporary Developments in Social and Basic Science in Times of Global Crisis, funded by UGC (India) and hosted by Suryasen Mahavidhyalaya, Siliguri (North Bengal) on March 28, 2017.

DISSEMINATION WORKSHOP ON IMPACT OF EARTHQUAKE ON LIVELIHOOD, HOUSING, PROPERTY AND CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS ON WOMEN

On 13th June 2017, Dissemination Workshop on A study on the impact of Nepal’s Earthquake on women’s livelihood, housing, land & property rights and citizenship rights was organized at Hotel Himalaya. Prof. Dr. Govinda Raj Pokharel, Dr. Bishnu Bahadur Bhandari-Executive Member of NRA, Ms. Gita Satyal, Deputy Mayor, Lalitpur district were invited as Chief Guests for the program.

The Dissemination workshop focused on the condition of women in earthquake affected districts. The report was also launched during the program by Prof. Dr. Govinda Raj Pokharel. The overall findings and recommendations of the report were shared. The workshop was done in collaboration with UN WOMEN.
The major takeaways from the exposure visit are as follows:

1. NABARD’s experiences are useful for the readiness activities for GCF both in capacity development and for proposal development for Nepal.

2. The current capacity of the institutions of Nepal that are interested to access GCF has to adjust at a great extent particularly in developing financial mechanisms and financial inclusion in the technical proposals.

3. Nepal is urged to apply for GCF fund allocated for readiness activities (1 million USD/year/per LDC country) and also develop projects for GCF funding. The teaming of Nepal with NABARD for proposal preparation will be a strong move towards accessing GCF funds. NABARD has shown its interest in collaborating with Nepalese institutions, both governmental and non-governmental.
Climate Resilience for Hydropower Projects

A likely next step for partners working in climate resilience for hydropower projects or fields is to develop sector guidelines both for climate change adaptation services and for the incorporation of climate resilience into existing hydropower facilities and modernization projects.

To develop sector guidelines for climate change adaptation and climate resilience, the World Bank has launched an initiative to produce a practical set of climate resilience guidelines. These would be designed to ensure that both existing and future hydropower projects are resilient to climate change.

The Workshop on Climate Resilience for Hydropower Projects was organized during the 2017 World Hydropower Congress by the International Hydropower Association (IHA) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The workshop provided an opportunity to hear about good practices from key global players. It also introduced the proposed guidelines for building climate resilience into both planned and existing hydropower projects.

Dr. Divas Basnyat, Senior Water Resources Specialist NDRI presented the findings of the CDKN project Change Adaptation in the Hydroelectricity Sector in Nepal. He outlined the challenges Nepal is facing in terms of understanding the complex nature of climate variability in the country. He also described the challenges the government faces in making decisions about hydropower development now, that will remain robust and build resilience 25 to 30 years on.

Nepal is exploring the idea of a national authority that could develop a river basin plan so the projects would consider both the upstream and downstream impacts.

The key recommendations of the workshop were:

- Developing flexible hydropower systems that emphasize joint operation.
- Developing energy generation systems that are integrated with other renewables (eg wind, solar, and biomass).
- Designing hydropower systems that focus on reducing water consumption as much as possible through the greatest usable head (technically and economically viable).
- Design hydropower systems that consider seasonal storage capacity to compensate for flow reduction.
- Participants also agreed that climate change is an opportunity for hydropower to play a more prominent role in hybrid systems.

**TRAININGS ATTENDED**

**ECONOMICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION**

The Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific at AIT, in cooperation with UNDP and USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific, conducted a training course on the Economics of Climate Change Adaptation under the Climate Change Asia initiative, from 21st of August to 1st of September, 2017. Participants were from target countries of the UNDP Economics of Climate Change Adaptation capacity building programme.

On behalf of NDRI, Mr. Dhanej Thapa, Senior Research Associate, who works on thematic areas of climate change, agriculture and food security, attended the training programme.

The training was intensely focused on key economic principles and review of impacts of climate change in Asia and the Pacific, assessment of economic impacts of climate change, cost-benefit analysis of investment projects, climate-proofing options and GCF proposal development.

**ADVANCE TRAINING AND WORKSHOP ON HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND EVOLVING ROLES**

The Advance Training program titled Human Resource Management and Evolving Roles was held on June 19th & 20th, 2017.

The training program specially focused on HR functions of an organization’s strategic priorities and addressing the challenges of today’s human capital management. The main objective of the training was to assess and improve the performance management system of each organization.

The training program focused on the importance of human resources management in each organization in specific areas ranging from strategic planning to company image in the competitive market of Nepal. The training was helpful to decide what kind of HR approach is suitable for the organization. It helped to understand the in-depth knowledge of designing and assessment of HR work.
This year Nepal was badly hit by floods in Terai region, where a total of 143 people lost their lives; 1.7 million affected and around 461,000 have been forced out of their residences. Over 34,000 homes were flooded. Parts of Mahendra Highway were washed away, and agricultural experts have predicted that the country’s rice production will be adversely affected.

Nepal Development Research Institute (NDRI) initiated a fundraising campaign in coordination with Samriddha Nepal and Integrated Social Development and Research Institute (ISDRI) with seed money of NRs. 50,000 (fifty thousand) from the NDRI core fund. All the NDRI staff members and well-wishers contributed for the flood relief program. Relief distribution program and free health check up for flood victims was carried out on 22nd August 2017 in Bachhali VDC which is located about 1km east from Hatti chowk of Sauraha.

Presentation Regarding Progress at Bharatpur Municipality

A meeting took place between the officers of Bharatpur Municipality and NDRI at Bharatpur Municipality about the current project of Hydro Dynamical Modeling of water resources in Bharatpur Municipality. Deputy Mayor Ms. Parvati Thapa and C.E.O. Mr. Prem Raj Joshi and other officers from Environment Department, Solid Waste Management Department along with the leaders of different wards of Bharatpur Municipality participated in the Meeting.

A similar kind of presentation and discussion also took place at Ratnanagar municipality. Mayor Mr. Narayan Ban along with municipality staffs and local ward leaders participated in the program.

Executive Director of NDRI, Dr. Jaya K. Gurung and Executive Members Dr. Nawaraj Khatiwada, Dr. Punya Prasad Panday along with the officers of ISDRI and Samriddha Nepal distributed the relief to the flood victims. General health checkup of the flood victims was done by the medical staff from ISDRI and Smriddha Nepal.
Major Activities Accomplished in 2016/17

- Survey trip by CDKN study team with representatives of Ministry of Energy and National Planning Commission to four operating hydropower stations in Marsyandi River Basin from 9th to 11th November 2016.
- Project Advisory Committee (PAC) meeting of CDKN’s project Hydroelectricity Sector in Nepal at Hotel Himalaya on 26th December 2016.
- Training on menstruation hygiene to Bhardeu village to spread awareness among adolescent girls, and distribution of sanitary products to the girls of Baleshwori Madhyamik School on 19th February 2017.
- Dr. Jaya Kumar Gurung’s visit to Gangwon Province in South Korea for IUTC program from 25th February to 9th March 2017.
- Celebration of 14th Anniversary at NDRI Office on End of Chaitra.
- Workshop attendance on Agriculture Research Planning Meeting at Hotel View Bhirikut from 18th to 20th April 2017.
- Organization of badminton tournament for in-house staff at NDRI office on the occasion of NDRI’s Anniversary.
- Orientation program for newly-appointed staff of NDRI at NDRI Hall.
- Organization of fire drill at NDRI office to train staff on fire safety.
- Initiation of Fundraising Campaign by NDRI for flood victims in Chitwan district.
### Policy Brief
- Adaptation to Climate Change in the Hydroelectricity Sector in Nepal (May 2017)

### Knowledge Products
- Priority Themes for Adaptation to Climate Change in Hydro-electricity Sector in Nepal (Infographics, March 2017)
- Guide on Accreditation to Green Climate Fund for Nepali Private Sector (May 2017)
- Direct Access - Financing Climate Actions in Nepal (May 2017)
- Access to Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Accreditation of National Implementing Entities (NIEs) to GCF (Infographics, June 2017)

### Reports
- TAAS-0045: Adaptation to Climate Change in the Hydroelectricity Sector in Nepal (December 2016 - Revised 2017)
- A Study on the Impact of Nepal’s Earthquake on Women’s Livelihood, Housing, Land and Poverty Rights and Citizenship Rights (December, 2016)
- Inter Agency Common Feedback Project, Issue: Reconstruction (February, 2017)

### Newspaper Articles
- “Sankalpa: Dārīkā kārakām kārakāmins”, By Dr. Madhav Prasad Pokhrel, 16 February 2017, Madhupark
- “सयस, दैनिक सामाजिककै र धुम्बिन विशेष”, By Dhanraj Thapa, 12 May 2017, Hamro Ban Sampada
- “नयो सारावी”, By Dr. Nawaraj Khatiwada, 17 June 2017, Himalayan Times

### Others
- NDRI Newsletters
- Annual Report
NDRI MEMBERS AND STAFFS 2016/17

MEMBERS

Prof. Madhav Prasad Pachkarel, Ph.D.
Linguistics & Communication

Laxmi Prasad Devkota, D.Eng
Water Resources

Nawa Raj Khatiwada, Ph.D.
Environmental Engineering & Management

Jaya Kumar Gurung, Ph.D.
Environmental Engineering & Management

Divas Bahadur Banyat, D.Eng
Water Resources

Manjeshwori Singh, Ph.D.
Gender and Livelihood

Rabita Shrestha Muni, Ph.D.
Gender and Livelihood

Prof. Tara Nidhi Bhattarai, Ph.D.
Engineering Geology/Disaster Risk Reduction

Krishna Pahari, D.Eng
Geo-informatics & Natural Resources

Prof. Punya Prasad Regmi, Ph.D.
Policy Studies

Basu Dev Pandey, Ph.D.
Public Health & Hygiene

Sunil Babu Shrestha, Ph.D.
Urban & Regional Planning

Girija Shrestha, Ph.D.
Gender and Livelihood

Prof. Gopal Bahadur K.C., Ph.D.
Crop Production & Plant Protection

Mahesh Raj Gautam, D.Eng
Water Resources

Bhuwaneshwer Pd. Shah, Ph.D.
Geo-informatics & Natural Resources

Mr. Shumukesh Chandra Amatya
Disaster Management
NDRI QUALITY POLICY

NDRI is to provide that it always meets or exceeds quality objectives and customer requirements, based on the following precepts:

- Customer requirements are collected effectively to ensure that NDRI is capable of achieving their requirements.

- Interested parties’ requirements are also clearly understood so that our products and services can be delivered in a timely and professional manner.

- All processes employed by NDRI to deliver services are determined, resourced appropriately documented, monitored and measured to ensure its objectives and any statutory and regulatory requirements.

- All NDRI employees are competent for their areas of work through academic achievements, training and experience where appropriate.

- The QMS is an integral part of our process management and NDRI has established a Quality Management System (QMS) in line with the requirements of the ISO 9001:2015 Standard.

- NDRI top management is dedicated to evaluate risks and opportunities throughout the process of service AND its continual improvement by evaluating, monitoring and measuring the performance of the QMS and customer satisfaction.

Dr. Jaya Kumar Gurung
Executive Director
Nepal Development Research Institute has been following systematic accounting system and record keeping which has led the organization to achieve the desired output. The reliable system for collecting, recording and reporting financial transactions is followed by the organization. The accounting procedures therefore permit a direct reconciliation of the costs and revenue declared in respect to the work programme with the corresponding supporting documents.

Grant income is recorded in cash basis and programs income, membership fees, bank interest on deposits and miscellaneous income are accounted as revenue income on accrual basis. Regarding the payment procedure, the payment to vendors and service providers are made timely and there are rarely any outstanding bills for the goods and services received.

This organization believes in producing outstanding result with proper accounting system. The accounting policies have been consistently applied by NDRI. The accounts of this institute have been kept on the current general principles in accordance with Nepal accounting standards. It is to be committed for continuity to the practices of deducting income tax at source and depositing it in concerned account in time. The membership fees as per Institutions rules and regulation are collected in time. Financial and administrative laws and by laws developed by the institute are in practice as per requirements.

The internal audit of the organization is carried on timely basis to check the financial accuracy of the organization. This is done for the purpose of daily monitoring and evaluation activities on whether the income and expenditure statements managed for daily conduct of the Institution are related to the operation of the organization or not. Regular financial auditing is done by accredited firm that is endorsed by the General Meeting. Any non-compliance declared by auditor is critically discussed in Executive Committee meeting and addressed properly. There is system of performance auditing.
Nepal Development Research Institute has also initiated the process for international standardization ISO 9001:2015 which is the most popular and most commonly used standard for quality management system. With this approach, the firm is trying to establish a system of quality control and quality management system designed to provide the firm and its personnel comply with professional standards and regulatory and legal requirements. It aims to enhance customer satisfaction through the effective application of the system, including processes for improvement of the system and the assurance of conformity to customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

The Financial functions of the organization are performed by separate “Financial” department headed by Finance officer with supporting administrative assistants. The Finance officer is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements as well as managing daily financial and administrative functions. There is separate financial regulation for expenditure. The statement are checked by treasurer and finally approved by Executive Director. If there are any changes in the statement, it needs to be approved by the Board of Directors. The financial statements of the organization include Balance Sheet, Income Statement, Cash flow Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements. There is policy of formulating the annual plans and budget of the institute and implementing them transparently and effectively, and running its financial activities in pursuant to the prevailing laws.

Note: The financial statements of the fiscal year 2073/74 are yet to be approved by Executive Committee of Nepal Development Research Institute.
### Partner Organizations for 2016/17

#### Government of Nepal

- Ministry of Energy
- Ministry of Agricultural Development (MOAD)
- Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MOFALD)
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Population and Environment (MOPE)
- Ministry of Health
- National Health Research Council (NHRC)
- Water and Energy Commission Secretariat (WECS)
- Kathmandu Metropolitan City
- Lalitpur Metropolitan City
- Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NAST)
- Tribhuvan University (T.U.)

#### NGOs / INGOs

- Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)
- Planete Enfants
- Save the Children
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
- United Nations Resident Coordination Officer (UNRCO)
- United States Forest Service (USFS)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- Department for International Development (DFID)
- International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
- Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO)
- Kansas State University