**Helambu Youth-Taking Their Place**

“What is necessary so that you can get those who make the rules which affect your life, listen to you and your needs?  We need to have social and political ideas, but we also need economic independence, we need to be secure, then we can better participate, dream, and demand!” [[1]](#footnote-1)

1. **Objective and relevance**

**Expected contribution to citizen participation in Denmark and Nepal.**

This intervention fosters active citizenship in Denmark as knowledge and experiences gathered from this project will inform CICEDs new magazine VISTA, a publication promoting comprehensive debates with respect to development work and global issues. During the previous project CICED build up a relationship to the Sandvig Commercial Forum. Members visited Helambu in order to investigate possible commercial partnerships with our partner Just Nepal Foundation, JNF. Two crops were of interest, hemp and cocoa beans. It is important that any efforts include the added value of goods in Nepal, thus creating sustainable jobs and fair profits. In this project this initial and additional contact will be cultivated. Also, during the project final year students from Kadambari Memorial College of Social Work, Kathmandu will be joined by students from Roskilde University, together they will document innovative social work practices found within this intervention. The findings will be published both in Nepal and Denmark.

In Nepal the ethos of the project is to promote the mobilisation and organisation of youths. Permanent youth forums, started in the previous project, will be consolidated, expended and strengthened. These will be an active part of civil society at local and district levels. They will also connect and network with national youth forums. Volunteerism is at the heart of JNF community-building strategy a natural result of this project it is that additional youth will join the ranks of JNF’s volunteer groups.

**Objectives of the intervention**

This intervention proceeds the project, “Putting Youth at Centre Stage”. The present project has new objectives while embracing proven approaches and has a new specific focus on Dalit youth.

The overall objective of this intervention is that young Nepalese built strong inclusive civil society platforms within their local communities. They peacefully participate in their country’s social and economic development processes.

The project has three (3) immediate objectives:

1. Disadvantaged youth in Helambu Municipality have received vocational training so they are more able to access jobs or begin income generating start-ups.

2. An inclusive cooperative, with clear governance and participatory leadership, is established. Youth membership based, they have the capacity to mobilize, manage resources, sustain and expand their businesses.

3. Young Nepalese have strengthened their leadership, citizenship and advocacy abilities. They have created a variety of platforms and events.

 **Nepal a country in transition**

Nepal iscategorized as a “stable context” country, it is second poorest country after Afghanistan in Asia. The poorest people live often in inaccessible areas, are from marginalized ethnic groups or from the Dalit caste. The Peoples Movement (1996–2006) was fueled by grievances driven by deep socio-economic inequalities, neglect of rural areas, and deep-seated ethnic and caste divisions. Youth frustration was a front-running issue during the civil war and the 10 succeeding years. Young activists were and still are mobilized as foot soldiers in political battles. Figures tell that 66 % of the population are directly engaged in farming, which contributes to 36% of the country’s Gross Domestic Product. The earthquake of 2015 resulted in 9,000 deaths, it destroyed half a million homes and severely affected the infrastructure of the country. Nepal is highly vulnerable to natural disasters and climate change. Nepal aspires to graduate from being a least developed country to a middle-income country by 2030[[2]](#footnote-2). The country has undergone substantial political changes over the last three decades.

In 2015, a new constitution was ratified, transforming the country from a unitary state into a Federal Democratic Republic. Three levels of government, federal, provincial and local have replaced the traditional unitary system of government. The responsibility to deliver services is now mainly the job of local municipalities. However, governance in Nepal faces many barriers, such as paucity of resources, lack of technical capacity, poor information systems, non-transparency, remoteness of some communities and not least inequalities deeply rooted in the country’s social structures and practices .of caste, ethnicity and gender. A recent study which highlighted locally elected women’s situation, observed that, “elected local representatives, both men and women, new to governance, articulated the need to understand their roles and responsibilities, the 'how-to' in conducting the affairs of the office including planning/budgeting, good governance.[[3]](#footnote-3) State restructuring of the scale now in process is uncharted territory for Nepal, a daunting task. Key aspects of the new system still require definition.

Approximately, 60 percent of Nepal’s population are below 25 years of age. High unemployment means that about 1,500 young Nepalese migrate for work every day to countries such as the Gulf States and Malaysia. The success of Nepal’s political transition, depends on active, peaceful and informed citizen participation. An obvious strategy for supporting the present political transition is the implementation of interventions that set in motion increased participation of youth. Nepali youths should be conceptualized as agents of positive change, addressing structural and cultural violence and the broader social change processes to transform oppressive and hierarchical structures, relationships and attitudes into more participatory and inclusive ones. This is no easy task as post-war Nepal has continuously seen youth violent behaviors[[4]](#footnote-4). The government makes provision for youth representation in the national bodies, however strong political party whips dissuaded them from deviating from party lines in order to voice concerns on behalf of Nepal’s young people**[[5]](#footnote-5).** Youth wings of parties have to strictly follow party lines and ideologies. The general public perception of youth wings is that they are “trouble makers”, they are seen as youth brigades who perpetrate violence. Families discourage their youth to get involved in any form of civil activities. The Nepalese society’s dormant family, social, educational and cast hierarchies also manifests itself in an unquestioned respect for authority which also inhibits meaningful and substantial youth participation in most conversations. Key findings from UN research[[6]](#footnote-6) indicate most youths are not part of decision making processes, this is particularly true for girls. The negative way they are perceived excludes them from decision making processes, positions of authority and the formal job market. The SDGs supports and recognize the role of youth and the need to address their development challenges. Specifically relevant is Goal 16, “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.”

**The Provision of Technical and Vocational Education and Training, TVET**

There is consensus within Nepal and the government that the provision of skill-based education should be prioritized. “Education at local level is a means of brining positive change in attitudes and culture among youth….research tells; employment opportunities and associate training in livelihood enhancement counter act the manipulation of youth by political parties”.[[7]](#footnote-7) Greater investment in vocational training, including infrastructure, content, technology and equipment, as well as building the capacity of trainers is needed. As is the need for vocational training authorities to engage in analysis of labor market demand, which should feed into curriculum content. The active engagement of the private sector should also be encouraged. However, in spite of the above foresight with the move to federalism, TVET programs are now being managed by the twelve (12) new central level line ministries, this has created much turmoil, “there is neither uniformity in the type and duration of the trainings nor proper coordination of select trainings relevant to location. The lack of coordination not only leads to mismanagement of resources but also creates confusion among the target people (both trainees and employers) regarding quality and relevancy of the training being delivered”[[8]](#footnote-8). State transition is seeing the loss of qualified trainers and resource persons as they “object” to be posted outside urban areas. It may take many years before Nepal sees a force capable of TVET delivery.

**Is Nepal sliding from an “obstructive” to a “repressive” civil society rating? [[9]](#footnote-9)**

Human rights groups are concerned by Nepal’s latest [Information and Technology Law](https://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/technology/nepal-social-media-bill-sparks-freedom-of-speech-concerns-11276640). They say it is designed to stifle dissent and silence critic, it imposes harsh sanctions for “improper” social media posts. Likewise a new proposed bill tabled by the majority government will curtail the work of international and national NGOs operating in the country by tightening the state’s control over them. According to Amnesty International, 2020 “Nepal is increasingly resorting to regressive ways to restrict freedom”.[[10]](#footnote-10) As the Communist Party led government leans towards China a vigilance civil society is paramount in Nepal.

1. **Partnership and partners**

Just Nepal Foundation, JNF, though not just a youth focused NGO, was founded by youths and has a strong history of youth involvement with strong links to local traditional and informal youth groups. Since 1990, there have been solid links between Denmark and Helambu. This has included over 200 youth exchanges. Many visiting folk-high schools, practicum students from universities. Some 35 youth have completed courses at the International Peoples Højskole and Danida’s Fellowship Centre.

The JNF-CICED partnership has successfully completed three interventions. In 2015 after the earthquake an outreach project was completed. JNF youth volunteers built a prototype earth bag construction, Mother Earth Buildings funded by CICED. This inspired the building of an eco-friendly village. The partnership was also active in the involvement of JNF in the YOUTH VOTE Nepal, campaign, a joint national initiative of various organizations launched to promote youths’ concerns in the 2018 local elections. The last collaborative intervention was funded by CISU, *Putting Youth on Centre Stage.* It was highly successful in mobilizing and creating a youth platform which has brought youth in positive dialogue with their new municipality. They are now starting to influence the political agenda of their area. The project identified the needs and aspirations of the youth in Helambu, these are reflected throughout this document. Please see, Putting Youth on Centre Stage, CISU - Final Narrative Report.

**The contributions and roles of the partners**

**Role of CICED -** CICED will provide financial and technical support. As per CICED norms, a project group has been established, it includes; the chairperson, who has seven years of experience of designing and implementing vocational training programs in Denmark. He has also being involved in designing and monitoring over a 100 income generating projects in Mongolia. Additionally, the project coordinator has three years’ experience with MS within the field of vocational training, and over 15 years’ experience working with non-formal education in Nepal. The project coordinator will liaison with JNF to assure project activities are implemented accordingly so to achieve the objectives and expected outcomes of the project. CICED will monitor the project outcomes based upon, three monthly Skype meetings, periodic project site visits, receiving periodic reporting on a quarterly basis and seeking necessary clarification as needed. CICED will facilitate meetings between its partners in Nepal so as to foster synergy among its partners / projects.

**Role of JNF -** JNF will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project. JNF will carry out project monitoring, progress and financial reporting in Nepal in accordance with the CISU guidelines and formats. These will be submitted through CICED, who will perform quality assurance and further submit all regular and final reports to CISU. As per JNF recruitment norms, a selection, committee is formed, it will assure trainer quality. It includes the following members: - A JNFs board member, Tenzin Sherpa, who has 20 years’ working experience as a trainer of trainers at the Kaski, Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training - Sharada Sharma, Senior Program Officer from CHILDREN- Nepal ( NGO also funded by CISU), who has 15 years’ of proven experience in facilitating the establishment and capacity building of cooperatives. She was a facilitator during the previous project, facilitating the forming of the youth-led cooperative ad hoc group (see later in text) -The JNF coordinator, Gopal Lama has a master’s degree in business studies, with focus on cooperative enterprises, from Edinburgh University, he has over 20 years of experience in the field of mainstream and adult education - Jimi Lama and Maya Lama, both elected members to the youth cooperative a- hoc group. Regarding support to the establishment and capacity building of cooperative Sharada Sharma will continue to be a key facilitator in this present project. One of the two outreach workers has also a solid base in co-op and startups. JNF and CICED sees this project as an opportunity to continue to develop new knowledge-based approaches. Our capacity to facilitate and advocate for youth in Nepal and Denmark will be strengthened. Both organisations are expending their capacity to collaborate with the business sector.

1. **The actual intervention**

**The context specific ¤** the focus area of this project is Helambu Rural Municipality and Sindhupalchowk district at large:

* Under the civil war this area was a “hotspot”, a high-risk area, this has left deep unresolved scars with the youth and within their communities.
* Sindhupalchowk has the highest rate of girl trafficking in the country
* Sindhupalchowk, was worst hit by the 2015 earthquake. It had the highest death told, 95% of homes and infrastructure were destroyed. Many families are still living in makeshift houses.
* The Helambu trekking route, once the area’s primary source of income, was shattered. This is now being rebuilt as an eco-trek.
* Sindhupalchowk has also one of the highest rates of migration. Since the earthquake migration has exploded. Data and narratives collected by JNF reveal that there are 2,093 youths living in the project catchment area. These youths are generally, stigmatized, called “the left behinds”, they are left to look after younger or elderly members of their families, generating a feeling powerlessness.
* With the decentralization of government the new municipality administrative centre have secretarial positions, of which many are not filled due to lack of local qualified staff.
* The provision of vocational education in the Sindhupalchowk district is extremely weak. In Helambu municipality there to date has been no forms of technical or vocational educational courses.
* New roads have been built in the area over the past five years opening up new possibilities & markets.

**Who make up the target group of the intervention?**

**Girls ¤** Girls participation was also prioritised in the proceeding project, 55% of participants were female, exceeding the projected goal. This was accredited to the young outreach workers who formed a solid team. Realizing that if girls were to participate in the camps they needed to address their communities in order to support the girls in getting permission. Ironically, while families are protective of their girls they are often endowed with the belief that sending their daughters to the Middle East etc. will give her better marriage perspectives on return, they are quite unaware of the risks their daughters are exposed to. The opportunity to advocate for girl’s rights among communities was seized. New critical conversations within the greater communities regarding the drivers and cost, both personal and cultural, of migration where triggered. It is the intention of the present project that these successful practices continue, be strengthened and documented. Dalit girls and those who live in very isolated areas are in focus. In order to accommodate this JNF has decided to establish an outreach post, a more accessible meeting space, both for the youth and for their female employees who often have to walk days to reach part of the target group.

**Caste discrimination and disaster response in Sindhupalchowk – an example ! ¤** Dalits make up around 10% of the Sindhupalchowk population. Their settlements often lie in difficult geographic conditions due to the social structural exclusion and caste based discrimination along with entrenched poverty handed down from generation to generation. Their houses are made of mud and stones without any engineering consultation thus their homes were not in the condition to survive a disaster like the 2015 earthquake. Analysis four years after the earthquake, show that there was systematic exclusion and discrimination against Dalit communities during the rescue and reconstruction periods. “The government, INGOs or NGOs did not take the issue of inclusivity and fairness into consideration. The frontline actors intentionally or unintentionally continued deep embedded marginalizing practices. The negligence of government officials and relief agencies to Dalit communities in the process of damage assessment was totally unacceptable, basically they perceived Dalits as have nothing to lose”[[11]](#footnote-11). For example, government officials assigned for assessing physical damage of citizens’ property rarely reached Dalit communities, those who did never enter the houses due to the perception that the house is of an ”untouchable”, a Dalit. Thus, the houses were tagged with Green Stickers “safe” though they were not. Barriers were also put up with the requirement that those who came to collect financial and physical relief items needed to present their citizenship card. Most Dalits do not have citizenship cards. “The earthquake has widened the gap between Dalit and the other”. [[12]](#footnote-12) It is stipulated in the new constitution that each ward council out of its five members must have two women members, one of these must be a Dalit woman. Technically Dalit woman are now included but practically they are still left out. Without capacity building Dalit women in practice don’t participate. Establishing their presence and influence in the new political arena is a huge challenge. This project will facilitate Dalit youth participation in all mainstream activities and will support them in specific activities which will strengthen their identity.

All NGOs must receive approval from the Central Social Welfare Board but municipalities now have the right to reject any approval at local level. The Helambu municipality, are critical of NGOs and INGOs, after consolidating its power it requested most projects to leave the area and reapply for entrance. To date few have been allowed to return. The last youth project gained much merit, the municipality has requested that the present project to highlight Dalit youth and their employability and challenges. The municipality has reserved funds for the rebuilding of their settlements. After, consultations with Dalit youth and their communities they expressed a wish to build a workshop cum shop and upgrade their skills i.e. they traditionally work with metal. They envision that they can capitalize on tourism as the track is reopened. Coined, *“We Invite You into Our Homelands,* they imagine a place where tourists, who are not burdened with cultural norms, can visit their workshops and houses. JNF have solid contacts to tourist agents in Nepal. CICED will also promote the concept. The INGO, World Travel Market which promotes responsible tourism and sustainable practices.has agreed to promote this concept among its members.

Beyond these two specific groups the catchment area is inhabited by: Tamangs, Hyolmos, Newars, Brahmins and Chhetris. The selection of participants will ensure proportional representation of all ethnic groups and casts. Girls will be prioritised, 50% of participants will be female.

The primary target group, those directly involved and affected by the immediate outputs, include:

* 144 youth will complete diverse vocational trainings
* 100 members of the Helambu Cooperative
* At least 80 new recruited youths will participate in the Youth Camps alone side with the present core group of 60 youth.
* 30 persons from the Dalit community participating in, “We Invite You into Our Homelands” activities.

The secondary target group include the following groups:

* At least 3000 participants from the district and around the country will be touched by The Youth Festival.
* Tourists and Nepalese will be motivated by the, “We Invite You into Our Homelands”.
* Government officials who participate in the trainings.
* Families and communities in the Sindhupalchowk area

Moreover, the population of Nepal will benefit from its youths who actively and peacefully participate in its governance and in the country’s social and economic development processes.

**Project approach and considerations**

The project is built on the needs identified in the last project. Its main goal was to enable the mobilisation of a group of 90 youths. Final evaluation showed[[13]](#footnote-13) that the youth had acquired analytical tools, are significantly more aware of their rights and the underlying causes of discrimination and marginalization. Especially noted was the tolerance / solidarity across usual ethnic and caste divides. They demonstrated their acquired advocacy skills e.g. collectively staging consultations with the municipality and organizing the first ever Youth Festival in the region, attended by 3,000 people. The project gave potential migrants a sense of choice, a more informed choice. A number of participants who had returned from aboard found support and shared their experiences and contributed to the ideas presented in this proposal. Each participant designed a detailed income generating / work related relevant plan. Local markets were identified. An overall strategy / needs assessment and income generating avenues was identified.

The intervention started discussions and actions among youth and their communities relating to their right to participation in local development. This success was adhered to the Youth Camp approach which focuses on the development of advocacy and peaceful negotiation skills and rights. The experience of living together, across gender, social, ethnic and cast boundaries, was a first for the young. The camps include cultural happenings, harvesting a wealth of diverse cultural heritage, rarely shared among groups. It is the intension that the present project will continue to expand the Youth Camp approach.

The Helambu municipality which showed little interest in the project and reluctantly approved its activities at the start has acknowledged the merit of the project and also its own responsibility to include and develop services for and with its youth. A greater understanding of the challenges faced by the youth and the limitations of the municipality i.e. lack of resources, lack of technical capacity is achieved. This application outline has been debated and is supported by the municipality who has committed to supporting it and has approved 100,000 kr. seed money for the proposed cooperative.

**Climate change and local actions ¤** JNF seeks to incorporate climate considerations into all its activities. In partnership with the German INGO, atmosfair they are active in the rebuilding of the Helambu Trekking Circuit, the first ‘Climate Trek,’ in Nepal,’[[14]](#footnote-14) The aim is to ensure that trekking lodges across Helambu have access to sufficient fresh and locally grown organic vegetables, free range chicken, eggs etc. Local lodge owners are encouraged to install rainwater harvesting technology etc. As the area again opens up to tourists the need for eco-practitioners has arose. A number of the trainings in the present project catalogue (details in budget / notes) are connected to these eco-tourism needs i.e. Home Stay Host Training, Local Traditional Cooking. Helambu consists of fertile farm lands well suited for organic vegetable and fruit growth an important sub-sector in Nepal. Unfortunately, roughly 38% of fruits and vegetables are imported from other countries[[15]](#footnote-15).[[16]](#footnote-16) Likewise, Nepal imports meat and live animals (goats) worth Rs. 5 billion annually, goat farming is compatible to the Helambu topography.

**Next Step Forward! ¤** A long-list of ways to address the challenges faced by the Helambu youth have been categorized into the following three (3) broad themes and activities.

**1. Vocational training and apprentice placements ¤** vocational trainings, will ensure employability in self or wage employment. The trainings are either provided as mobile trainings or in a training center. They typically consist of short 3-5 days with follow-up support from outreach workers. Some of the trainings take the form of apprentice like placements of 3-4 months duration. Trainers have been selected on the basis of qualifications and on their ability to deliver training using participatory pedagogical approaches. All trainees will receive a package on labor rights and occupational safety and health. All trainings will be underscored by the principles of sustainable development i.e., “while meeting the needs of the present we will not compromise the ability of our future generations to meet their needs”.[[17]](#footnote-17)

**2. Establishing a Helambu Wide Youth Cooperative ¤** an unplanned outcome of the previous project was that the youth started six small start-ups, they ran quicker than the planned project! At the end of the project they were briefly introduced to the ideals and possible roles of cooperatives. If democratically controlled, they can play a valuable role in communities and politics. The youth formed an ad hoc group in order to establish the first youth-led municipality wide Helambu cooperative. Their wish is that the coop be concerned with the welfare of their members and therefore will not merely seek profit. They wish to be inclusive of all youth, democratic and transparent. They recognized their need for capacity strengthening; Basics of Inclusive Cooperatives, Cooperative Service Provisions, Supply of Local Product Inputs and Cooperative Marketing are among the subjects they need to explore.

**3. Strengthening and expanding Youth Platforms ¤** it is vital at this early stage of JNFs work to continue to engage and strengthen those who participated in the first project and capacity build the newcomers.

**Residential youth camps,** this successful approach will continue to focus on the development of advocacy and peaceful negotiation skills. Youth from the previous project will attend as will newcomers. Focus will be on the inclusion of more youth from the Dalit community.

**Dalit community specific activities - *“We Invite You into Our Homelands,*** a new platform. A steering group, which will be responsible for the activities relating to the *“We Invite You into Our Homelands,* launch will be established. They will plan, design and implement the construction of their metal yard / shop and marketing strategy.

**A weekly farmers market** led by the youth will be established. Sustainable climate friendly products will be promoted. The market will be a place where all local farmers can sell their goods. Information and guidance will be available for those farmers wishing to convert to ecological farming. Additionally, goods will be collectively transported to the capital, a number of restaurants have already committed to contracts.

**Objectives, outputs and activities**

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| No. | **Objectives** | **Expected outputs** | **Activities** |
| 1 | Disadvantaged youth, with special emphasis on girls and Dalits, in Helambu Municipality have received vocational training so they are more able to access jobs or initiate income generating start | * 1. At least 120 youth have received vocational training
	2. At least 24 youth have completed apprentice placements
	3. All participants are aware of their labor rights.

1.3. 75% of participants are employed or have started their own business.1.4. 50% of participants are girls1.5 10% of participants are Dalits1.6 A decrease in youth emigration is recorded | **Vocational training & apprentice placements*** Project specific inclusive indicators are designed and agreed on.
* Continual monitoring norms & procedures are agreed.
* Monthly coordination meetings with local municipality.
* Finalisation of training curriculums and logistics
* Implementation of vocational courses
* Facilitation of apprentice placements
* Ongoing follow up / support to apprentices
* Continual technical support work positions will be facilitated by outreach workers after completion of trainings and placements
 |
| 2 | An inclusive youth-led cooperative, with clear governance and participatory leadership, is established. Youth membership based, they have the capacity to mobilize, manage resources, sustain and expand their businesses.  | 2.1. A Helambu wide multipurpose co-op is registered & compliant with the government rules.2.2 Operational guidelines are completed & published2.3. The co-op functions with democratic norms2.4 Relevant accounting software programs are successfully used 2.5 It has successful mobilizing capital of at least 2.5 million NRs.2.6 Loans are being issued in a transparent manner in line with the co-ops policies.2.7 Dalit youth have completed all 3 levels of training and are active members of the co-op | **Establishing of Youth Cooperatives** **Workshop 1.** Basics of Cooperatives **Workshop 2.** Service Provisions **Workshop 3.** Supply and Market**Information meeting -** Certification of eco- products**Branding & marketing group established** * Website & social media promotion of Helambu products
* Printing of flyers
* **Field visit / networking to model co-ops in Pokhara, four days**
 |
| 3 | .Young Nepalese have strengthened their leadership, citizenship and advocacy abilities. They have created a variety of platforms and events.  | 3.1 Dalits community has a functioning steering group which leads the Homeland Project.3.2 Dalit youth have completed metal upgrading training.3.3. Workshop / shop is established3.3 Dalit youth are included in all project activities --------------------------3.4 A youth festival has been held which * showcased the achievements and visions of youth
* Open dialogues sessions relating to local, national & global youth issues
* Display of multicultural heritage.
* Attended by key government bodies , youth NGOs, activists & public

 ---------------------------3.4 The farmers market is facilitating personalconnections and bondsfor mutual benefits between the local farmers, consumers and communities. Organic farming methods and permaculture are promoted | **Strengthening & expanding Youth Platforms****Dalit community specific activities:*** Initiation workshop, *“We Invite You into Our Homelands,*” formation of Dalit project steering group.
* Workshop / Shop setup
* 9 steering group bi-monthly working meetings with occasional guest Dalit speakers

 -------------------------------------**Establishing of Helambu Youth Festival steering group*** Design of festival content & fund raising
* Distribution of invitations to event Implementation of Festival
* Evaluation of Festival

**Establishing of Helambu Youth Farmer Market, FM** **steering group formed*** Buying basic materials for market setup
* Production of information materials on safe pesticides and eco- farming.
* Conducting of 10 monthly FM meetings

Coordinating of transport of goods to city markets. |

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| **Preliminary Timetable (April 2020 to September 2021: 18 months project)** |
| Months | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Project set up (SWC approval etc.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vocational Training  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Facilitate Helambu co-op growth\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Helambu Youth & Cultural Festival\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apprenticeship Program |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Branding, website for products\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Facilitate farmers market operation\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deliver workshop for co-op members |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On-going out – reach activities  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Organise co-op members study visit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Initiation workshop, Dalit youths |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dalit workshop / showroom\* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Active citizenship & leadership camp |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Facilitate formation of steering group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Community Social Audit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meetings with HRM & Dalit Str. group  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reporting to SWC, CICED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Final evaluation & reporting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Plans for systematisation both along the way and at the end of the intervention?**A monitoring plan at the start of the project will be made in order to keep tabs on the project as it unfolds, tools will be in place from the start to adjust the project swiftly if needed. Field and workshop log books will continually record activities. A Beyond the internal recording the project will be followed by the Social Workers Collage of Kathmandu. Final year students will be joined by Danish students from Roskilde University who will follow and document the project. The Youth Camp approach, which has already been adopted by two other NGOs in Nepal, specific activities, will be recorded in a manual form and made available to other NGOs.

1. Interview with youths, Helambu, November 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Nepal’s Sustainable Development Goals Status and Roadmap: 2016-2030 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Locally Elected Women Representatives: Needs and Capacity, Australian Government and Asia Foundation, Nepal. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. [Bertram, Jenkins](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Bertram_bert_Jenkins), Understanding Youth Political Violence in Nepal, University of New England, 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. A. SNELLINGER, Youth Policy in post-war Nepal, University of Washington, 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. UNDP, Youth Strategy Nepal , 2018-2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. [Bertram, Jenkins](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Bertram_bert_Jenkins), Understanding Youth Political Violence in Nepal, University of New England, 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. UNDP, Lifelong Learning Skills, 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. CIVICUS, country ratings.2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Amnesty International, Kathmandu Post, 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Discrimination in Disaster: The Caste Discrimination on Earthquake Response in Nepal, Mission East, National Endowment for Democracy & National Dalit Social Welfare Organization of Nepal , 2019  [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
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