**Advocacy, land rights and livelihood for landless women in Devdaha**

| Danish organisation | Skoleliv i Nepal |
| --- | --- |
| Title of the intervention | Advocacy, land rights and livelihood for landless women in Devdaha |
| Partner name(s) | Soiya Women’s independent Organisation. |
| Amount applied for | 1769688 |
| Country(ies) | Nepal |
| Period (# of months) | 37 months |

1. **Objective and relevance (the world around us)**

* **What is the main purpose with the intervention, including challenges that need to be addressed?**
  + **If the intervention is an extension of a previous intervention, please describe: what results have been achieved so far? What are (still) the major challenges? To what extent does this intervention include new objectives, a new strategic approach or new target groups?**

The overall objective of this intervention is to strengthen the livelihood of marginalised landless women in all wards of Devdaha municipality through advocating for their right to land and public services combined with increased knowledge about health, farming and family economy. The intervention will add 200 landless women to the amount of women reached in the previous 2020-2022 intervention (making it a total of 1115 women).

New paragraphs: Through this objective the intervention is also going to strengthen the resilience to climate change of poor landless women, as the intervention focuses on teaching women how to save water and how to enhance productivity. and by teaching families about household budget management.

In Devdaha the poor have very little access to land and most do not own their land. Mostof the women in our target group have an area around their house where they are able to grow a kitchen garden and many are able to make a reasonable sized vegetable garden. In addition the poor usually rent a field for growing rice from richer farmers. The level of knowledge regarding effective kitchen gardening has generally been low, hence production has been low and many women indicate that they did not want to prioritize kitchen gardening because the yield was so minimal. In addition, very few women knew how to produce seeds and hence relied on expensive and often low quality market seeds.

The women were also lacking overview of family economics and thus tended to spend their money on junk food for their kids, not realizing how much they spend in a month and also not knowing that this is unhealthy. As food prices have been rising steeply over the last 10 years (and even more so during the corona pandemic) the poor have potentially seen a deterioration of their diets with less vegetables (expensive and expendable) versus rice, that can be grown on rented fields and junk food (noodles, chips, cheap biscuits) bought in small packages and hence seemingly cheap. Nepal is one of the countries in the world where citizens spend the most money on so-called “junk food”. These two tendencies (high vegetable prices and high consumption of junk food and plain rice) is part of the reason that Nepal has a very high level of malnourished children[[1]](#footnote-0).

Another important challenge to the livelihood of the poor in Devdaha is climate change. Nepal is one of the countries in the world most affected by climate change. The effects are increased frequency and severity of floods, drought and unpredictable monsoon rain and landslides, all this is affecting the food security of the poor.

In Devdaha the above challenges have been very visible. In 2021 flooding caused great damage to houses and fields of the poor, and many women reported that water scarcity used to be a reason they could not grow vegetables.  
  
In earlier interventions SWO and SIN have worked to solve the above challenges, with a rising degree of success in terms of numbers of women reached and reported effect on their lives. In our latest interventions from 2020-2022 SWO/SIN were able to successfully reach out to around 900 women of whom 700 had never had training before. Due to training the women were able to increase their vegetable production by intensifying the use of existing kitchen gardens and by taking in new land.   
They had training in effective organic vegetable gardening, waste water management and the use of drip irrigation. The women were also trained in household budgeting, which gave them an increased economic overview and understanding of their own spending. Combined with increased knowledge about the importance of nutrition this made them more motivated to grow vegetables and diversify their diets. Many subsequently indicated that they felt healthier AND saved money. Water has also been saved to a much higher degree than before[[2]](#footnote-1).  
  
The 2020-22 project also included training in women’s rights. This training was very popular and generated a lot of discussion among the women regarding “women’s status and rights” and the quantitative endline survey 37% (57 women) indicated that they had used the training in their own life[[3]](#footnote-2).. This was a very high number as the survey was done shortly after the training. The interest and results show that the training was useful but also sadly that domestic violence, child marriage and other violations of human rights is a big challenge in Devdaha.

In sum, the 2020-22 interventions (one funded by the Civil Society Fund and one by Novo Nordic foundation) reached and layed out a foundation for a more climate resilient livelihood with an increase in healthy food consumption by 900 poor women and their families.

The current intervention wants to consolidate the success of the previous interventions as they were very short and extend their reach. In order to create sustainable change the women need more training in organic farming and they need to internalize the practices. This will consolidate their knowledge and it will make them more united as groups. Similarly the current intervention would like to follow up on household economics and this time invite the husbands along with their wives.

In terms of extending the amount of women reached the current intervention wants to add at least 200 new women from tharu and dalit community (most marginalised). These women are the hardest to reach as they often work for daily wages and are not able to come to regular training. However, given the very tangible success of the previous intervention, more women have indicated that they would like to participate as they can see the benefit of their peers. In addition, SWO and SIN are creating a set of best practices that the women involved in the previous intervention can communicate to new women (e.g. a structured set of reasons to join the intervention).

end of new paragraphs  
  
It is our experience that improved knowledge about health and farming with a focus on organic methods improve landless women’s food security in a cheap and sustainable way. But to further improve their livelihood the women need to improve their access to land, hence the current intervention focuses on building the understanding of land rights and creating an advocacy network for landless women in Devdaha municipality.

Usually wards and municipality focus on citizens who have certified land. Such farmers get seed and other benefits either free of charge or for larger investments as a 50/50 investment. In 3-4 wards where SWO work this has changed due to the dialogue with facilitators.

In sum, SWO has grown very capable in organising women and providing them with tangible and useful knowledge which improves the daily lives of marginalised women and their families, it has also resulted in positive and strengthened connections with the local authorities.

The previous interventions of 2020 - 22 has strengthened the discussion within SWO regarding the discrimination of landless women vis-a-vis land certificate holders by the government authorities. All the women that SWO organises are landless peasants. It means that they have land ranging from a few m2 around their house, to reasonably sized gardens (the majority) to small fields of uncertified usually public land, but that no one has official documents stating any tenancy or ownership. We estimate that 90% of the women who only had a garden rented land from landowners to feed their families.

On the basis of the above observations and discussions with the groups and board of SWO, SIN and SWO would like to assist landless women of Devdaha municipality in building a network for landless women and mobilise this network to advocate for improved access to land.  
  
The overall message is that landless women are farmers too (on rented land), and hence will benefit from being prioritised in terms of training and distribution of resources. At present landless women’s groups can register as agricultural groups. If they do that they are invited to participate in planning and receive seeds and other inputs in a discounted rate. However, many women find it bureaucratic and time consuming to register and engage in the planning. Thus few groups get registered and few women participate in the monthly planning. This means that landless women are not the focus of the plans and become overlooked when the ward prioritises its funds.

Another important issue that SWO wants to address is the lack of regulation of land rent. Most landless families in Devdaha lease land from landowning farmers. The agreement made between farmer and tenant is called “adiya” which means “half”. It is the custom of land rent in most of the Terai belt (Southern Nepal) the exact terms vary from area to area but broadly speaking the responsibility for providing input is shared and the owner takes half of the crops produced.

The main problem with this way of farming is lack of security and rights of the tenant. The production period is usually only one season, after that the owner can take back the land. This means that the interest in proper cultivation and long-term investment in the land is low and that landless farmers are not seen as land users with a right and a need for support and attention.

Seen from the landowner’s perspective, lack of regulation is also not positive. Lack of regulation increased the fear of land grabbing and for this reason some landowners even leave their land baren.

In 2016 SIN and SWO rented 1,5 hectares of land from a local landowner and 20 women from SWO started farming it. This land rent is still on-going (the women now pay the rent themselves) but it has been a very difficult encounter due to lack of regulation. Making a reasonable agreement with the landowner was extremely time consuming, and followingly the ability to receive support from the municipality and ward was, though better than before, still difficult. In addition, the amount of land available to each woman was too small for a regular business, and the rent was very high compared to the outcome.

Regardless of all the difficulties that were overcome only with the resources and help of SWO staff the whole agreement was only made possible as SWO was part of the contract. Before the deal was made this particular landlord neither did not use his land or did rent it out of fear of land grabbing.

The above example show that regulations made with the participation of both landless female farmers and landowners is necessary, to ensure a fairer land access and to fuel the attention of the municipality and wards towards the landless farmers. In the currently proposed intervention SWO wants to take up this theme and advocate for more holistic and improved land tenure systems in Devdaha.

In order to promote the right to land, SWO and SIN are liaising with CSRC[[4]](#footnote-3) (Community Self Reliance Center), the most influential country wide land rights organization in Nepal. CSRC has a plan for training women in understanding the land rights issue and how to advocate for their right to land and they will help SWO and the women’s network to connect to the district land rights chapter of Nepal’s Land Rights Forum and through this to the national level. We believe it is beneficial for the women’s network to be part of a national movement but the connection to CSRC is first and foremost an opportunity to learn how to improve local livelihoods through increased access to land.  
  
New paragraph: In November 2022 SWO and SCRC has arranged a series of meetings and field trips, where experienced staff from SCRS visits SWO to improve the level of knowledge for management, facilitators and board and where SCRS can learn more about the conditions of local landless women and give advice for the future project. end of new paragraph

**Rights of women, Dalits and indignious people.** The most marginalised sections of the landless are Dalits (so-called low cast), indignious tharus and women (particularly female headed households). Within the boundaries of land rights, it is important to bring forward the right of women and so called lower castes to equal participation in society and their rightful claim to a more equitable distribution of wealth as well as indignious people like the tharus who have history as former bonded labourers. In Devdaha the most marginalized within this group is the Musahar tribe. Musahar women are by far the most vulnerable group that SWO is working with in terms of financial and social challenges, education level and personal resources. As an extra activity within the on-going intervention SWO is using the budget margin of the intervention to put special attention to teenage mothers from the Musahar community. The girls had been married and got children before the age of 18, and most of them only had a few years of formal education. A major concern is that most of their husbands have alcohol problems and impoverish the family further by using their salary on alcohol, besides they are acting violently to their wives and children, and in some cases even selling food bought by their wife or other family members to buy alcohol.

Most Musahar families have very little access to kitchen gardens, though women with more personal resources have found ways to seize small patches of public land close to their squatter settlements. Most adult Musahar engage in adiya farming, combined with infrequent labour work for local landowners.  
  
Throughout the years that SIN and SWO have worked with women, Musahar has been the group most difficult to reach but the one with the biggest needs. In a future intervention SWO wants to place a special focus and attention to the needs of Musahar families and how it can enable the families to engage in the work of the organization. This will include awareness workshops for husbands to engage further in the care of family health and livelihood.

In sum, rural women’s livelihood is closely connected to their knowledge about farming, understanding of nutrition and their access to land rights. SWO and SIN have been successful in the former. In the current interventions we wish to include 400 more women, support and motivate them by engaging them in health and nutrition, build a women’s network and engage them in the struggle for increased access to land.

Other women have more personal resources and are strong enough to take their own situation and the situation of their peers forward, perhaps through establishment of women groups. Some women have access to (untitled) land. In the current intervention some of these women were trained in using drip irrigation, to save water and maximize production. We would like to continue the promotion and teaching of drip irrigation to more women to improve their livelihood situation.

**Video and Social media**

In the on-going intervention we have used messenger on a trial basis to connect the 50 facilitators with staff and partner organisation volunteers and to share information. This has worked very well (it has been easy to follow the activities and progress and it has been a motivating factor for facilitators). In the new intervention we will work more strategically with messenger, to connect the groups and strengthen the landless women’s network. It is time consuming for women to meet often, messenger is cheaper, and it is possible to send photos and sound messages thus it includes women with limited reading abilities.   
  
In another recent intervention (Global Girls) SWO and SIN have used Tiktok to create awareness about Inequality and gender issues. This has been a great success and the board of SWO (of whom most are also volunteer facilitators) would like to use this experience in the new intervention. TikTok Is very popular among age groups from 20 – 45 and we believe it is an excellent chance to point out that TikTok can be used for serious purposes as well as leisure (this is an upcoming trend among western NGOs and we believe that it should be shared with partners as well).

Lastly, Global Girls revealed that short videos (Pocket video) can be made and edited easily on a mobile phone and that this can be a strong tool for monitoring as well as advocacy (gathering evidence to present to decision makers etc). Thus, the future will include videos by Global Girls’ former volunteers and also attempt to pass the knowledge on to the women in the network, so that videos can become part of the advocacy campaigns.  
  
To improve the women’s ability to use land effectively and motivate them further to engage in farming, the training in organic farming will continue. 900 women received training for each agricultural season one time and it would be a benefit to continue to consolidate their knowledge and to add new elements. This time the training will include the use of earthworms. Making organic compost to improve the soil was an eye-opening experience for many of the women. Using earth worms increases the quality of the compost and makes the process faster.

**The nutrition app:** In the past year the women groups have been part of creating an smartphone app that contains information about nutrition. Compared to pamphlets and app is much more flexible and may contain more illustrations (and can be updated frequently with new information). The women have been very interested in the app and the new intervention would therefore like to make active use of the app and roll it out to all citizens in the municipality who have access to a smartphone.

* **Describe the context of the intervention:**
  + **Describe the conditions that apply in the area where the intervention will take place, and which are expected to influence the intervention (e.g. social, economic or political conditions, or other projects or activities in the area that can supplement the intervention).**

79% of Nepal’s population live in the countryside (World bank data) and most depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Thus, agriculture is key to Nepal’s economic development. Among the focus points is a more equal distribution of land and securing tenancy for land. In Nepal 24% of the population are landless (Nepal-based UNDP) and land redistribution has been on the agenda since the first land reform act in 1964.

New: The latest amendment of the land reform Act (8th) took place in 2019. The revised Land Reform Act recognizes the land rights of landless and informal settlers. The revised act is underpinned by an inclusive agenda that covers the land rights of women and vulnerable groups, including rehabilitation of the landless, squatters and informal tenure-holders for improved housing; access to land and security of tenure; tenure security for landless peasants for farming

The challenge now is for local municipalities to implement the land reform act. According to CSRC the technical capacity is limited even if the will to change is there. CSRC is working to support this process by assisting and advising local governments as well as by supporting local small holders and organisations like SWO, informing them about their rights and about the process of land acquisition and urging them to put “positive pressure” on local governments to make the changes that the act has proclaimed.  
  
Devdaha municipality is a classic example[[5]](#footnote-4) The municipality has reached out to CSRC for support to land classification (dividing land into categories such as farming land, land for housing, forest land, degraded land and land that are in other ways vulnerable), as it does not have capacity to run this process. The municipality has also called for applications for land user certification from its citizens,. but the information for the citizens have been limited and many of the poorest have not registered. Another important point is that land registration should now be made in the name of husband and wife (and not only the former), to assure that this is actually happening further mobilisation is needed.  
The above shows that there is a will but not enough capacity in Devdaha, to follow up on the land reform act. The next important step is to assure implementation. Due to the limited capacity and ressources of local government as well as eternal political struggle it is very important to put pressure as well as to enter into a continued dialogue with local government to speed up the land certification process and to assure that women and marginalized are included. end of new

* **Describe whether the intervention takes place in a stable or fragile context. If the intervention takes place in a fragile context, you can find inspiration on CISUs website about** [**nexus**](http://www.cisu.dk/nexus)**.**

The context is stable but the relative inability of the Nepalese government to refrain from internal fights and perform public policies makes the situation of land rights a difficult but important cause.

**Describe how this intervention will strengthen civil society organising to advance social justice (realisation of people’s rights, reducing inequality and fighting poverty, participation in decision-making processes, equal access to resources, and just institutions).**   
  
The intervention will strengthen social justice by improving the organisation of women in a network that focuses on women’s and marginalised people’s right to land and agricultural services and their ability to provide nutritious food for their families. The sharing of knowledge is done through peer-to-peer groups in order to strengthen the target group further.

The network will improve the women’s access to decision making processes with a focus on agriculture and their equal access to resources in terms of access to land and agricultural inputs. It will also strengthen the local institutions’ ability to promote the equal rights of the poor by including the institutions discussions and activities as well as urging them to focus their attention on the needs of the landless through advocacy campaigns.

* **What climate- and environmental conditions do the partnership and/or the intervention need to respond to? And how have the partners responded to it? This could be in relation to the conditions of the target groups, the number of flights or the activities of the intervention, and how these affect the environment or climate in the area.**

New paragraph:Nepal is one of the countries most affected by climate change. Drought and water scarcity, unpredictable monsoon rain followed by cloudbursts, severe flooding and landslides leading to loss of property and arable land are among the most common challenges, according to the National Adaption Plan for Nepal 2021-2050 (NAP). The NAP also states that 80% of property loss happen due to natural disasters. In Nepal 80% of the population live in the countryside and 26% of GDP comes from agriculture. The NAP states that enhancing productivity are among the aims that the government is focussing on.

As mentioned in section 1 of the current proposal the challenges mentioned here are also what we experience in Devdaha. And moreover the results from our 2020-22 intervention has shown that our strategy can improve the resilience of the poor by making kitchen gardening more effective in terms of enhanced yields, by teaching effective usage of water, and by counteracting the deterioration of the health of poor people. In the proposed intervention SWO and SIN will embed this achievement further, extend the learnings to more women and increase sustainable farming by fighting for the land rights for poor women.

SWO and SIN will share its “sustainable best practices” with the municipality, with like minded organisations and the district and regional authorities. We will open the discussion in November and continue with a series of meetings throughout the programme.

Lastly, the land certification process is going to support sustainable farming as can be assumed that farmers with a permanent right to land will be more likely to take proper care of the land and farm it efficiently.  
end of new paragraph

**2. The partnership/collaborators (our starting point)**

* **Describe the experiences, capacities and resources of participant partners (including the Danish organization) as well as other actors (e.g. their experiences with the subject matter concerned, knowledge of the context in which the intervention will take place, networks and relationships).**

SWO has a very experienced agricultural team of 4 (3 + 20% of the leader’s time) and a group of 50 experienced volunteer facilitators. This group has the knowledge and experience to reach out to new women, to continue the process of organization women from the former intervention and to continue the current level of dialogue and influence towards the wards and municipality.   
  
To step up this interaction to actual advocacy campaigns, to facilitate focussed discussions about the topics of concern among the landless women and create a network structure where the women can support each other in gaining a voice in society SWO needs to either employ a professional who has knowledge about land rights for landless women or train a professional with a related background. In addition, SWO will engage in the network of the national land rights organisation CSRC (Community Self Reliance Center - [www.csrcnepal.org](http://www.csrcnepal.org)).  
  
New paragraph: In Autumn 2022 SWO is increasing its in-house knowledge about how to inform the landless women about the rules and regulations of the land reform act and mobilize them to advocate for Land Rights. The management and board have planned (and budgettet) 2 meetings + field visits with the national organisation CSRC and a seminar where the connection between land rights and sustainable agriculture will be a major point. CSRC, the municipality officials as well as regional officials will also join the seminar.

CSRC is leading the land rights movement in Nepal and has been an active player in this field since 1993 (It was a partner of Mellemfolkeligt Samvirke from 2008 and onwards). CSRC works to organize and raise consciousness amongst those deprived of land rights, build public opinion in favor of progressive land reform, and conduct action- research related to land and agrarian issues.

CSRC assists local organisations in mapping poor and marginalised land users and assisting them in acquiring user certificates and other rights of the landless and it teaches them to advocate for their rights with local authorities. On the other hand CSRC also gives technical advice to local municipalities as lack of capacity is a major reason for lack of implementation of land rights for the poor. end of new paragraph

SWO will also engage with Aapasi Sahayog Kendra (ASK Nepal) for advice as ASK runs a development project with a focus on organic agriculture and advocacy with CISU support in the nearby district of Syangja. ASK’s leader Hari Dhakal has visited SWO before and has on several occasions been advising the organisation, and Hari Dhakal has agreed to assist SWO in the current intervention (ASK focus on small farmers but has profound experience in dealing with local authorities in land and organic farming issues).

New paragraph: Aapasi Sahayog Kendra in Syangja is quite experienced in assisting small farmers in engaging with the local authorities to increase the level of assistance for this group. As the current intervention aims at increasing the communication with local authorities and changing and enhancing their assistance to improve the benefit of landless women farmers the experience and support of ASK will be very useful for SWOs capacity to improve the services provided by the local municipality, especially to women who decide to take up small scale production for the local market.

Skoleliv i Nepal will contribute with some hours of its managers’ time to coordinate and monitor the project and to ensure high quality of reporting. The SIN manager has overall knowledge of advocacy and knowledge of land rights in Nepal and knows CSRC from her work with Mellemfolkeligt Samvirke in Nepal (where CSRC was a strategic partner). SIN’s leader will assist SWO in the process of becoming experienced in advocay, by guiding them in sound baseline/endline data and of monitoring, and by being the link to the danish volunteers  
  
With regard to financial management, this is shared between SWO and SIN. SWO has a very experienced accountant and a well working accounting policy. SWO usually submits financial reports every 3 months and we usually carry out a Mango Health Test with the board of SWO at least one time every year. SIN is the overall budget responsible, and we also have a financial policy. All payments are approved by the chairperson and the manager and we have monthly budget meetings (as per our financial policy).end of new paragraph

* **Describe any previous acquaintance or cooperation between the partners, and how these experiences have fed constructively into the development of the proposed intervention.**

The partners SWO and SIN have worked together with women’s empowerment, health and agriculture since 2013 and this work and the experience in ways of interacting with the women and quality of the training delivered has fed into the current intervention. Along the way CISU has twice encouraged SWO and SIN to take up a more advocacy-oriented approach and SWO has for this reason gradually increased its interaction with local authorities. We find that it is time to put focus on advocacy, while still promoting health, efficient gardening and small-scale farming in order to motivate and unite members.

Denne del er fra den tidligere ansøgning, men flyttet fra afsnit 1 (objective)Skoleliv i Nepal (SIN) and Soiya Women’s Independent Organisation (SWO) began the cooperation with marginalised female farmers in Devdaha in 2013. We started with a group of 20 women from the Musahar caste (who are the most vulnerable in the area). This group learned basic principles of effective and organic gardening and in a subsequent intervention they assisted in teaching obtained skills for a further 80 women, who all became members of the SWO. Following these two interventions SWO tried the Farmer Family learning groups approach from Uganda taught by a couple of Danish ecological farmers and through this SWO was able to extend its member base to 250 women. Particularly during the FFLG intervention SWO started to learn how to assist its groups to approach the local municipality for support and most groups were registered as agriculture groups.

In the following two years (2018-2020), SWO voluntarily motivated and supported the groups alongside their other activities, so in 2020 when Covid-19 hit the world all the groups were still active members of SWO. During the pandemic SIN and SWO carried out two extremely successful interventions for women in a total of 10 wards (one by Novo Nordic Foundation and one by the Civil Society fund). In these interventions knowledge from the earlier projects were used to create a group of strong and very knowledgeable facilitators (peer-teams) who together with a new very experienced farming advisor taught a total of 900 women how to grow an effective and organic garden, to use vertical methods in small plots, to manage a household budget and what food to eat to have a healthy diet. Additionally, the volunteer facilitators were also able to facilitate discussions about women rights with all 900 women.

The success of these 2 interventions was much greater than the previous ones. SWOs peer-teams and staff managed to reach 900 women in approximately 20 months, though the peer teams were women who mainly only have an informal education. This was only possible because the curriculum and methodology of the interventions had been refined during the FFLG-project (i.e., which topics to teach, how to teach, frequency of meetings, size of groups etc). Combined with a new very experienced agriculture and organic expert (who is a local from Devdaha), most of the women were able to increase their ability to create a healthy supplement to the diet of their families through a combination of practical gardening knowledge, health awareness and understanding the importance of a good family economic management. This ment that 900 families came through the difficult times of Covid-19 and summer floods in 2021 with an improved health situation and with a stronger personal stance for the future.)

The on-going civil society intervention ended on June 16th, 2022, and in this last quarter the staff and facilitators were focusing on women’s rights and the advantage of being organised. The TOT about these subjects was conducted by the female head of the district NGO-association and the 50 facilitators were very engaged in the discussions that ranged from domestic violence and male alcoholism and divorce to difficulties in obtaining a citizenship certificate. Currently, the facilitators are taking these discussions to the 900 women who have been involved in the two interventions and they will also encourage the women to form formal groups and invite them to join SWO. Another success of the interventions has been that some of the wards where SWO-has worked for a long time and who have the strongest facilitators have now come together with SWO and distributed seeds to the women groups. In ward no. 3, SWO facilitators and group assisted the ward in distribution of seeds to 1000 landless families from that particular ward.

new: Based on the experiences working with kitchen gardens, nutrition and household economics from 2016-2018, SWO and SIN ran 2 similar projects in 2020 - 2021. The projects affected at least 700 women, who had not been involved with SWO before and also benefited the 250 who had been involved before. Thus SWO was able to reach more than 900 women in these interventions with the help of 52 facilitators, who were trained for the purpose of training the rest of the women. The projects were big successes. Both were surveyed through quantitative and qualitative data collection (carried out by facilitators with the support of SINs leader and SWO staff). SWO and SIN managed to collect data from a total of 700 women. In the data everyone indicates that they are growing more vegetables and eating more vegetables than before, and 98% indicated that they grow more varieties than before and 31% increased the size of their field by more than 100%. Most of the women indicated that they found being part of a group beneficial, as one woman phrased it in a qualitative interview “before we were neighbors, now we are friends”. The data also shows that giving the women a training in household economics was an effective part of the strategy. The women now indicate that they “save money” by growing their own vegetables and by spending less money on junk food (noodles and biscuits) for their children (98% of the women report that they have increased their overview of family economy, and all the qualitative interviews show that knowledge about family economy is used by the women).

The respondents also indicated that they had learned more about nutrition from the training and that they were using this to cook differently. In the qualitative data, the respondents were able to qualify this by telling in detail what they grow and how it enables them to cook healthier. As a new addition the two projects also included training in seed production. This was also a big success with a very high rate of women indicating that they are now making their own seeds (in the varieties where this is advisable) and that it is an economic benefit.

All in all, the 2020-21 interventions were able to counteract the effects of covid-19 with an effective combination of trainings in gardening, household economics and nutrition, and the capacity of SWO and SIN had increased to a level where we could reach to 5 times as many women as in the previous project from 2016-18. It was also impressive that SWO was able to conduct a quantitative survey that involved almost everyone and where the data collected corresponds with the answers from qualitative interviews and sample interviews done by SIN. We acknowledge that an external review would have been more officially valid, but we on the other hand amazed that the facilitators were able to collect answers from more than 900 respondents and SWO were able to type the data in an orderly manner.

In the end of the project 2021-22 funded by CISU (targeting 300 women). The facilitators had a women’s rights TOT and went out to train all the 900 women from both projects. The women were clearly very engaged in the training and had some very active discussions. Followingly 99% of the women indicate that they have learned more about their rights and surprisingly 37% indicate that they had already used this actively (the survey was done only 2 months after the training had ended). In the qualitative interviews the women mainly elaborated that they had raised their voice against domestic violence.  
  
End of new paragraphs.

* **Describe the contributions, roles and responsibilities of the partners and other actors. Justify substantial payroll costs, and if payroll costs are included for the Danish organisation, describe the tasks and why Danish personnel are best positioned to undertake these tasks.**

SIN will spend more working time in the beginning to support the creation of a sound data-set for baseline and endline and to start up an easy monitoring and reporting format that focuses on learning and change of behaviour (outcome journals and MSC stories). SINs leader will be visiting SWO in person in the middle of the intervention period to monitor “lessons learned” and adjust the strategy, and at the end to assist with the final evaluation. SIN has the best competencies for this job as she knows that SWO needs to complete their existing knowledge about M&E and data storage. The volunteers will also visit SWO once during the intervention period to maintain the contact with the organisation.   
  
She will also assist in the creation of a video manual and assist in the training of facilitators in use of video as a tool for monitoring and for advocacy.

Some changes are made in this paragraph: Apart from the manager of SIN (the leader Anne Mette Nordfalk), three volunteers will be supporting the project through meetings and virtual field visits every month. It is the experience of the partners that advice, encouragement, and dialogue is vital to the success of the intervention. Some particular areas where motivation and encouragement will be needed is in maintaining the focus on most vulnerable women and the small but important steps towards their empowerment. This group is very difficult to work with (they are difficult to gather for a meeting as they constantly lack money to support themselves, and therefore might want to borrow money etc). In the same way motivation and support is needed to support the increased focus on advocacy instead of services and material for the larger group of women. For poor and vulnerable women, it seems easier to ask money from a partner/donor/organisation than to take the long battle of claiming this from the government, hence staff need support to believe in and consistently and patiently explain this. In addition, SWO/the agricultural team will host an intern from Denmark from October 2022 to the beginning of December and this intern will stay with SIN upto the end of January and hopefully continue after this as a volunteer. The intern is going to conduct a series of interviews and workshops to identify a set of best practices and convey this to the women and to external stakeholders. Thus she will be a valuable assistant to the project.  
End of paragraph with some changes.  
  
SIN will also host an information evening for members and others interested in organic farming at least twice during the project period. And we will promote the intervention at Food Festival Århus as described below.

SWO is the implementing partner. The manager of SWO will be overall responsible for the project implementation and will spend an average of 30% of her working time on this. She is also used to working with the local government and will make sure project staff will be included in this part too. The project will have a technical garden advisor and an advocacy and group mobilization advisor who will be responsible for supporting the volunteer facilitators in their work with the groups, and the project will have two additional assistants attached. One who is primarily field staff and one who can take care of the reporting and data collection (and assist in the field). In the previous intervention the technical advisor was not full time (approximately 75% ), this arrangement will be continued.. New: SWO is going to hire a project coordinator, who will have land rights and advocacy as his/her main tasks. This person will also coordinate the overall project. The accountant of SWO, the project coordinator and the organization manager together with the board of SWO (as per nepalese law) are responsible for financial management of the project, as per the organizations’ financial guidelines. end of new paragraph

The facilitators (peer teams) from the previous intervention will continue as facilitators in this one. They will be responsible for motivation and continue the mobilisation and consolidation process for the groups from the current project and for teaching new women. In some wards new facilitators will be required, and in that case they will be taught by the current facilitators. Facilitators and representatives of new groups will also be playing a key role as the driving force in the advocacy campaigns.

**Describe how the intervention will contribute to developing the relationship and collaboration between the partners.**   
The intervention will take the partnership to a new level where advocacy will be the dominating part. The intervention will also have a focus on improving an easy and standardised monitoring and reporting system.  
  
New paragraph: The best practices generated from project data, interviews and workshops conducted with the help of the intern in Autumn 2022 will enable SIN and SWO to consolidate and share our work with a wider audience, hence extending our network and ability to communicate our successes. SWO and SIN has been working with climate resilience from the outset but clarifying how the work with women and land is a means to improve climate resilience will enrich the relationship and collaboration of the partners, and their on-going discussion about how and what changes we are able to create. new paragraph

* **Describe how the intervention will contribute to strengthening the partners’ relations to other actors, e.g. authorities, other local, national, and international organisations, networks, alliances, private companies or other financial support.**

SWO and SIN will become familiar with CSRC and the entire land rights movement and become members of the Rupandehi district chapter of the national Land Right Forum. SWO will also become closer with ASK-Nepal and learn more from the experiences that ASK has with organization of small farmers. SWO will also strengthen its interaction with local authorities, mayor, vice mayor and ward elected bodies of the municipality and the 12 wards. The mayor/vice mayor of Devdaha has just changed and it is important to build a sound relation to the newly elected.  
  
New paragraph: SWO already has an extensive collaboration with the local municipality and the wards. This entails that SWO apply for funding on behalf of its women groups for agricultural purposes and that they help the women to become registered as agricultural groups and inform them about their rights to services such as discounts on seeds, plastic for greenhouses etc. They also assist groups who are eligible for assistance in applying for funds from the ward[[6]](#footnote-5), and they inform group members about meetings for agricultural groups and participate whenever organizations are allowed participate in meetings[[7]](#footnote-6). SWO is also informed when the municipality plans activities related to the work of SWO.   
In the future, with the help of CSRC and ASK we wish to enhance the collaboration by entering into a discussion about how the support of the municipality and the wards may benefit the poor landless farmers better and also how land can be mapped and certified.  
The intervention will also improve SWOs interaction with the regional authorities and with likeminded organisations who work for women’s rights, starting with the aforementioned seminar communicating the best practises that SWO has developed.

End of new paragraph.

1. **Target groups, objectives, strategy, and expected results (our intervention)**

* **Describe the composition of the target groups: specify approximate number of people in primary (the persons who will participate in the activities of the intervention) and secondary (persons who will be affected by the activities of the intervention without having participated in them) target groups disaggregated by e.g., gender, social groups or other relevant factors.**

The target group will consist of 1115 poor and marginalised women from all 12 wards of Devdaha.  
Out of 1115, 915 women from the former intervention who are interested in formalising their group and in becoming members of a network run by SWO to advocate for better conditions for landless peasants, and 200 marginalised women from dalit and tharu community who are either from new wards or women that the previous intervention did not have room for or that were suspicious about the intervention.  
80 extremely vulnerable women from five Musahar communities with a particular focus on young mothers.  
  
90% of the women are from marginalized groups (dalit, indignious tharus and other janajaties or any cast single mothers). 10% are from socalled higher castes but landless.  
  
new: In the current intervention the husbands is a new target group (1000 poor men) who will be targeted through a training in household budgeting. The reason for this addition is that SWO has the experience that women are much more aware of how they spend their money but they report that the lack of economic awareness of husbands is a hindrance to improving the family’s economic overview. Hence the women have asked to include their husbands in the intervention in this regard.end of new

The secondary target group is family members of the women, who will also improve their livelihood through the intervention. The intervention will have a particular awareness programme about health and human rights for young couples. The project affects the entire family of the woman as it increases the woman’s ability to contribute to a healthy diet of the family and to handle family economics. Hence the livelihood of the whole family will be further strengthened.   
Estimated secondary target group: 5000 persons.

It could be added that increased focus on land rights will benefit all landless families in Devdaha.

* **Describe how the target groups will participate in- and benefit from the intervention.**   
    
  All the 1115 women will be participating actively in the intervention. The groups will meet on average two times per month to share knowledge about effective gardening and farming, health and family economics – they will learn to use the nutrition app and they will be asked to come with their input to improving it for.

They will also learn about their rights as landless women from the peer-team (facilitators) and discuss how they can work together to improve their access to land. The groups will be consolidated (with a contact person/leader, group rules and an action plan), and they will become part of the landless women’s network.  
Apart from physical meetings where the facilitators meet the groups, all groups will participate in a messenger group where information will be shared (about agriculture and land rights), the groups will also be involved in creating Tiktok-videos and pocket videos for the two land rights campaigns. Not all women have a smartphone, but the intervention will provide smartphones to the network representatives, who will be the primary responsible for taking the land rights issue to the women. Also, in almost all groups there are a number of women who have a smartphone and who can share it with their friends.

In sum, the topics of health and gardening have the daily interest of the women, this will improve their livelihood in a short-term perspective and be the entry to mobilise them and empower them to be active citizens who believe they can fight for their right land and through this improve their livelihood further.

* **Describe how the target groups and relevant actors have been involved in the development of the intervention as well as the partners’ legitimacy to act as champions of the target groups’ cause.**   
  The current intervention is the product of a long discussion with SWO’s board, peer-teams and women groups as well as observations from the field and an MSC workshop with the 25 peer teams (50 members) in November 2021. SWO’s board (11 women) are representatives from the nine old women groups that SWO has been organizing since 2016. Since November 2021 when SIN’s leader visited SWO to monitor the on-going intervention she and the SWO team has been developing the intervention from the observations and discussions with the women and by presenting them with the new possibilities of and reasons to work with land rights. All the women groups have been asked if they wish to continue and participate in a future intervention and all have indicated that they would like to do so.

New: Following the 2020-22 CISU intervention the peer-teams conducted a quantitative survey to the 300 women targeted through this intervention. The peer-teams also conducted qualitative interviews. The results and recommendations from this endline survey has fed into the amendment of this application. Basically the women are asking for more knowledge. They found the previous trainings very useful and would like to know more.end

* **Describe the strategy of the intervention – how and with what methods will the intervention be implemented so that it leads to the objectives, including how the intervention balances between the elements of the Development Triangle.**   
    
  The overall objective is to strengthen the livelihood of marginalised landless women in all wards of Devdaha municipality through advocating for their right to land and public services and through empowerment and increased knowledge about health and sustainable organic farming. Hence the intervention will be moving from capacity building (training of peer teams and board members) and service delivery (training of women groups and seed support) towards an increasing focus on advocacy where peer-to-peer training plays a minimal role. Service delivery is used to motivate the women and stabilize their situation so that they have the resources necessary to participate in the fight for land

This paragraph has been changed:

**The current intervention has a two fold strategy:**

1. The peer-teams: The peer teams are key to the intervention, as it is their skill, knowledge and personal experience that the rest of the women learn from. This part of the strategy has proven to work well. The current intervention will strengthen the peer teams further by increasing their knowledge level and by teaching them more about group facilitation and how to consolidate groups.  
The peer teams will also be further capacitated in keeping outcome journals (in the previous intervention they gathered data from 900 women through questionnaires and produced MSC stories).  
  
2. To work with land rights and advocacy the current intervention is going to establish a network for all the approximately 66 women groups. The role of the network is to inform the women about their rights to services from the government, it will advocate the interests of the women for other needed agricultural services and it works on the issue of land rights to improve the situation for the landless in Devdaha. The network will also ensure the active participation of all groups in joint actions.

In each of Devdaha’s 12 wards SWO will assist the groups to appoint 2 representatives in the network. Thus from 12 wards 24 women will be appointed. The role of the representatives is to take the voice of the women to the authorities in order to advocate the needs of poor landless farmers and to inform the women about their rights and mobilize them for joint campaigning. SWO staff and CSRC and ASK will capacitate the representatives for this role.  
  
The network representatives will be trained in the content of the land reform act and the implications and rights of local landless women.

The network will coordinate at least one yearly event (Rally or interaction) to put pressure on the municipality to prioritize the certification of land for landless citizens. At the same time these events are a way to unite the landless and mobilize them for the common cause.

End of paragraph with changes

The use of social media and video is an interesting new feature that will be built into the strategy. Messenger (WhatsApp and other platforms) make it easy to share information and will be used to keep the women updated and to create unity and identity. TikTok will be used as an active part of the strategy as it is known and loved by rural women and as it has the ability to involve the women actively in campaigning messages.  
  
new: TikTok is a very popular platform for women who have a smartphone and it will be relatively easy to teach the women to use this platform to advocate for women’s rights, land rights and best practices in climate friendly agriculture. The intervention will use TikTok to disseminate information about land rights with the help of network representatives who have their own smartphone. The intervention will support for data (which will also enable the network representatives to coordinate with their group and each other over the phone. (end of addition)

An important part of the strategy is to mobilise the new groups and to further familiarize the existing groups, the ward and municipality. The groups need to be aware of local rules and regulations and all groups will benefit from learning how they can apply at the ward and municipality for support for their group. It is a key assumption in the current intervention that when the women groups starts to approach the local government institution actively they will also receive more attention and priority.

The groups will also be engaged in sensitization workshops with the ward and municipality. The women need to be familiarised with the structure of the ward and the ward and municipality need to understand the needs of landless women and how their current services are insufficient.

While continuing the pressure for the above cause the second campaign will be launched. This time it will start with a sensitisation workshop with landowners and representatives from the groups. Before the workshop, facilitators with the help of a **youth video team** will create testimonies from both sides to shed light on the challenges of the current system of renting land and the lack of regulation and to fuel the discussion about how to improve this system.

**Graphically the strategy unfolds like this:**

* **Describe the objectives, activities, expected results and indicators (or similar ways of formulating criteria of success) of the intervention**.   
    
  **Plan for the intervention**

| **Long-term impact** | | Strengthen the livelihood and resilience of 1115 marginalised landless women from all wards of Devdaha municipality through increased knowledge about effective gardening/farming and by advocating their right to land. |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Activities** |
| **outcome 1:**  SWO has mobilized 66 women groups/1115 women from the entire municipality of Devdaha. In the end of the intervention they practice improved and intensive gardening and sustainable farming and they eat a balanced diet  **Indicators:**  1. 90% of the women are able to tell what a balanced diet is.  2. 80% indicate that they grow vegetables for at least 9 months of the year in their garden AND eat a balanced diet.  3. 30% of the women have started to sell vegetables on a regular basis.  4. 90% indicate that they save water and are able to present how.  **Sources:** Minutes of meetings, Pocket Video from gardens. Outcome journals Baseline/endline /midterm evaluation (external evaluation) | **Output 1.1**  50 old and 10 new peer team members (30 teams) able to provide advanced training in organic gardening, water management, nutrition and household budgeting. With increased focus on preservation of water. | **ACTIVITY PLAN** |
| **1.1.1** TOT in organic gardening and vertical gardening (6 days) and earthworm use (2 days) for 60 peer teams. (Followed by 1 day in every following season for 3 years). |
| **1.1.2** **Water management and drip irrigation.** Advanced TOT in digging trenches, creating ponds and other techniques for efficient water usage (2 days in year 1) |
| **1.1.3** **Advanced TOT in nutrition** and health for peer-teams (3 days) |
| **1.1.4:** **Advanced TOT in household budgeting** for peer teams (1 day per year) |
| **Output 1.2**  50 old and 10 new peer team members able to facilitate advanced group consolidation and group discussions, and monitor change. | **1.2.1 Facilitation and group formation training** for peer-teams (2 days in 1st year). Quarterly follow up training to share experience and discuss how groups are improving. |
| **1.2.2** Advanced monitoring and evaluation training for peer-teams. Focus on outcome journals, use of pocket filming and interview techniques. (2 days in 1st year) |
| **1.2.3** Monitoring and evaluation by peer teams (baseline survey, quarterly outcome journals and endline survey) |
| **Output 1.3**  1115 women have a high level of food security through effective organic gardening and water usage and improved economic management | **1.3.1** Mobilization process for 200 new poor landless women (13 - 16 groups) 1st year: 3 days for the 20 new peer team members and 2 weeks for staff. |
| **1.3.2** training for all 1115 women (66 groups) by peer teams in advanced organic farming (gardening, vertical farming, earthworms) with a focus on increased food security.  **First year:** Basic training for new groups (200 new women): 5 days initial training, 2-day quarterly follow ups (total 11 days)  Advanced training for groups who took training in the previous intervention (with a focus on experience sharing and new methods): 3 days initial training and quarterly 2 day follow up (9 days).  **Second year:** 2 days advanced training for all groups. Quarterly follow up (8 days) with a focus on experience sharing.  **Third year:** 1 days advanced training for all groups, quarterly follow up. (4 days in total) |
| **1.3.3 Practical health and nutrition First year:** 3-day training for 1115 women (66 groups) by peer teams in. Basic training for new groups and advanced training for existing groups with a focus on experience sharing.  **2nd and 3rd year:** Follow up 2 day nutrition workshops |
| **1.3.4** Improved water preservation through waste water management and drip irrigation.  First year: 3-dayTraining for 1115 women in groups by peer teams  2nd and 3rd year: 1 day follow up for all groups. |
| **1.3.5 Household budgeting.** Training for 1115 women in groups and husbands in. For old groups focus on previous experience. Yearly follow up workshop  (1 day every 6 months = 6 times in three years) |
| **1.3.6** **Informal meetings for vulnerable Musahar mothers** (teenage moms) and husbands about health, nutrition and household budgeting.  (budget: The facilitators for this group will conduct the same trainings as the other groups, but the follow up will be more intensive and the group make snacks in their meetings) |
| **Output 1.4:** Group members who have sufficient land increase their ability to market their vegetables. | **1.4.1** 5-day training in market access for small scale producers for 66 group representatives. Quarterly follow up. |
| **1.4.2** 4 Consultancy meetings with ASK representative (Hari Dhakal), regarding cooperative formation and organic production. |
| **1.4.3** 1 Exposure visits to ASK in Syangya for group representatives |
|  |  | **Activities** |
| **outcome 2:** The network is established and advocates the rights of landless women at ward and municipality level.  **Indicators:** 1. 24 members appointed. 2. 90% of the 1115 women indicate that they know the main messages of land reform and land related services. 3. At least 25% participate in mass meetings  4. at least 40% in rallies 5. 1000 followers on TikTok.  **Sources:** Minutes of meetings, Pocket Video from campaigns and social audit. Outcome journal Baseline/endline (external evaluation)  . | **output 2.1:**  66 women groups have knowledge about local rules and regulations for agriculture and provisions for women farmers. They understand their rights as landless farmers. | **2.1.1: L**and rights orientation training for staff and board members of SWO by CSRC (4 days) |
| **2.1.2** Process for choosing land rights representatives for groups in all wards (12 meetings) |
| **2.1.3** Land Rights information meeting for 24 network representatives by CSRC. |
| **2.1.4** 12 Ward level meetings about provision for landless female farmers and land rights for groups (approximately 3 groups per ward) |
| **2.1.5** Context mapping workshop with municipality and network representatives |
| **output 2.2**  The network is active and coordinate between its members and relevant government bodies | **2.2.1** bi-monthly communication by representatives to group focal persons through phone and in meetings |
| **2.2.2.** Monthly meetings between network representatives and municipality |
| **2.2.3:** 3 campaigns for land rights at local level for all groups. |
| **2.2.4:** TikTok workshop for dissemination of information. (Establishment of organization TikTok channel). |
| **2.2.5** Pocket video workshop for presenting the situation of women in local media and to authorities |
| **output 2.3**  Local media and other local stakeholders are well informed and report about the work of the network. | **2.3.1:** 6 press meetings for the network and SWO. |
| **2.3.2** Yearly social audit for the public of Devdaha |
|  |
|  |  | **Activities** |
| **outcome 3:** The network has gained experience and starts to show some tangible success in influencing the local authorities in favor of improved rights for poor women**.**  **Indicators:  1.** 90% of women who were not part of certificate have been added to this.  **2.** 50% of women have obtained a land-use certificate.  **3.** The municipality has at least drafted a tenancy agreement format that land owners are urged to use.  **4.** At least 50% of the groups indicate that they have obtained land related government services.  **Sources:** Minutes of meetings, Pocket Video from campaigns and social audit. Outcome journal Baseline/endline (external evaluation) | **output 3.1:** The women have improved their access to land-related government services | **3.1.1** 4 Dialogue meetings for SWO, network representatives and groups to discuss the needs of female farmers. |
| **3.1.2:** 2 Dialogue workshop between the network and the municipality to discuss the needs of female landless farmers. |
| **3.1.3:** 4 Dialogue meetings between the network, SWO, Municipality and local landowners regarding formalisation and improvement of land lease contracts. |
| **output 3.2:** 50% of the women have received user certification for the land they are tilling or have been assigned public land | **3.2.1:** Mobilisation campaign for landless female farmers to apply for land use certification or to be added to an existing application along with their spouse. |
| **3.2.2:** Continuous dialogue with ward and municipality officials regarding user certification and landless women's right to land. |
| **3.2.3:** Campaigning for certification, with participation of groups, media and public representatives (at least 1 yearly campaign) |
| **output 3.3:** The network has been formally registered as a part of the land rights movement.  and it has participated in national action/campaign | **3.3.1:** 12 representatives from the Devdaha network participate in a national level campaign initiated by the land rights movement. |
| **3.3.2:** 12 meetings in the 12 wards (1 meeting per ward) to share the experience and discuss the national land reform issues. |
| **3.3.3 Registration** of the network with the land rights forum |
| **output 3.4:**  The network has a tangible 3 year plan built on the experiences of the current intervention | **3.4.1:** 12 ward level workshops with participation from all groups and with participation of SWO and CSRC, to summarize the lessons learned and come up with input for the 3-year plan |
| **3.4.2:** 2 Meetings for the network to gather the voices of the groups for the 3-year plan. |
| **3.4.3:** Writing process for SWO, network with consultation of CSRC and ASK  (1 month) |
| **3.4.4:** Experience sharing seminar with land rights movement of Rupandehi |
| **3.4.5:**Documentation and learning: workshop for peer teams about how to produce outcome journals and most significant change stories |

* **Describe how the intervention contributes to establishing sustainable and lasting improvements for poor, marginalised and vulnerable target groups and strengthening the partners’ capacities after the intervention period.**
  + **If the intervention is an extension of a previous intervention, there needs to be an additional description of how relations with other actors, advocacy, and long-term sustainability will be strengthened.**

In the previous interventions 9 women groups were made sustainable (they have worked with and without funding for 8 years). In the last two years the number of beneficiaries and the level of capacity in agriculture among existing members has gone up substantially. It is now the time to consolidate the knowledge about agriculture and health in the new groups and to let more landless and marginalised women benefit from the experience. The new focus on access to land will improve the livelihood of the women and the high number of beneficiaries will make the cause stronger. Overall, the women’s network that the intervention will create will be part of creating sustainability for the future.

Overall, continuing to involve the target group and supporting them to create tangible improvement to themselves and their peers through knowledge sharing and to add knowledge about landless people’s rights to land and the ability to advocate for this right will improve the sustainability of the results achieved through the intervention. Last but not least it is the intention to attach the network with the district and national land rights movement.  
  
New: The current intervention is going to embed the knowledge learned so far by the 700 women who had been in contact with SWO for around 1,5 years, as they will be approached with training and support from the peer teams and as they will become more and more stable groups, who will share information and knowledge. The groups will learn how to approach the local ward and municipality, as individual groups and as a network, to make use of rightful services and to advocate for further improvements for the poor. This is going to make them fully aware of the usefulness of the group. To add to the sustainability of the groups the peer-teams will receive training in group consolidation and facilitation and the groups will make an activity plan as a part of the current intervention that they will carry out on their own. The new 200 women will be able to take in the knowledge and become sustainable as well, as they will have three years to do so, and as SWO now has a lot of experience working with women groups. end of new paragraph

* **Describe possible conditions (risks) that can hinder or delay fulfillment of the objectives and what possible solutions are available to mitigate these risks.**  
    
  **The main risk** is the long-term nature of advocacy vis-a-vis the short-term nature of most actions in the lives of poor landless women. E.g. landless women may not be able to see the importance and benefit of advocacy because they live a day-to-day struggle for survival.

**Mitigating measures:** Supporting the women for improving their kitchen garden, teaching them about planning their household budgets and continuing to inform them about the importance of a healthy diet. Will give the women a first reason to participate and support for their daily struggle which may give them the energy and power to join the bigger fight for greater social equality. added: CSRC assists women in the user certification of their land, which is a first step towards ownership.  
  
new: There is a very good chance that tangible improvements can be made within 3 years. The municipality of Devdaha lacks skills but has the will to improve the conditions for the landless and there is a general political will in Nepal to look at redistribution of land. This makes the task easier and more achievable for the women.end of new paragraph

**Another risk:** The campaign may not in the course of three years be able to reach the stated goals which could cause disillusion for the participants.

**Mitigating measures:** The campaigns are sure to increase the attention and understanding of landless female peasants, sensitize the landowners and local authorities. It is important to focus on these milestones and celebrate them as victories to fuel the empowerment and energy of the network.

* **Describe the plans to monitor, collect and use experiences along the way and at the end of the intervention. If an external evaluation has been planned (obligatory for interventions above DKK 2 million), this should be described.**  
    
  The intervention will start with a data collection for a baseline to support existing data and to add “land mapping data”. CSRC will assist this process by creating a “land camp” where data regarding women’s access to land is added to the data about production and health.  
    
  This quantitative measure will be supported by qualitative data collection. A monitoring workshop where the peer-teams will receive follow up exercises in how to conduct MSC stories and learn to fill up outcome journals.  
  It is an important part of the effort to make the work of the intervention sustainable to involve the facilitators and the women’s network and the groups in monitoring.  
  In the course of the programme a simple monthly report with a focus on change will be submitted to the involved (Danish partner, groups and SWO staff and management). The report will be the point of departure for a virtual field trip for the volunteers and project leader from SIN.  
    
  Every quarter the facilitators will fill out an outcome journal to focus on changes, followed by an online reflection meeting for staff, key facilitators, board members of SWO, Danish volunteers and Danish head of organisation. Halfway through the intervention the Danish volunteers and head of organisation will visit SWO, conduct a joint midterm evaluation workshop and visit a random selection of groups.  
    
  In the third year of the intervention CSRC will assist the groups and network in making a three year plan based on the learning from the intervention. The plan will include future land rights actions (what has been achieved and what is still necessary and how can the Devdaha network become part of the national landrights movement, scope for increased production through the creation of women’s cooperatives).   
    
  At the end of the project an independent evaluation will be carried out and shared with all participants.

1. **Intervention-related information work in Denmark**Information work in Denmark is not a requirement, but an option, which applicants are encouraged to take advantage of. A maximum of 2 % of the intervention budget can be applied for (budget lines 1-7).

If information funds are applied for, the following points should be reflected upon:

* **The purpose of the information work.**  
  paragraph has been changed: We would like to participate in Food Festival Aarhus. It is a 3-day festival taking place in Tangkrogen Århus in September 2023.

The purpose of the activity is to give ordinary Danes (who participate in Aarhus Food festival) a respectful and tangible insight into the lives of landless women and reflect on the notion of inequal rights to land as an example of global inequality. The festival does not cater specifically for NGOs so it is a perfect opportunity to engage danes who would not otherwise be interested in development.

* **The target groups of the information work.**   
    
  Guests visiting Food festival Århus 2023 and volunteers (10-15).
* **The means of communication to be used (social media, printed matter, theatre, events, or the like).**   
  Skoleliv i Nepal will have a tent at the food festival, with an exhibition from Nepal, games, films and food samples (smagsprøver) that makes it easier for the audience to understand and remember the messages.

1. **Supplementary financing**

**NOTE: reply only if supplementary financing is included in the intervention.**

If the intervention has supplementary financing, the following must be taken into account.

* If the supplementary financing underpins concrete activities in the intervention, these must be specified in the application and budget.
* Has the supplementary financing been secured at the time of submitting the application?
  + If not, explain why it is considered realistic to raise the funds.
* Is the supplementary financing a prerequisite for implementing the activities?
  + If so, CISU can only give definitive approval of the application when the applicant documents that the supplementary financing has been secured.
  + If not, describe how the intervention can be implemented without the supplementary financing.

Supplementary funding consist of the volunteers work, i.e. approximately xxx of volunteers, each working about xxx hours/ day x DKK 120/ hour = DKK xxxx/ 18 months

1. A study by the health organisation Helen Keller int. indicates that junk food is a growing part of the diet for children of Nepal (Helen Keller International 2019). [↑](#footnote-ref-0)
2. According to internal quantitative surveys from September 2021 and May 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
3. The main example was standing up against domestic violence. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
4. https://csrcnepal.org/ [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
5. According to the 2021 population census Devdahas population is around 71000. There are no reliable counts of landlessness. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
6. As examples: One group got a fence to protect the village from flooding, another group got a similar fence and support for pig production. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
7. Some meetings are only for beneficiaries. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)