

GLOBAL GRANT APPLICATION
GRANT NUMBER GG2098538

Step 1: Basic information

What's the name of your project?

Violence Against Women Advocates in Nepal - A Training Initiative to Strengthen their Impact

What type of project are you planning? (humanitarian project, vocational training, scholarship)

All global grants support activities within Rotary's areas of focus.

Peace and Conflict Prevention Area of Focus

Select the primary host and international contacts for this project. The primary host contact lives in the country where the project, training, or study will take place. The primary international contact lives in another country. Both contacts will be responsible for all grant-related correspondence and reporting to The Rotary Foundation.

International Club or District

Rotary Club of Newberg

District 5100

Primary Contact Name

Laura Tilrico

Primary Contact Email

lauraatilrico@gmail.com

Rotary Club of Newberg Committee

Laura A Tilrico, lauraatilrico@gmail.com

PDG Michael Caruso, caruso1112@gmail.com

Lynn Montoya Quinn, lmontoya@pcc.edu

Host District Club

Rotary Club of Kathmandu

District 3292

Primary Contact Name

Rotarian Bishnu Subedi, Lead Grant Chair for the Kathmandu

Primary Contact Email

subedisanepa@gmail.com

Step 2: Committee members

The committee will include at least three members from the host sponsor and three members from the international sponsor.

Who will serve on the grant's host committee?

Rotary Club of Kathmandu Committee

Bishnu Subedi, subedisanepa@gmail.com

Bhasker Kafle, bhasker.kafle@gmail.com

Suresh Man Singh, sm.singh@hotmail.com

Who will serve on the grant's international committee?

Rotary Club of Newberg Committee

Laura A Tilrico, lauraatilrico@gmail.com

PDG Michael Caruso, caruso1112@gmail.com

Lynn Montoya Quinn, lmontoya@pcc.edu

Do any of these committee members have potential conflicts of interest? If so, please briefly explain. A conflict of interest is a relationship through which an individual involved in a program grant or award causes benefit for such individual or such individual's family, acquaintances, business interests, or an organization in which such individual is a trustee, director, or officer.

No

Step 3: Project overview

Tell us a little about your project. What are the main objectives of the project, and who will benefit from it? We're only asking for a general idea of the project. Try to be as concise as possible here. We'll ask you for details later in the application.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE: This global grant will train women's rights leaders to develop advocacy, communications, and leadership skills, and build a network that enables them to seek measures to both prevent and redress violence against women in order to drastically improve the safety of women in Nepal. Improving women's security and furthering gender equity are two of the structural transformations Nepal needs to consolidate the gains of the 2006 peace process internally, which is faltering based on lack of participation of women in the peace process, and a peace process which does not uphold fundamental human rights.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Through this training program, women's groups in Nepal will have the ability to:

1. Foster a better understanding of the evidence-based practices needed to end violence against women and girls
2. Understand the policy options in Nepal to help keep women safer, sooner
3. Form dialogue and cooperation skills between civil society organizations

4. Engage in community mapping to identify skills, resources and structures that can be leveraged to increase capacity of individuals and organizations working to end violence against women in Nepal
5. Strengthen decision making capabilities
6. Learn how to take active roles in building societal resilience, sustaining peace and furthering Nepal's ongoing development
7. Learn how to set policy objectives, map the process for advocating for that policy, and create a plan for unified action further the identified policy objectives to end violence against women in Nepal
8. Learn how to use media and public speaking opportunities to further women's security
9. Learn how to deliver violence prevention education sessions
10. Get tools to use in delivering violence education sessions
11. Identify pathways for discourse between community and government leaders

END GOAL: Assist in building leadership capacity among individual leaders while demonstrating the benefits of cooperation and lobbying, which will lead to the formation of a united in-country federation of individual leaders and organizations working together to confront violence against women. Through this training, these leaders and organizations will self-select the objectives that will be the centerpiece of their work to educate policy makers and community members across the nation on how best to end violence against women.

PROJECT SCOPE:

1. 5-day intensive exchange and learning program for 25 civil society leaders working to address/redress violence against women, allowing them to work together as a group to confront violence against women in Nepal and bring their learnings back to their organizations and communities.
2. Followed by 12 months of in-country coordination with a paid staff member who will create a solid network, support system and shared duties between individuals and organizations working to end violence against women.
3. Supported by 6 months of personalized coaching from the Cooperating partners to provide ongoing training and skill refreshers, and resource materials to facilitate the specific objectives they decide undertake as a group during the in person training program.
4. The trainees will work together to deliver 60 violence prevention education sessions during the 12 months following the training.
5. Coordinator will create methods for collecting and sharing information with the group on a regular basis. Sharing information may be through a blog, forum, or mailing list and will be utilized to update the group on developments, share experiences and practices, and build camaraderie and confidence in the group. The method used for collecting information and survey responses will depend on internet and computer access and may require in-person meetings.

BENEFICIARIES: A select group of 25 direct beneficiaries will participate in a 5-day training session, all Nepali women's rights leaders who are working on diverse aspects of ending violence against women in Nepal. The participant scoping and selection will be led by the Cooperating Organizations in collaboration with the host Rotary Club. Participants will be selected based on their current and future ability to leverage the skills they acquire in the training, with key criteria such as:

- Committed advocates who will stay in violence against women field and apply in practice what is learned.
- Cross-sectoral participants representing single and married women, widows, conflict affected women, youth activists, females in policy/politics and /or journalism, LGBTQ, and Dalit, Madhesi and indigenous women.
- Cross-sectoral representation of organizations in order to strengthen collaboration between organizations and develop or strengthen a coalition for advocacy.

Indirect beneficiaries include the civil society organizations who now have a trained advocate with access to a strong in-country federation committed to ending violence against women through robust, sustained engagement of policymakers, media and community members.

Step 4: Area of focus

Which area of focus will this project support?

Select at least one area. Note that we'll ask you to set goals and answer questions for each area of focus you select.

X Peace and Conflict Prevention/Resolution

- Disease Prevention and Treatment
- Water and Sanitation
- Maternal and Child Health
- Basic Education and Literacy
- Economic and Community Development

Step 5: Measuring success

Which goals of this area of focus will your project support?

We'll ask you questions about the goals you choose, and at the end of the project, you'll report on your results for each goal. Each area of focus has its own set of goals. Select only the goals that your project will address.

The training program will address these three Peace Area of Focus goals:

- 1) Training community members in peace education, peace leadership, and conflict prevention and resolution.
- 2) Enhancing the capacity of individuals and communities to transform conflict and build peace.
- 3) Providing services that help integrate vulnerable populations into society.

Attachment:

Please see [Violence Against Women and Peace](#) for more information on Goals 2 and 3.

How will you measure your project's impact?

Use only measures that are clearly linked to your goals and will demonstrate the project's impact on participants' lives, knowledge, or health. Find tips and information on how to measure results in the **Global Grant Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Supplement**. (Add rows as needed.)

Measure	Collection Method	Frequency	Beneficiaries
Number of individuals trained	Direct observation	One-time measurement	25 Nepalese women's rights advocates
Number of people who feel they have improved skills	Surveys	Quarterly - over the course of 1-year (4 surveys) - including pre and post program	25 Nepalese women's rights advocates
The number of people who have new tools, what these new tools are, and how they will employ them, as a result of the training	Surveys	Quarterly - over the course of 1-year (4 surveys) - including pre and post program	25 Nepalese women's rights advocates
The number of media pitches and media appearances (local, national, international) over a 1-year period that result from skills learned in the training - compared to previous appearances assessed in a baseline survey	Survey	Quarterly - over the course of 1-year (4 surveys) - including pre and post program	25 Nepalese women's rights advocates
The number of speaking engagements (local, national, international) over a 1-year period that result from skills learned in the training - compared to previous appearances assessed in a baseline survey	Survey	Quarterly - over the course of 1-year (4 surveys) - including pre and post program	25 Nepalese women's rights advocates
Number of community building events/ workshops/ prevention education sessions/ - over a 1-year period that result from skills learned in the training - compared to previous appearances assessed in a baseline survey	Survey	Quarterly - over the course of 1-year (4 surveys) - including pre and post program	25 Nepalese women's rights advocates
Number of advocacy meetings over a 1-year period that result from skills learned in the training - compared to previous appearances assessed in a baseline	Survey	Quarterly - over the course of 1-year (4 surveys) - including pre	25 Nepalese women's rights advocates

survey		and post program	
Number of government actions, government statements, and engagement from policy makers over a 1-year period that result from the awareness-raising and awareness-strengthening provided by the trained advocates	Survey	Quarterly - over the course of 1-year (4 surveys) - including pre and post program	25 Nepalese women's rights advocates
Coalition or federation of trained advocates come together to end violence against women, with 5-10 key organizations leading the way, involvement carefully orchestrated for skills and role – this was laid out in the community needs assessment as a major objective of the training	Direct observation of the number and effectiveness of the key organizations that are leading the Federation.	One-time measurement	25 Nepalese women's rights advocates
Individuals in the training feel prepared to set and enact their own strategic plan as a coalition/federation	Survey	Quarterly - over the course of 1-year (4 surveys) - including pre and post program	25 Nepalese women's rights advocates
Individuals in the training feel prepared to provide prevention education workshops to their constituencies	Survey	One-time measurement	25 Nepalese women's rights advocates
Completion of 60 prevention education sessions, engaging 6000 Nepalese as leaders on violence against women (Train the trainer model)	Survey	Survey implemented at each education session - Ongoing during the 1-year project	Community members
Number of individuals who participate in a prevention education session	Event headcount	Survey implemented at each education session - Ongoing during the 1-year project	Community members
Number of community groups/organizations participating in the prevention education sessions	Survey	Survey implemented at each education session - Ongoing during the 1-year project	Community members

The number of people who feel like they have greater awareness of the impact of violence against women as a result of the prevention education sessions	Survey	Survey implemented at each education session - Ongoing during the 1-year project	Community members
The number of people who feel like they have new tools to prevent violence against women as a result of the prevention education sessions	Survey	Survey implemented at each education session - Ongoing during the 1-year project	Community members
The number of people who feel like they now have a strategy, plan and confidence to be an advocate for the rights of women based on these prevention education sessions.	Survey	Survey implemented at each education session - Ongoing during the 1-year project	Community members
Number of people who feel more equipped to advocate in their community to end violence against women based on the prevention education sessions	Survey	Survey implemented at each education session - Ongoing during the 1-year project	Community members
Number of people who feel more equipped to advocate to government agencies to end violence against women based on the prevention education sessions	Survey	Survey implemented at each education session - Ongoing during the 1-year project	Community members

Do you know who will collect information for monitoring and evaluation? If yes, please provide the name and contact information for that person or organization and briefly explain why this person or organization is qualified for this task. If no, please tell us how you plan to find a person or organization to complete this task.

The Cooperating Organizations, Every Woman Treaty and Women for Human Rights will work collaboratively to conduct the direct observation and administer the surveys during, before and after the training program to measure number of participants trained, knowledge acquired, lessons learned, and feedback on project/planning design.

Women for Human Rights

Lily Thapa, Founder/ Strategic Advisor Women for Human Rights (WHR)
Organization in Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
Budhanilkantha -7 Hattigauda Kathmandu, Nepal
Phone : +977-1-4376187, 4376820
Mobile : +977-9851035972
Website: <http://whr.org.np/website/>
Skype: lily.thapa
Facebook: www.facebook.com/WHRNepal

Every Woman Treaty

Erin Thomas, Director of Strategic Partnerships Every Woman Treaty
3303 Burke Ave N. Seattle, WA
Phone: +1-503-367-4223
Website: <https://everywoman.org/>
Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/everywomantreaty/>

These two organizations, and in particular the staff people assigned to this task, are qualified to do this work through their years of deep experience in project tracking, reporting, and management of performance metrics. They each have over 20 years of expert-level understanding of quantitative analysis, qualitative analysis, and performance evaluation, including the assessment of metrics, comparative analysis, and future projections based off of improvement. They both offer excellent oral and written communication skills, including sharing and interpreting report data using multiple communication channels and data visualisation. Key to the success in this project is the contextual knowledge Lily brings to evaluate progress metrics in the Nepal context.

An example of the type of large-scale monitoring and evaluation work accomplished by Every Woman Treaty is the manner in which we have sought information on what is needed to get women safer sooner around the world. We have held and tracked results for hundreds of stakeholder meetings and input sessions. We have also entered into research collaborations with law schools and universities from every major geographical region and have completed 17 noteworthy research projects on violence against women and girls, with significant monitoring and evaluation components. In 2016 we held a global consultation which involved 15 expert special committees organized by types and forms of violence that delivered 500+ pages of memos containing recommendations for what interventions would be most effective, and led to a comprehensive draft of what is needed to advance women's safety in accordance with the United Nations human rights covenants, conventions, and protocols. We sought targeted feedback on its contents with an additional 2,064 experts for direct feedback in response to survey questions, and their feedback has been integrated back into the document. These are just a few examples of the monitoring and evaluation work accomplished by Every Woman Treaty.

Step 6: Location and dates

HUMANITARIAN PROJECT

Where and when will your project take place?

Location: Kathmandu Nepal

Start date 90-120 days after grant approval

Example dates: March 2020 - February 2021

Completion Date: 12 months from project start date

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS (OPTIONAL)

Provide the name, website and location of each cooperating organization.

A cooperating organization can be a nongovernmental organization, community group, or government entity. Please attach Rotary's memorandum of understanding that's signed by a representative of the organization. (Add rows as needed.)

Name: Global Health Advocacy Incubator

Website: <https://advocacyincubator.org/>

Location: Washington DC (USA)

Name: Every Woman Treaty

Website: <https://everywoman.org/>

Location: Global with offices in Seattle, Washington (USA), Abuja (Nigeria), Islamabad (Pakistan)

Name: Women for Human Rights, Nepal

Website: <http://whr.org.np/website/>

Location: Hattigauda (Nepal), Kathmandu suburb

Why did you choose to partner with this organization and what will its role be?

COOPERATING ORGANIZATION/PARTNER: Global Health Advocacy Incubator - Trainers

The training we are proposing has been successfully implemented by Global Health Advocacy Incubator for over a decade. As the training partner, Global Health Advocacy Incubator will provide the following:

- a. Training Design and follow up: Global Health Advocacy Incubator will develop a customized training curriculum for women's rights leaders in Nepal based on participant scoping interviews and capacity assessments with participants. Global Health Advocacy Incubator will share the custom curriculum with all grant partners in a timely manner in order to obtain feedback throughout the development process.
- b. Delivery of training materials: Two Global Health Advocacy Incubator staff will conduct a 5-day intensive learning program for 25 civil society leaders working to end violence against women. This training will equip participants with the skills and tools to educate their

organizations, policymakers, community leaders and other stakeholders and empower them to contribute to ending violence against women in Nepal.

c. Global Health Advocacy Incubator will plan its own travel to Nepal, including Pre-workshop meetings, 5-day workshop, Post-workshop meetings. Travel funds for 2 trainers is provided in the funding for this grant.

d. Global Health Advocacy Incubator will lead the process of workshop participant capacity assessments, tailored capacity-building objectives and participant selection. Every Woman Treaty and Global Health Advocacy Incubator will co-conduct the video interviews.

Global Health Advocacy Incubator (GHAI) operates with the philosophy that advancing the most important public health issues around the world starts with catalyzing a sustainable movement of passionate advocates at the local, national, regional and international levels. GHAI has conducted in-country training for many public health policy campaigns, including building national coalitions with local partners in more than 50 nations to drive the adoption of Framework Convention on Tobacco, also known as the Tobacco Treaty. GHAI is the most adept training partner for this global grant because they have supported more than 260 organizations to help them plan and execute locally led advocacy campaigns, leading to the passage or strengthening of more than 250 policies that improve health and save lives. They have also provided technical assistance to nearly 15,000 advocates, journalists, and government officials and helped pass policies in more than 60 countries. They are now poised to work with the Every Woman Treaty to build a Nepal-based national coalition/federation for the elimination of violence against women and girls.

COOPERATING ORGANIZATION/PARTNER: Every Woman Treaty

Every Woman Treaty is the primary cooperating organization for this global grant application and will work with the Rotary Clubs to coordinate all aspects of the proposed global grant: planning, training, follow up and reporting. Every Woman Treaty is a coalition by, and for, frontline women's rights advocates from every corner of the planet working to advance a global treaty to end violence against women and girls. Every Woman Treaty supports women's rights advocates in their own countries to lead the way in creating a safer world for women.

COOPERATING ORGANIZATION/PARTNER: Women for Human Rights

Women for Human Rights will provide assistance in participant scoping and work with the Rotary Club of Kathmandu to manage the logistics for hosting the in-country training, as well as provide space and supervision for the Nepal-based part-time coordinator proposed in our budget. Women for Human Rights is Every Woman Treaty's primary frontline coalition partner in Nepal and the organization that managed the community needs assessment for this grant. Women for Human Rights has been working for the social, political, economic and legal rights of single women in Nepal and in South Asia for the past 20 years.

PARTNERS (OPTIONAL)

Partners may include other Rotary clubs, Rotaract clubs, Rotary Community Corps, or individuals. List any other partners that will participate in this project.

Partnering Rotary Clubs:
Rotary Club of Newberg
Rotary Club of Portland
Rotary Club of Beaverton
Rotary Club of Albina
Rotary Club of Wilsonville

VOLUNTEER TRAVELERS (OPTIONAL)

A grant for a humanitarian project can pay for travel for up to two people who will provide training or help implement the project if the necessary skills are not available locally.

Provide name, email of traveler(s).

Global Health Advocacy Incubator

Person 1: Brett Weisel, Associate Director, Capacity Building

Email: bweisel@advocacyincubator.org

Global Health Advocacy Incubator

Person 2: Anuradha Khanal, Director, Global Health Advocacy Incubator

Email: akhanal@advocacyincubator.org

Describe this person's role in the project.

The two people listed from Global Health Advocacy Incubator will serve as the primary trainers during the 5-day in-country training.

Facilitator Biographies:

Brett Weisel, Associate Director, Capacity Building

Brett Weisel is associate director of capacity building and training for Global Health Advocacy Incubator and works across all program areas of the organization. He develops and implements systematic capacity building strategies to help partner organizations win advocacy campaigns and reach their full potential. Brett has dedicated his more than 10-year career to helping civil society organizations in the U.S. and across the globe achieve their public policy objectives and has won awards from the National Journal, Public Affairs Council and Innovate to Motivate for his innovative advocacy programs. Prior to joining the Global Health Advocacy Incubator, Brett worked at Feeding America, where he helped build and expand its advocacy program.

Anuradha Khanal, Director, Global Health Advocacy Incubator

Anuradha Khanal (Anu) is the regional director of South East Asia at the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids and manages the drowning prevention program for Vietnam at the Global Health Advocacy Incubator (GHA). Prior to this role, Anu was the country lead for road safety work in Tanzania and India, drowning prevention in Vietnam, and the maternal and reproductive health program in Tanzania. Anu brings a decade of experience in policy advocacy, coalition and partnership building, sustainability planning and program management. Anu previously served

as the country coordinator for Tobacco-Free Kids' Vietnam and Pakistan programs and managed a portfolio of grants in the World Health Organization's SEARO, EMRO and WPRO regions. Anu also led resilience planning and rebuilding efforts of an earthquake affected community in Nepal and was recognized for excellence in project management by the International Project Management Association in 2018. A native of Nepal, Anu is fluent in Nepali and Hindi.

ROTARIAN PARTICIPANTS

Describe the role that host Rotarians will have in this project.

The Host Rotary Club will oversee the following aspects of the global grant:

- Manage and disburse funds
- Pay consultants, trainers, venues and other grant expenses
- Assist in forming the coalition/federation and set up banking for the group if needed
- Work with Women for Human Rights to create a cooperating agreement for them to offer office space, a computer, and other materials needed by the part-time coordinator funded in this grant
- Logistics for week-long training program such as:
 - Hire/supervise translators
 - Hire/supervise videographer
 - Assist with venue selection and meal planning
 - Provide assistance in arranging transportation if needed (depending on venue)
- Liaison with government contacts to set up meetings

Describe the role that international Rotarians will have in this project.

The International Rotary Club is managing the coordination between the Cooperating Organizations, trainers, and host Rotary Club. They will also identify Rotarians who are traveling to Nepal during the project year and secure their involvement if possible.

Step 8: Budget

What local currency are you using in your project's budget?

Nepali Rupee

The currency you select should be what you use for a majority of the project's expenses.

What is the U.S. dollar (USD) exchange rate?

1 Nepalese Rupee equals 0.0087 United States Dollar (November 13, 2019)

What is the budget for this grant?

List each item in your project's budget. Remember that the project's total budget must equal its total funding, which will be calculated in step 9. Every global grant includes a match of at least \$15,000 from The Rotary Foundation's World Fund. Project budgets, including the World Fund match, must be at least \$30,000. (Add rows as needed.)

Total budget:

***Possible categories: Accommodations, Equipment, Monitoring/evaluation, Operations, Personnel, Project management, Publicity, Signage, Supplies, Training, Travel, Tuition**
Supporting documents

Upload any documents, such as price bids or pro forma invoices, to substantiate the listed expenses.

Budget GG2098538 Nepal Women and Peace

RI Rate of Conversion for the current quarter: NRS 114 for USD 1

#	Category*	Description	Supplier	Cost in Rupees	Cost in USD
	Project Management				
1	Project Management	Part time Nepal Coordinator (1-year) to organize the network of in-country advocates who will implement defined activities	Women for Human Rights	1,140,182.99	10,000.00
2	Project Management	Local travel, materials, office expenses for Part time Nepal Coordinator	Women for Human Rights		1,000.00
	5-day Intensive: Advocacy and Media Training				
3	Training	Training planning and follow up: Every Woman Treaty staff members will coordinate between partners, manage local stakeholders, and plan and execute monitoring, evaluation and ongoing support systems	Every Woman Treaty		15,000.00
4	Training	Adapt Every Woman Treaty media training program to Nepal Design of practical training materials Translation of materials	Every Woman Treaty		5,000.00

5	Training	Training Design and follow up: GHAI will develop a customized training curriculum for women's rights leaders in Nepal based on participant scoping interviews and capacity assessments with participants, and will provide ongoing technical assistance to participants throughout the scope of this grant	Global Health Advocacy Incubator		25,000.00
6	Training	Delivery of training materials: Two GHAI staff will conduct a 5-day intensive learning program for 25 civil society leaders working to end violence against women. This training will equip participants with the skills and tools to educate their organizations, policymakers, community leaders and other stakeholders and empower them to contribute to ending violence against women in Nepal.	Global Health Advocacy Incubator		25,000.00
7	Training	Participant scoping (capacity assessments)	Global Health Advocacy Incubator / Every Woman Treaty / Women for Human Rights, Nepal		5,000.00

8	Training	Participant selection and coordination	Global Health Advocacy Incubator / Every Woman Treaty / Women for Human Rights, Nepal		5,000.00
9	Training	Event space rentals	Space can be provided by Rotary Club of Kathmandu for no charge, and Chhahari house can provide space as needed when using their lodging.		0
10	Training	Participant lodging in Kathmandu	Chhahari House	250,000.00	2,193.00
11	Training	Participant travel to Kathmandu	Local suppliers	60,000.00	526
12	Training	Local transportation around Kathmandu	Local suppliers	46,000.00	404
13	Training	Meals	Chhahari House	115,000.00	1,009.00
14	Training	Translation	Local suppliers	240,000.00	2,105.00
15	Training	Videography	Local suppliers	115,000.00	1,009.00
Travel					
16	Travel	(2 Travelers) Travel to Nepal, Pre-meetings, Participant scoping, Conduct 5-day workshop	Global Health Advocacy Incubator		7,000.00
	Prevention Education Treaty Signing Events	60 training sessions/treaty signing events to secure 6000 signatures			

17	Education	Part time Nepal Coordinator (1-year) to organize the violence education sessions with coalition/federation members - based on expert rate provided by Women for Human Rights	Women for Human Rights	1,000,000.00	8,772.00
18	Education	Materials for prevention education / treaty signing sessions	1000 Rupees/session for copies and supplies	60,000.00	526
19	Education	Publicity for prevention education / treaty signing sessions	Rotary club suggested giving maximum possible to this category - and after currency rate conversion it is \$902		902
20	Education	5 hours of translation and transcription of data collected from each (of the 60) sessions	\$44/session - based on 1,000/rupee/hour (\$8.77/hr) - 5 hours per session	300,000.00	2,632.00
21	Education	Facilitator daily rate (2 people)	\$44/session - based on 1,000/rupee/hour (\$8.77/hr) - 5 hours per session	300,000.00	2,632.00
22	Education	Facilitator Transportation	700 Rupees or \$6.1/ per person per session - 2 people per session - 60 sessions	84,000.00	737
23	Education	Event space rentals, Tea/Snacks	2000 Rupees or \$17.50 /session - 60 sessions	120,000.00	1,053.00
	Total budget				122,500.00

Step 9: Funding

Tell us about the funding you've secured for your project.

We'll use the information you enter here to calculate your maximum possible funding match from the World Fund. List all of your funding, including cash contributions and District Designated Funds (DDF). (Add rows as needed.)

Here is our [Example Funding Scenario](#)

#	Source	Details	Amount (USD)	Support*	Total
1	Rotary Club of Newberg		8,000		8,000
2	Rotary Club of Albina		1,000		1,000
3	Rotary Club of Beaverton		1,500		1,500
4	Rotary Club of Portland		2,500		2,500
5	Rotary Club of Wilsonville		2,500		2,500
6					
7					
8					
9					<i>\$15,500 to date</i>

***Whenever cash is contributed to the Foundation to help fund a global grant project, an additional 5 percent is applied to help cover the cost of processing these funds. Clubs and districts can receive Paul Harris Fellow recognition points for the additional expense.**

How much World Fund money would you like to use on this project?

The World Fund can match all of the DDF contributed to your project and half the amount of the cash contributions.

\$52,500.00

Step 10: Sustainability

Sustainable projects provide long-term solutions to community problems — solutions that community members themselves can support after grant funding ends. Your answers to the questions below will help us understand the components of your project that will make it sustainable.

HUMANITARIAN PROJECTS – PROJECT PLANNING

Describe the community needs that your project will address.

Nepal is a multiethnic and multicultural country with more than 50 spoken languages and cultural traditions. Property inheritance has been patrilineal, the residence pattern patrifocal, and early marriage the rule rather than an exception. Women who are not married or are out of marriage due to divorce or widowhood are very vulnerable in Nepal. Women lag far behind men in access to property, credit, education, skills development, technology, and knowledge.

Problems of the status of Nepalese women are accentuated by the fact that Nepal is one of the least-developed countries of the world in which the majority of the population has to survive by low-productivity agriculture. Men, women, and children work long hours to meet family needs. And, because of the country's rugged topography, basic education, health services, and justice systems are severely lacking in many places.

Nepalese women remain at the lower end of the scale in South Asia in terms of the human development index and the gender development index (both indexes are maintained annually by the United Nations Development Program). In education, both the low status of women and the gender gaps in literacy rate, enrollment rates, and attainment rates are staggering. Household income, workload for girls, and the level of concern of parents with the purity of the female body which leads to their early marriage, are important variables in decision-making regarding sending girls to school. When resource constraints arise in the household, the first casualty is girls education. In terms of women in the economy, a substantial proportion of Nepalese women (40 percent) is economically active; most of them are employed in agriculture. They work primarily as unpaid family workers in subsistence agriculture with low technology and primitive farming practices. Women's access to political and administrative decision-making positions have been minimal (less than 10 percent and 5 percent, respectively), due to the lack of access to education and economic resources, social expectations for exclusive household responsibilities, and restricted mobility.

Nepal only recently emerged from civil war and is still rebuilding the structures of a peaceful society. Research clearly shows that violence against women has a correlation to conflict, and

the civil war in Nepal from 1996-2006 claimed the lives of 17,000 people and displaced an estimated 100,000 more, with a disproportionate effect on women.

As the country rebuilds from the war, the women's rights movement in Nepal is seeking long term, societal change that includes many gender-related improvements. Some of the first government actions in post-conflict Nepal included the Gender Equality Act of 2006, and the 2007 Interim Constitution of Nepal that prohibits physical, mental or any other form of violence against women. The Interim Government passed and amended 56 discriminatory provisions from various laws and policies, passed a Human Trafficking Act, and initiated a Nepal Peace Trust Fund to help fulfill these commitments made in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. However, while the new constitution provides protections for women, the government has not implemented its provisions.

The government went on to adopt the Domestic Violence Act of 2009, yet domestic violence continues to permeate society in Nepal. In the first quarter of 2018, there was a spike in gender-based violence against women compared with the final quarter of 2017, with the number of reported cases doubling from 125 to 251, making up the largest proportion of all recorded violent incidents. Domestic violence, including physical, sexual and psychological abuse, is still considered a private matter and not an issue of public concern in most parts of the country. The incidence of domestic violence remains severely underreported, owing in part to the lack of public awareness about this societal problem, fear of retaliation and stigmatization, the lack of trust in law enforcement agencies and the low quality of existing services and protection mechanisms for victims of violence.

According to the demographic and health survey of Nepal done by the World Bank in 2016, the lack of coordinated, gender-friendly and comprehensive essential services for survivors of violence against women has led to a high level of impunity for perpetrators, with 66 per cent of women who have experienced any type of physical or sexual violence opting not to seek help of any kind. With new laws and increasing attention paid to violence against women, the incidences of sexual violence, both within and outside the context of domestic and family violence, should be decreasing. They are not, but because of the recent "progress" they have become less visible on the political agenda and related developments in policy and practice.

While Nepal may have some strides in terms of women's and other human rights on paper, it is the practice that will prevent Nepal from slipping back into armed conflict. It is widely noted that there have not been discernable and quantifiable improvements in girls' and women's lives across the country after the constitution and laws have been changed. In order to place women and girls at the heart of all efforts related to peacebuilding, it is vital to end the rampant violence that prevents their participation - this is the only way towards sustainable peace.

Based on all of these grassroots factors, it is clear that the situation for women in Nepal demands improvement. And due to poverty, lack of access to education and services, and other grassroots challenges, women are not in a position to improve their circumstances without

significant help. There is a clear need to increase the capacity of local women's rights advocates, including the development of sustainable skills, resources, and structures, so they can demand progress for women in Nepal.

The reason this grant is focused on violence against women, is that there are already significant improvements to the legal status of women in Nepal, but they are not enforced, and the permeating violence keeps implementation from happening. Women's rights violations in Nepal have been going on for centuries and have included such gross human rights violations as the Sati Practice, or widow burning, and Chhaupadi where women and girls are sent to a menstruation hut. While both of these practices are now illegal in Nepal, they are still practiced. Women do not have freedom of expression, mobility, decision-making, or the ability to demand the rights that have been enshrined in law. There are limited roles for women in the public sphere as well as limited access to resources and opportunities for women in Nepal. Well-documented problems in Nepal include: gender-based violence (polygamy, sexual abuse, physical abuse, mental abuse), child marriage, trafficking of women and forced migration, and abuse of women in post conflict and post disaster situations throughout the country.

According to the United Nations (Report: HRC/41/42/Add.2, June 2019), violence against women in Nepal is pervasive and is indicated as the leading identifiable trigger for violent deaths in Nepal. The full extent of the problem certainly exceeds all estimations because there is no national collection of comparable data on different forms of violence against women, including data on gender-related killings of women or femicide and/or suicides of women, and it is likely that many instances of violence go unreported and unpunished. According to the demographic and health survey of Nepal of 2016, the lack of coordinated, gender-friendly and comprehensive essential services for survivors of violence against women has led to a high level of impunity for perpetrators, with 66 percent of women who have experienced any type of physical or sexual violence opting not to seek help of any kind.

Because Nepal has committed to enhance women's rights in the recent constitutional reforms, but has not been able to implement the policies, Nepal is on the precipice of either taking a step forward, or backwards. Every Woman Treaty has been supporting women's rights advocates on the ground in Nepal for the past six years and identified Nepal as a country that needed investment because the advocates there have a real chance of making significant change, but are not able to move their work forward without support. The Rotary Club of Newberg and the Rotary Club of Kathmandu have a track record of successfully working together on significant global grants in Nepal, and when they heard of the work Every Women Treaty was doing in Nepal, the idea to collaborate and create a global grant was formed. The Rotary Club of Newberg and the Rotary Club of Kathmandu are now leading the efforts to bring this training to Nepal, and leveraging their skills, contacts and resources to bring it to fruition.

This global grant project will be a pivotal step in the right direction for women's rights, with identified leadership that sustains advocacy efforts to bring forth policies, and the implementation of those policies, that drastically improve the safety of women in Nepal. We will

begin with a group of separate civil society leaders and organizations each working on an aspect of ending violence against women and bring them together to create an in-country federation of leaders and organizations, as outlined in the community needs assessment, working collectively to confront violence against women. The training will bring necessary skills, build a robust network, and result in lasting infrastructure that these women leaders can use to advocate for necessary measures, and sustain and grow their efforts over time. As a result of this training, the participants will gain a better understanding of the evidence-based practices needed for social change in this area, gain networks for increased discourse between community and government partners, and more—with the effects multiplied through the network of organizations.

How did your project team identify these needs?

Every Woman Treaty and Women for Human Rights Nepal completed a Community Needs Assessment by surveying 30 women's rights experts in Nepal who work to confront violence against women nationally, regionally, or in their communities. The intent of the survey was to establish whether training and capacity building for women's rights leaders, as proposed in the global grant, was necessary in order to advance the women's rights movement in Nepal. The survey assessed the views of a wide range of women drawing in diverse perspectives by age group, location (urban, provincial, rural), family size, religion, caste, marital and educational status, and found a large need for capacity building.

Attachment: Community Needs Assessment report form.

How were members of the benefitting community involved in finding solutions?

Women's rights organization in Nepal came to Every Woman Treaty with a request for capacity building training and resources to further their work. To better understand their needs, the Community Needs Assessment survey was administered to diverse individuals and organizations, and the results clearly demonstrated that resources and funding are needed to mobilize women's rights advocates and human rights organizations together for more effective advocacy for women's safety in Nepal. Many of these organizations and leaders feel the need to form a federation (or coalition) of women's organizations which could then create strong pressure for governmental action towards the enforcement of already existing laws and policies, and the addition of laws and policies with greater protections for women. They do not have the resources to do this on their own. This Rotary global grant will directly address the capacity building requested by women's rights advocates and civil society leaders in Nepal, including concrete objective setting, political mapping, advocacy training, and formulating a strategic plan to activate a broader coalition working to end violence against women. The organizations requested training and resources for meetings with government officials and the media. This training will cover advocacy preparation and coaching, and media and public speaking coaching to allow members of the coalition to break the system of silence keeping violence against women in the shadows.

How were community members involved in planning the project?

Every Women Treaty and Women for Human Rights are working directly with civil society organizations working for the rights of women in Nepal in the planning, including the following organizations: Fedo, Sankalpa, Shantimalika, Women for Human Rights, Save the Saptari, Working Women Journalists (WWJ), Vision Nepal for Media Advocacy, Saathi, Tewa, Mitini Nepal for LBTQI, Nepal Disabled Women’s Association, Beyond Beijing Committee, Ipas Nepal, Empowering Youth Strengthening Involvement (YUWA), Center for Research on Environment Health and Population Activities (CREHPA)

HUMANITARIAN PROJECTS – PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Summarize each step of your project’s implementation. Do not include steps related to fundraising, applying, or reporting. (Add rows as needed.)

#	Activity	Duration
1	Training Preparation: Hire and manage scheduling with GHAI	Month 1
2	Training Preparation: Planning for customized curriculum with GHAI	Months 2-3
3	Training Preparation: Participant scoping and selection	Months 2-3
4	Training Preparation: Logistics planning	Months 2-3
5	Training Preparation: Reservations and scheduling	Months 3-4
6	Training Preparation: Content preparation	Months 3-5
7	Training Preparation: Materials preparation	Month 5
8	Nepal Based Training	Month 6
9	Monitoring and Evaluation: Determine ongoing surveys based on training results	Month 6
10	Hire Coordinator for Federation	Month 7
11	Register Federation (if it is a desired outcome)	Month 7
12	Oversee logistics for Coordinator to begin work	Month 7
13	Prevention Education Sessions: Content and materials preparation by Coordinator	Month 8
14	Prevention Education Sessions: Coordinator planning and scheduling	Month 8-9
15	Prevention Education Sessions: Coordinator implementation with all workshop participants	Month 9-16
16	Monitoring and Evaluation: Survey planning and preparation - at intervals during grant	Month 6, 9, 12, 16
17	Monitoring and Evaluation: Survey distribution and collection by Coordinator	Ongoing 12-

		months
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Grant duration 18 months after award

Will you work in coordination with any related initiatives in the community? If yes, briefly describe the other initiatives and how they relate to this project. If no, please explain. Are local initiatives not addressing these needs? Or, if they are, why did you decide not to work with them? There can be value in working with other groups including governments, nonprofit organizations, and private companies. Please describe the training, community outreach, or educational programs this project will include.

This Rotary Global Grant supports women’s rights advocates already working to end violence against women and girls in Nepal. The skills the advocates will gain—leadership, public speaking, community organizing, storytelling—builds the capacity of each leader and the women’s rights movement more broadly in Nepal, expanding advocates ability to steer the conversation on ending violence against women. This will also lead to the greater integration of women in decision making structures in Nepal, which is called out by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) on Women, Peace and Security as vital for peace and security.

How were these needs identified?

After working closely with women’s rights advocates in Nepal for six years, Every Woman Treaty has come to understand that investment is required to be able to make a coordinated push to bring the laws, reforms and services needed for women to be safe in their homes, communities and nation. While Nepal has made some strides in terms of women’s rights on paper, it is putting these rights into practice that will prevent Nepal from slipping back into armed conflict. Despite the recent constitutional reforms, it is widely noted that there have not been discernible, quantifiable overall improvement in girls’ and women’s lives across the country. Integration of women in decision making structures has been identified as a key component to building peace in Nepal.

As noted above, In August of 2019, one of the Every Woman Treaty coalition leaders in Nepal, Lily Thapa with Women for Human Rights, surveyed 30 women’s rights advocates in the Kathmandu area of Nepal. Each participant spent upwards of 30 minutes in a one-on-one interview to provide both qualitative and quantitative data on whether they would benefit from capacity building opportunities in order to be more effective in the work of eliminating violence against women in Nepal.

The survey was organized by Every Woman Treaty staff and our Nepal-based coalition members with a great deal of coordination, input and decision making on the part of the global grant committee at the Rotary Club of Kathmandu. The women’s rights advocates who took the survey were selected for their diverse representation of women’s rights issues in Nepal.

Women for Human Rights administered the 30 surveys in a 2-week period, collected the survey data, reviewed surveys to provide a summary of all narrative responses in English, and translated demographic and contact information, along with other details, into English. The Rotary Club of Kathmandu tabulated all of the ranked survey responses and created a report that is included with our community needs assessment form.

What incentives (for example, monetary compensation, awards, certification, or publicity), will you use, if any, to encourage community members to participate in the project?

All costs will be covered to attend the training and implement any related work. This is an incentive because the participants are already self-organizing on this topic and will now have some resources to continue, and considerably deepen, their work.

List any community members or community groups that will oversee the continuation of the project after grant-funded activities conclude. These may or may not be Rotary members or clubs.

Women for Human Rights

BUDGET

Will you purchase budget items from local vendors? Explain the process you used to select vendors.

Yes. Women for Human Rights and the Rotary Club of Kathmandu have both independently verified local costs and vendors.

Did you use competitive bidding to select vendors? If no, please explain.

No, we were not able to do a competitive bidding process because we were not able to find other vendors who provide the same services. We have selected Global Health Advocacy Incubator to conduct the 5-day training because of its strong track record of helping partners define clear advocacy objectives and develop an overall advocacy plan that includes political mapping, communications, coalition building, direct lobbying and grassroots organizing to influence policymakers. Global Health Advocacy Incubator is known for their perspective and practice that policy change must be locally led and sustained, and works to enhance the ability of advocates to create the change they envision. There are no similar organizations who are able to do this type of training at this time.

Global Health Advocacy Incubator is known for its expertise in training participants in these areas, and will custom design the 5-day workshop based on the needs identified in the participant capacity and scoping interviews:

Setting policy objectives. A policy objective describes the policy change you want to see happen and who can make that change a reality. It will provide the foundation that will allow you to develop targeted strategies and activities that facilitate that change.

Political Mapping. Conducting political mapping during the early planning stages can provide clarity by helping you understand the complex policy-making process through which your draft bill or regulation must pass before becoming law or policy. It will also help you identify opportunities to engage with and influence decision-makers – knowledge that will be critical to your campaign’s success.

Engaging Policymakers. As part of political mapping and campaign action planning, we will identify key decision-makers and influencers we wish to target. The next step is to persuade them to take action on our policy objectives.

Messaging. Identifying target audiences, formulating key messages, and choosing the most effective spokesperson and channel to communicate those messages are all important pieces of advocacy campaigns.

Media Advocacy. Developing and executing media strategies builds political and public support for public health policies.

Partnership Coordination. Successful policy advocacy campaigns often result from a group of organizations working together toward a common goal. Collaboration is valuable because it will help you reach and persuade a wider set of decision-makers and influencers, increase resources, strengthen your legitimacy with target audiences, and add specific skillsets and expertise — potentially filling your organizational gaps.

Evaluation. As campaigns unfold, it is essential to assess progress at regular intervals to both identify the strengths of the campaign and areas where it can be improved. Evaluating progress will also help you reach conclusions about the effectiveness of your campaign and prioritize your next steps. Reliable, objective indicators help improve our campaign and enhance the likelihood of success.

Action Planning. An action plan provides a practical roadmap for achieving the campaign goal and is a critical part of the campaign process. An action plan helps to refine policy objectives, set policy-maker targets, clarify roles and responsibilities among partners, and determine campaign strategies.

Global Health Advocacy Incubator has specific experience working in Nepal through the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids (CTFK) from 2007 to 2013 on various areas of tobacco control policy advocacy. CTFK worked closely with two of the leading NGOs fighting tobacco in Nepal to build public, political and media support to ensure the full implementation of the tobacco control law in Nepal and to create smoke-free environments in the health and hospitality sectors. One of the most notable successes that Nepal’s tobacco control community has seen is in regard to the Graphic Health Warnings (GHW). In 2011, the tobacco industry challenged Nepal in its attempt to implement graphic health warnings, but by 2014, the first GHWs were implemented on 75% of the cigarette pack and then increased to 90% by 2015, the largest in

the world at that time. These successes can be attributed to the capacity and advocacy of the coalition GHAI trained.

Please provide an operating and maintenance plan for the equipment or materials you purchased for this project. This plan should include who will operate and maintain the equipment and how they will be trained.

Describe how community members will maintain the equipment after grant-funded activities conclude. Will replacement parts be available?

If the grant will be used to purchase any equipment, will the equipment be culturally appropriate and conform to the community's technology standards? If yes, please explain. If no, describe how the project team will help community members adopt the technology.

After the project is completed, who will own the items purchased by grant funds? No items may be owned by a Rotary district, club, or member.

No equipment will be purchased.

FUNDING

Have you found a local funding source to sustain project outcomes for the long term? If yes, please describe this funding source.

Will any part of the project generate income for ongoing project funding? If yes, please explain.

Is your economic and community development activity a microcredit project? If yes, upload your microcredit supplement file.

The coalition or federation of trained advocates who come together to reduce and try to put an end to violence against women in Nepal will be comprised of 5-10 key women's rights organizations leading the way, with their involvement carefully orchestrated for skills and. The federation will be a fully formed entity with independent funding and investment. Every Woman Treaty will help them seek resources and funding on an ongoing basis.