**ANNEX 6**

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|  | SUN Movement  Multi-Partner Trust Fund | UN Logo |

**PROGRAMME1 QUARTERLY PROGRESS UPDATE – YEAR 2015**

**Reporting period: July, August, September 2015**

***Reported submitted as of 1 July to 30 September 2015***

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| **Participating UN Organization:** | WFP | | | | |
| **Implementing Partner(s):** | Save the Children International | | | | |
| **Programme Number:** | SUN Window 2007 | | | | |
| **Programme Title:** | Engaging civil society organizations in advocating and sustaining political will for government action for scaling up nutrition | | | | |
| **Total Approved Programme Budget:** | USD $400,000.00 | | | | |
| **Location:** | Nepal | | | | |
| **MC Approval Date:** | 28/08/2012 | | | | |
| **Programme Duration:** | 32 months | **Starting Date:** | 1 Aug 2013 | **Completion Date:** | 31 March 2016 |
| **Funds Committed:** | $ 373,676 | | | **Percentage of Approved:** | 87% |
| **Funds Disbursed:** | $ 191,185 | | | **Percentage of Approved:** | 51% |
| **Expected Programme Duration:** | **32 months** | **Forecast Final Date:** | **31 March 2016** | **Delay (Months):** |  |

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| **Outcomes:** | **Achievements/Results:** | **Percentage of planned:** |
| **Outcome 1: To establish a strong, sustainable and inclusive civil society alliance on nutrition from all sectors** | **Detail matrix of CSOs contributing on nutrition**  Member’s profile was developed with details of civil society alliance member organizations from the central and district levels. Civil society alliance has a **growing multi-sectoral membership** which is rolling out to sub-national levels with establishment of **district chapters** - 5 (4 of which priority districts for the MSNP). Academia and media are also the part of alliance in central and district chapters besides the organizations working in nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive areas which helps to make the alliance more strong and effective on advocacy.    Till date, there are over 128 member CSOs including academic institutions and media both at central and district levels among which 45 are at national & 83 from 5 district chapters. About 2/3 members of CSANN are from district chapters which also include representatives from community based organizations. Among the total members, about 90% are NGOs and 10% are INGOs. The  secretariat running up and hosted at national NGO.    ***Please refer annex 1 for the detail of members’ organizations***. .  **Consultation meeting with CSOs**  The civil society alliance organized a one day consultation meeting with member organizations on 10 September, 2015. In total 44 people participated in the program. The specific objectives of the program were:   * Updating of CSANN activities/achievements & sharing of the challenges * Resource exploration and sharing concept note of South Asia Regional Conference among SUN countries * Detail planning and distribution of roles and responsibilities for event management * Update sharing: Budget Analysis, Public hearing, Training on nutrition and Policy brief of Nutrition based on MSNP * Update sharing of Generation Nutrition Campaign   The major outcome of the meeting was the formation of working committee for regional conference. Likewise updates of budget analysis, policy brief development and public hearing activities was shared to get input from alliance member organizations.  ***Please refer annex 2, 3 & 4 for the event report, agenda and final concept note of regional conference developed after the meeting***.  **CSANN Executive Committee Meeting**  Throughout the period, a total of seven executive committee meetings were held. Before every meeting invitation and the agenda were circulated to the committee members by the secretariat. The meetings were chaired by alliance chairperson and majority of executive committee members participated in the meetings. The major agenda of discussion were preliminary planning of advocacy work on baby friendly hospital initiatives, finalization of advocacy materials and publications, media mobilization at district, conceptualize ombudsperson model, planning to organize policy advocacy training at national level and regional conference, plan for budget analysis and development of policy brief and to organize public hearing at the district. Along with executive committee, experts were invited for discussion and to get their support to carry out the task as mentioned in CSANN advocacy and communication strategy document.  **Sharing platform created**  The website of civil society alliance has been linked with National Nutrition Portal where publications and materials were uploaded for the wider sharing. National nutrition portal has been viewed by 14860 viewers by 14 October 2015  **Recognition at national and international platform**  CSA Nepal has been globally nominated as a member of SUN CSN Steering Group and task force member. Similarly, the alliance is actively engaging on advocacy and campaigning for the effectiveness of multi stakeholders’ effort to end the malnutrition as mentioned in MSNP. The alliance is engaging on advocacy and campaigning for the effectiveness of multi stakeholders’ effort to end the malnutrition as mentioned in MSNP. NPC has formed High Level Coordination Committee under NPC and working committees for MSNP and alliance is invited as the part of team. | **Completed/**  **On-going** |
| **Outcome 2: Strengthen the capacity of the civil society to influence policy design, implementation and monitoring and to build relations with government and the donor community** | **Capacity Assessment of CSOs**  CSANN assessed the capacity of CSOs operating both at national and district levels on **Policy Advocacy, Budget Analysis and Monitoring and Evaluation**. The capacity development activities were carried out based on the findings from the need assessment. In total 130 CSOs were engaged in the process.  **Capacity Building activities for CSOs**  Orientation on Multi Sector Nutrition Plan (MSNP) and scaling up nutrition (SUN) movement and training on nutrition advocacy and monitoring and evaluation were organized for civil society organizations. The training was also focused to identify the nutrition related issues.    ***Photographs of training organized at Kapilvastu district***  C:\Users\NPHF\Desktop\MSNP Reports\11698525_1725082777723173_5211555656933288156_n.jpg  ***Please refer to annex 5 for detail training report with nutrition issues identified and commitment made by the participants***  CSANN also organized a one day workshop which helped to build the technical capacity of CSOs with practical exercise on budget analysis with focus on Multi Sector Nutrition Plan. The past and current trend of the nutrition within the national budget and the composition of the nutrition budget was observed and analyzed. It was facilitated by “***Senior Health economist - Ph.D. Devi Prasai***”.  ***Please refer annex 6 for the agenda of the workshop.*** | **Completed** |
| **Outcome 3: To mobilize CSOS to advocate for and report on the response to malnutrition in Nepal, including develop proposals and recommendations to improve the response** | **Advocacy on BFHI through Civil Society Alliance for Nutrition, Nepal (CSANN)**  CSANN initiated campaigning at hospitals to advocate Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) components and bring a discussion for creating favorable environment among hospital staff. The program was conducted on 7 and 27 August, 2015 at Kanti Children Hospital and Prasutigriha Maternity Hospital respectively. Nutrition experts, Senior/Chief Consultant Pediatricians and Nursing chief from Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) facilitated the sessions. The event further helped to explore situation of breastfeeding in maternity hospitals with interaction and way forward to certify the hospitals as baby friendly hospitals. Major discussion points:   * The breast feeding policy must be made with the provision of paid maternity for 6 months. * Breastfeeding corner should be made in the workplace focusing the lactating working mothers. * Reassessment of the hospitals certified as BFHI many years back were not fulfilling all the 10 steps of BFHI activities. The components of Baby Friendly Hospital initiatives should be assessed in children and maternity hospitals and further action plan should be developed to certify them as Baby friendly hospital. * The government should invest on certifying the hospital as baby friendly hospitals. * There should be adequate government sanctioned post for nursing staffs in maternity hospitals. * Formal and informal working mothers should have adequate space, benefits and maternity leave for exclusive breastfeeding.   Ms. Geeta Gurung (MoHP) emphasized that “Today’s investment will show the result on future with healthy and productive citizens in past “ therefore there is urgent need to draft act on breastfeeding and MoHP together with civil society alliance should advocate on the issue and bring the draft document for approval.  The maternity hospitals should adopt the components of baby friendly hospital initiatives and there should be baby friendly hospitals. Together we should advocate the government for investment on implementation of BFHI components to have healthy and productive generation in the country”. – Prof. Dr. Uma Koirala, CSANN  ***Please refer annex 7 & 8 for the detail event report and agenda.***  **Media Coverage / (advocacy event broadcast through national television channel**  The campaign on BFHI was further strengthened boost with the involvement of media and journalists’ which helped to highlight the issue on electronic media. The events were broadcasted through national television – NEWS 24.  Please find the YouTube link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FW8s0CROc3I>;  <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HqSgAO6umr0>  **Press release:** A press release was done to highlight the urgent need of certifying the hospital as baby friendly hospital with the implementation of 10 components of BFHI. It helped to explore the hospital situation and advocate for the initiation and investment to certify the hospitals as baby friendly hospitals.  ***Please refer annex 9 for press release document***  **Collection and dissemination of cases and article on MNSP through mobilization of journalists from the district**  CSANN is established with the main aim of advocating and campaigning in Scaling up nutrition (SUN). Cases/ articles are the best means to showcase and disseminate the information reagarding the status and progress for wider advocacy and campaigning on Multi Sector Nutrition Plan (MSNP). This was carried out byCSANN engaged journalist/media people from the local level in coordination with the district chapter. In total 11 journalists were mobilized to collect cases on nutrition issues of the district/community, interview with nutrition advocates and prepare article with investigation from the media perspective on implementation of the MSNP from the MSNP implementing districts/community (Achham, Bajura, Kapilvastu and Jumla). Further they published the cases and articles on local newspaper which helped on advocating the nutrition at local level.  The major topics/issued included on cases and articles are listed below:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **District** | **Name of Journalist** | **Issues/Topics** | | Bajura | Basanta Biswakarma | “Community awareness level on nutrition” | |  | Lal Bahadur Shahi | Use of un-iodized salt in the villages of Bajura | |  | Anil Shahi | The agriculture production increased at HH level which helps to increase the income level” | |  | Laxmi Raj Padhyay | Change brought by nutrition program; “Vegetable cultivation changed the life” | |  | Ramit BK | “We used to eat soil, now learnt to consume green leafy vegetables” | | Achham | Naresh Kumar Shahi | Implementation status of Multi Sector Nutrition Plan and its impact at local level | |  | Lalit Kumar KC | Relation between nutrition and pregnancy status | |  | Tek Raj Bhandari | Parents/Guardians being aware about regular growth monitoring | | Kapilvastu | Gopal Bhandari | MSNP implementation status |   ***Please refer annex 10 for the publications***  **Budget Analysis**  Nutrition Budget Analysis based on multi sector nutrition plan was carried out on technical support of “Senior Health economist - Ph.D. Devi Prasai. The objectives of the budget analysis are: to assess the allocations to nutrition "specific", "sensitive" and "governance" by source, level, types and expenditure against the allocations; to assess funding gap in nutrition by nutrition specific, sensitive and governance; to assess the priority given to nutrition related programmes/project over the analysis period; and recommend for the policy, strategic and budgetary changes to increase the nutrition budget.  The team adapted the methodology of SUN by accounting the actual weightage wherever possible, objective/blocks based exact budget of nutrition; and team rating where the inputs are shared. The alliance has plan to publish 2 pagers policy brief with major finding and recommendation which will be shared to different stakeholders.  **Major findings**: The analysis showed that nutrition budget as a percent of GDP (in basic price) has considerably increased from 0.25% in 2013 to o.40% in 2015/16. The nutrition budget (in current price) as a percent of total government budget has also increased from 0.89 % in 2013/14 to 1.12% in 2015/16. The nutritional budget has increased disproportionately; it is annually increased by 49.4% compared to 29% of the total government budget and 9.64 % of the GDP in basic price between 2013/14 to 2015/16. The SUN costing showed that at least 1% of the GDP requires to nutrition. The existing budget should be more than doubled to reach at the required level.  **Figure1. Nutrition budget as a percent of GDP.**  Figure 2 shows that allocation to "nutrition specific" is grossly inadequate to scaling up the existing interventions and piloting a few. The estimated funding gap for governance is USD 4 million in 2015/16.The existing level of budget should be doubled to fill the funding gap.  **Figure 2. Funding gap in USD million in 2015/16**  Figure 3 shows the SUN costed plan of MSNP stating that 40% of the total fund required is allocated for specific, 50% to sensitive, and 10% to governance however only 10 percent is allocated to specific, and 10% to governance; thus clearly showing that more fund should be allocated to specific and governance related interventions.  **Figure 3. Share of "specific" sensitive and governance**.  ***Please refer annex 11 for detail report with finding and recommendations***  **Public hearing on implementation of Multi Sector Nutrition Plan**  In order to ensure accountability among line agencies responsible for implementation of the MSNP, CSO alliance with other relevant stakeholders’ conducted public hearing program. Such programs have been completed at central (Kathmandu), districts (Achham, Bajura, Kapilvastu and Jumla) and VDC level (Jumla).  The public hearings had two groups of participants: the audience and the panelists. The audience are the service seekers and clients of the government and private sectors, representatives from each MSNP piloting VDCs, social leaders, CSANN members, nutrition/medical college students and social actors and media people of the district. The panelists are local development officers (LDO) and Nutrition Focal Persons of GoN stakeholders (Agriculture, WASH, Education, Health and Local Governance) including District Nutrition and Food Security Committee (DNFSS) at district and MSNP focal person of different ministries involved on MSNP implementation, academia and representatives of the National Planning Commission (NPC).  **Results:** The facilitator facilitates the process where the audience is oriented on the objectives, and line ministries are provide an update on the financial and programmatic issues of the district. There is an open discussion where the audience is able to question. The end result is getting signed commitment from each line agency which is published by the local media. The district chapter of the CSO alliance is responsible for following up on the commitments. The national CSO alliance representatives that participate in the public hearing report these issues to the National Planning Commission that is responsible to implement the MSNP. Please find the below table with major issues identified from the district on MSNP implementation and commitment made by the implementing agencies   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **District: Bajura, Date: 17 Sept 2015 Audience participants: 85** | | | | | Major issues | Commitments from, government | |  | | * The main activities of MSNP and budget spending pattern in allocated heading * Effectiveness of MSNP implementation with already overloaded task of Government stakeholders * Program distribution in wards and ethnicities of model VDCs * Duplication of activities in between the stakeholders and private sectors and proper coordination with stakeholders * Effective monitoring and review timely * Change achieved on existing behavior of community people is not found effective * The circulation of information MSNP implementation, | * Committed to maintain close coordination among government to effectively implement the planned activities * Committed to collaborate with all stakeholders to reach the child and back warded societies * It is a positive part of all stakeholders that conducted production promotion, awareness raising activities but we should focus result orientated and behavior changed activities on nutritious food (tasted and nutritional) in future. The planning should be done in close coordination of stakeholders. * Enhanced the relationship with non-governmental organizations to implement government policy and program, monitoring and data management with transparency * Suggested to put hoarding boards and mobilize media effectively. | |  | | **District: Achham Date: 22 Sept 2015 Audience participants: 75** | | | | | Major issues | | Commitments from, government |  | | * The condition of mal-nourished children and hygiene and sanitation status in MSNP implementing VDCs? * Criteria of VDC selection, demand based or randomly? * Implementation of home garden program in agriculture. * Investment in communication sector through MSNP * Nutrition in education curriculum of school level * Activities plan to raise awareness against **Chhaupadi** * The program implementation status for nutrition, family planning and HIV affected * Service provided by DLSO * Government subsidy for animal purchase while 50% provided instead of 100% available * MSNP is not design for rural village, it is urban program. What effects did show the youth target programme? * It is changed in VDC sanitation after declare ODF but poor in district head quarter * suggested to plan demand based program * No coordination roles between stakeholders for program implementation * Not effective roles of district nutrition and food security coordination committee (DNFSCC) in district | | * Do effective partnership among all stakeholders to have effective communication and coordination to reach women, child and nutrition back warded societies * Timely approval of plan and budget from local level to center and plan the community prioritized activities |  | | **District: Jumla Date: 6 Oct 2015** | | | | | * Implementation of home garden * Awareness raising to women groups formed by WCDO * The concept of DDC and activities done through DDC | |  |  |   **Publication of advocacy materials**  During the period, we have published notebook with nutrition messages, food pyramid *with Department of Food Technology and Quality Control (DFTQC),* news bulletin with messages from honorable constitution assembly members and reprinted the advocacy and communication strategy. We have also printed cap as an advocacy material for the SUN movement.  C:\Users\Deependra Thapa\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.Word\FullSizeRender (1).jpg  ***Please refer annex 12, 13, 14 & 15 for news bulletin, notebook, strategy document and food pyramid.***  **Monitoring and review of MSNP status**  The civil society alliance acts as watchdog agency to monitor and review the nutrition programs to assess the performance and review the activities in reference to the plan with the effectiveness such as MSNP. The alliance initiated monitoring and review event with the involvement of concerned government authorities in tracking the program progress to ensure effective and efficient use of resources in relation to the program impact. Likewise it is a kind of practice of participatory approach. Monitoring through workshops, field visits and meetings will facilitate in gathering first-hand information on MSNP progress in the selected district, including documentation of the learning.  **Ombudsperson model conceptualization**  The role of the civil society has been felt to advocate for the good governance within the system and implement the coasted plan effectively. Therefore civil society alliance, Nepal on technical support of expert consultant initiated to conceptualize the ombudsperson model organizing consultative meetings with different relevant stakeholders at national level. Design and testing the ombudsperson model in one of the districts could be one crucial issue on this. The model is aimed at removing challenges for effective implementing the nutrition policy across the country which not only ensures that the grievances and complaints of the beneficiaries are heard but also provides opportunities to the government and other service providers for a course correction if anything goes wrong. Providing ombudsperson services is imperative for the following reasons:   * Providing both sides (government and beneficiaries) to a full and fair opportunity to be heard * Ensuring an opportunity to fully respond to the case made by the "other side" * Providing reasonable notice of any investigation or hearing into the controversy and allegations and allowing to take corrective actions * Allowing all to track and monitor the progress in implementation of nutrition plans including budgetary issues for transparency and accountability   The national consultant is supposed to support alliance members to conceptualize the model which will be further finalized after review and input from the international consultant. | **on-going/completed** |
| **Civil Society alliance representation in different forum** | 1. **"Advocacy Workshop with Honorable Members of the Legislature Parliament”:** The Chairperson Secretary and Network Support Officer of civil society alliance participated in the workshop organized by NPC/NNFSS on 6 July, 2015. The half day workshop was attended by the Hon’ble members of the legislature parliament, members of the ‘Women, Children, Senior Citizens and Social Welfare Committee’, the High Level Nutrition and Food Security Steering Committee (HLNFSSC), senior government officials and members from the development partners and the media. The workshop played a crucial role in bringing together policy makers and stakeholders to share experience and identify steps for future engagement of parliamentarians. 2. **SUN Tele conference meeting:** This is a regular activity of the SUN Secretariat. The Tele conference is held every three months under the facilitation of SUN Coordinator of Secretariat. The member of SUN countries participate in the conference and update the nutrition related activities of respective countries. In Nepal, it is coordinated by National Planning Commission, National Nutrition and Food Security Secretariat (NNFSS); where ministries, donor agencies, academia and civil society represent and update about the activities. Mr. Devendra Raj Singh from BHORE represented in the meeting in this quarter. 3. **Representation of Civil Society in Multi Sectors Committees:** The board members of civil society alliance participated and shared the alliance activities in the "**Advocacy and Communication Working Group Meeting"** and **Multi Sector Capacity Development Working Group Meeting** organized by NPC/NNFSS on 11and 14 August, 2015 respectively. 4. **Global level meeting:** The civil society alliance nominated and participated in Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement executive committee held on September 22, 2015 in New York. 5. **Alliance recognized in national forum**: The alliance is widely accepted as an important leading partner of advocacy and campaigning component and involved as leading advocacy partner of livelihood project implementing through HELVETAS. |  |
| **Commitment/ Messages** | **Message from Honorable Constitution Assembly members**    **Message from journalist and government**  CSOs network should work actively to monitor nutritional related activities from government and non-government institutions and suggests them to improve quality of program and reach the unreached community in order to see significant improvement in nutritional status of district.  - Mr. Bishnu Prasad Poudel, Nutrition Focal Person, DHO, Kapilvastu**:** |  |

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| **Qualitative achievements against outcomes and results** |
| This report presents the overall achievement made between the period of 1July and 30 September 2015. The major highlights of the period was preparation of members profile , development of policy brief on MSNP, organization of budget analysis workshop on MSNP, conduction of public hearing in MSNP districts and mobilization of local media/journalist to collect case stories and raise district specific nutrition issues. Furthermore, the alliance initiated to design a conceptual framework on “***Ombudsperson Model***” and conduct monitoring and review of MSNP status in district for which expert team has been hired to get the technical support. Likewise, advocacy campaign was started on baby friendly hospital initiatives in the hospitals of Kathmandu valley. The alliance published first edition of news bulletin and different campaign materials in this period.  The active engagement of civil society alliance in multi-stakeholder efforts and alliance is well recognized at the high level coordination committee and working committees of NPC formed for MSNP. The website of civil society alliance has been linked with National Nutrition Portal where publications and materials were uploaded for the wider sharing. The alliance has been the leading partner for advocacy and campaign of agriculture related project being implemened through HELVETAS. The chair represented civil society alliance in global platform by participating in executive committee meeting held on September at New York.  During the period, two days' Nutrition Advocacy Training was completed with the active participation of 35 participants including government and media. The nutritional status and existing problems in the Kapilvastu district were discussed in detail and civil society, CSOs and government agencies are committed to tackle and mitigate these issues. Most of the participants had learning experience and gave positive response in favor of the outcomes of the training program. The nutrition related issues were identified from group discussion of all the participants. Likewise, a lobby document was prepared with commitment to embrace multi sectoral approach in improving nutritional status.  CSANN celebrated breastfeeding week by conducting interaction program on "Breastfeeding policy" and “Baby Friendly Hospital Initiatives" with hospital staffs. The main objective of the event was to advocate hospital staffs on baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) components and bring a discussion for creating favorable environment to protect, promote and sustain breastfeeding. The event advocates discouraging the use of baby formula at hospitals  Public hearing was done in Bajura, Achham and Jumla district with well representation of government stakeholders which helped to know the issues hindering on effective implementation of MSNP and to get the commitment of service providers in presence of service seekers. It provided an opportunity for creating open dialogue between GoN stakeholders and civil society representatives, empowered public with the information and established a response mechanism to improve and overcome the gaps. It helped to identify gaps and barriers of MSNP intervention.  A one day nutrition budget analysis was organized in which CSOs conducted practical exercise to know the trend of government budget allocated/ and expended on nutrition, identified the gaps and draw the recommendations. The analysis was focussed on trend and distribution of nutrition budget by specific, sensitive, and governance which will be used to advocate the policy makers in improving allocative efficiency and effectiveness of nutrition related projects.  Case studies and articles were collected and published with mobilization of local journalist to show the real nutrition and MSNP implementation status in MSNP piloting districts. The advocacy materials such as food pyramid, caps, news bulletin, and notebook with nutrition messages were also published with reprinting of alliance advocacy and communication strategy.  Expert team has been hired and consultation meeting were started to conceptualize ombudsperson model and for monitoring and review of MSNP status with participatory field visit to respective district. Benefits of practicing ombudsperson model include improved organizational performance, correction of systemic problems, addressing public grievances and improved employee morale. Implementing agencies and service providers can identify weaknesses and gaps of the program and can correct the course. The findings of monitoring and review will be shared with practical recommendations at the national level.  During the period, alliance developed a concept note to organize first SUN Asia Regional Conference on Nutrition (ARCON) in Kathmandu on February 2016. The major objective of the conference is to share country experiences, progress and achievements in strengthening country capacity to deliver nutrition program. As per plan, SUN CSO and Government representatives of the SUN movement Asian countries; Nepal, Vietnam, Srilanka, Bangladesh, India, Indonsia, Laos, Pakistan and Myanmar will participate in the conference. A consultative meeting was organized among CSOs and working committee has been formed to further plan the event with exploring the resources for the event.  The plan for the next quarter is to develop manual and organize a central level Nutrition advocacy training for CSOs based on MSNP, carry out participatory field study on implementation status of MSNP in districts, prepare and publish policy brief and engage media/journalist at national level to write media investigative articles on sectoral implementation status in line with MSNP, organize review and reflection among CSANN members and design finalization of ombudsperson model ready to test in one of the district.  **Challenges**   * Regular strike and country political situation affected on the planned activities to be implemented in this period. We have shifted the activities in 4th quarter and now it is in track as per plan. * Delay to initiate some of innovative activity such as “Ombudsperson Model” because of difficulties on getting experts to provide technical support to civil society alliance to implement the activity.   **Lessons learnt**   * The policy brief is the best tool and means for advocacy and lobby at different level which includes evidences. * Local media mobilization is the best way to raise the issue at local level which draws the attention of centre level policy makers. |

***Note: The annexes of the report are attached with this document.***