

Enabling Social Protection Civil Society Network Advocacy Strategy (2019-2021)

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Acronym and Abbreviations

\$	Dollar
%	Percentage
CCWB	Central Child Welfare Board
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CDP	Child Development Programme
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSSP	Child Sensitive Social Protection
DAO	District Administration Office
DoL	Department of Labour
FDI	Federal Department of Investigation
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
GNI	Gross National Income
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
KSK	Karmachari Sanachaya Kosh
MoAD	Ministry of Agricultural Development
MoALD	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
MoD	Ministry of Defense
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoLJPA	Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs
MoWCSC	Ministry of Women Children and Senior Citizens
NPC	National Planning Commission
NWC	National Women Commission
NYC	Nepal Youth Council
MoFAGA	Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration
MoFE	Ministry of Forests and Environment
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MoICT	Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
MoLESS	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
ODA	Official Development Association
OPMCM	Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
PWD	Person with Disability
Rs.	Rupee
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SPCSN	Social Protection Civil Society Network
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
US	United States

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Chapter I: Introduction

Vulnerabilities in Nepal

Nepal is able to drop poverty rates from 42 percent (1995–1996) to 25 percent (2010–2011) (CBS, 2011; World Bank, 2013a). Some evidences suggest that the number of people related to near-poor category are living on less than US\$ 2 per day. Significantly, at 56 percent of the total population, thus indicating the vulnerability of a large percentage of the population to income-related shocks (World Bank, 2013). Beyond the reasons for income-related shocks are primarily acute inequities in land and resources (Koehler, 2011; OPHI, 2013; World Bank, 2016), labour market inequities (ILO, 2004; Sijapati, 2014; World Bank, 2011c), limited access to infrastructure (Muzzini & Aparicio, 2013; World Bank, 2016), and population growth and dependency structure (Bhandari & Ghimire, 2013; Uematsu, Shidiq, & Tiwari, 2016). As an impacts that are far-reaching as well as unequally distributed across different income groups. For instance, owing to income pressures, a large proportion of the Nepali population has been facing massive food insecurity time and again—the food price crisis of 2008 led to an estimated 6.5 to 10.5 million people, or as many as 30 percent of Nepal's population, living in hunger, an increase of at least 2 million compared to 2005 figures (FAO, 2010; Koehler, 2011; UNICEF, 2009).

The structural and functional debate on caste, ethnicity, gender and geography lead to another major form of vulnerability. These vectors of group-based inequalities, generally termed 'horizontal inequalities', have very strong bearings on the spatial distribution of poverty (ADB, 2010; Bennett, Sijapati, & Thapa, 2013; World Bank & DFID, 2006). As explained by Kabeer (2009), deep-seated 'ideologies of difference and inferiority' that manifest themselves in hierarchical relations of caste, gender, language, religion and ethnicity are some of the factors that explain the intractability of poverty and social exclusion in Nepal as well as other parts of South Asia. Specifically, in Nepal, people from indigenous communities, Dalits and minority religious groups tend to be over-represented amongst the chronically poor. Additionally, they tend to have higher mortality rates, suffer poorer health, are more vulnerable to food insecurity, and have limited educational and economic opportunities, which are further exacerbated by limited access to and ownership of productive assets, poorer mobility and lower social status (ADB, 2010; DFID, 2013; Shively, Gars, & Sununtnasuk, 2011; Upreti, KC, Mallett, Babajanian, Pyakuryal et al., 2012).

Similarly, 'patriarchal risks' often rooted in the prevalence of extreme forms of gender-based discrimination, the structurally inferior role ascribed to women and girls, restrictions on women's economic activities, and the reliance on the male breadwinner increase the vulnerability of women who do not have male support (Koehler, 2011). As Kabeer (2009) further adds, "While gender inequalities are not confined to any particular class, they interact with other socio-economic inequalities to place women from poor and marginalised groups, particularly those who are older, widowed or disabled, at a greater disadvantage than the rest of the population." But, social exclusion is not only identity based—the Karnali region, one of the most remote and less developed regions of the country, has particularly high levels of deprivation, with geography being a major factor explaining their exclusion (Bennett et al., 2013; Gurung & Kollmair, 2005; World Bank & DFID, 2006).

Another form of vulnerability expels is the life-cycle vulnerabilities that affect people's lives in Nepal. In total of around 3 billion population, Nepal has been undergoing a demographic transition—decrease of mortality rate, air population, extreme use of fertilizers tend to increase pressure on social protection. Likewise, the fact that the demographic shift underway in Nepal is relatively recent also means that the population of the country is young. These twin pressures—the growing size of the elderly population and the relatively large proportion of children and youth—present considerable challenges in provisioning social protection for the elderly and children, both of whom are at risk (Shrestha, 2012 and Adhikari, 2013, for a background on a variety of problems experienced by the elderly in Nepal). According to Global Hunger Index, Nepal ranks 72 out of 119 countries (Global Hunger Index, 2018) and Global Age watch Nepal ranks 70 out of 91 countries in terms of quality of life and well-being of older people (HelpAge International, 2015).

Similarly, Nepal has evidenced political transition that continued to political violence and an unsettled constitutional and political environment. As described by Sharma and Donini (2012), Nepal is on the 'cusp of a major transformation' whereby the old feudal and caste structures are collapsing and a new social order is emerging (see also World Bank, 2011b). As a result, even though the decade-long civil war, which costs 15,000 lives, formally ended in 2006, violence remains prevalent in many parts of the country. To extend people confidence and feel the freedom and rejoice democracy, safe landing of war victims are required. The evidences

showcased by national media often claim that the rise of corruption related cases (60%) registered by CIAA in high court¹.

Similarly, the country policy to engage youths in self-employment programme is not overwhelming due to the long hassles and procedural processes. Youth's interest as a migrant workers has contributed in decrease of 14 percent of land cultivation. As a result 27.4% poverty headcount ratio of rural population where 82.83% of women are employed which suggest for more vulnerable women in these sectors. 11.4% youths are still unemployed (Financial Survey 2076, MoF). This percentage might increase as the Nepalis heading towards Malaysia and other Sub-Arabian countries face severe circumstances that lead to cut off foreign employees. Now, around 5 million Nepalis were employed in Malaysia itself but now the country has stopped receiving foreign migrant workers. Out of 29.3 million population, 26.2 Economic Vulnerability Index Score has been achieved by Nepal. (Source: UNCTAD, based on CDP data). The decrease of **39%** of foreign employment, 21% of remittance has been induced. (MoF, Budget Forecast 2019/20). This indicates 29% is significantly contributed to raise household income and reducing poverty in the country. Below mentioned is the economic indicator prepared by World Bank, World Bank Indicators, July 2016.

Sources	In US Dollars or %
Remittances	\$5.9 billion
Exports of goods and services	\$2.4 billion
ODA	\$0.8 billion
FDI	\$0.03 billion
Remittances/ GNI	29%
Exports/ GNI	12%
ODA/GNI	4%
FDI/GNI	<1%

The decline in oil prices has led to cuts in construction projects in oil-exporting host countries. In Saudi Arabia, some 67,000 Nepalis migrant workers were reportedly stranded without work. (Source: www.asia.nikkei.com) A key destination for Nepalis migrant workers in Qatar is facing political and economic sanctions that will also affect the local labour market. Prior destination countries of newly recruited Nepalis migrant workers have started decreasing.

Meanwhile, it is a time to reflect past two and half year efforts of local authorities and formulate new fiscal year budget for running year. Social protection is a system to protect the most

¹ <http://www.kantipur.tv.com/news/2019-06-25/20190625094210.html>

vulnerable group of society that enhances resilience for better lives. Such budgets need to be included to reduce vulnerabilities. Similarly, it is citizens' needs and rights to demand the local authorities and help promote duty bearers more accountable and transparency into their actions while promoting social protection schemes. Considering to national news coverage, misuse and corruption in local units are being highlighted. Again, it is also the question of real time monitoring and lack of integrated information system that is better for people's end. An entire vulnerable groups have less or no information where to demand their rights. Marginalized population are left behind due to chronic poverty, education and many other factors which contribute the state of vulnerability. It is also reported that misuse, duplication and lack of cooperation between federal-province-local authorities create **state of confusion**. The local governments still lack clear policies/ regulations aligning with national policy and international commitments to effectively implement in their constituencies. Civil societies are main pillars of the state to advocate, watch dog and pressurize to make local authorities aware and accountable towards such provisions. Undoubtedly, civil societies have contributed in public policy making processes to ensure international best practices and national policy framework. Due to segregated social protection provisions and lack of proper dissemination, marginalized population still cannot access such provisions. As a demand, many local units request for capacity building on social protection to fine-tune with local context.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) 1948, Universal Access to Health Coverage (UHC), Convention on the rights of the Child, Paris Agreement 2015 (UNFCCC) ILO 2012 and 2016, BUSAN partnership for effective development cooperation have set of commitment toward decreasing vulnerability and poverty through citizen awareness. Developing country like Nepal that has many social problems have quite limited social protection schemes in proportion to those social problems and extent of the prevalence of vulnerabilities.

The Constitution of Nepal 2072 guarantees social protection and social security schemes as a fundamental human rights. In Section 42, social justice has been defined as a right of citizens. As women rights, section 38 deals with 10 provisions whereas section 40 with 7 provisions for Dalits. As a Senior Citizen Right Section 41 has been mentioned. Similarly, in section 43, social security rights have been provisioned with subtitle for the most vulnerable, pro-poor, single women, People with Disability (PWD), children etc. The government of Nepal has allocated Rs. 2,000 a month including health assistance for senior citizens over 70 years. Additionally, the federal government has added Rs. 1,000 for senior citizens, extinct, PWD and other group

including single women in recent fiscal year budget.² Around 40 billion of budget is being planned by MoF as a social protection schemes.

2. Status of Social Protection Schemes and governance in Nepal

In 1995, a universal social pension system was introduced in Nepal. The target people were the senior citizens above 75 years, single women (widows) above 60 years and people with disability. The Ninth Development Plan (1997 - 2002) had further policy focus on the deprived population; it aimed to uplift the Dalits and certain ethnic groups (ILO, 2012). This can be considered as the first developmental programmatic response on social protection. After the 2006 political change, social protection schemes can be viewed as more comprehensive tools. They are being delivered in the forms of cash, kind and food transfers as well as insurance, subsidies and public work programs (ILO, 2012). Along with government efforts, there are ongoing NGO/INGO/Civil society initiatives that cover income generation, education and health related programmes (ILO, 2012).

The Government of Nepal has expressed its constitutional commitment on promoting Social protection Schemes in Nepal as fundamental rights of the citizens. The Constitution of Nepal has provisioned under article 18 for ensuring right to equality the state has special power to provision reservation and special assistance to the women and children and other vulnerable and excluded communities. The

Act relating to children 2018 (Act no.13 of 2075 BS)

Some of the social protection provisions as mentioned in the law

Article 7: Right to Protection:

(4) Children with disabilities, affected by conflict, displaced, at risk or living in street shall be entitled to special protection stipulated by the State for their assured future.

(10) The Government of Nepal, state governments and the local levels may take necessary measures and formulate and enforce guidelines for children's protection.

Article 12: Special Rights of Children with Disabilities:

(1) Provision of special protection shall be made as prescribed for children with disabilities.

Article 13: Right to nutrition and health

(3) Every child shall have the right to receive basic health care free of cost.

constitution has provisioned right to social protection as fundamental rights of children in Article 39. In addition to that right to education, food, employment and primary health have been

² <https://nagariknews.nagariknetwork.com/news/78042/>

provisioned as fundamental right of people and citizen. Nepal has enacted few domestic laws that directly and indirectly respond to the social protection system. The Social Protection Arrangement Act (2075) is the specific act that deals with social protection arrangement and system. The Children Act (2075), Free and Compulsory Education Act (2075), Rights of Victim of Crimes Act (2075) and Free Basic Health Care Act (2075) are additional act that supports and promotes the idea of child sensitive social protection schemes.

The Social Security Act (2074) is contributory social security program act that is responding to the employed person and their families.

Nepal has adopted three-tier governance system with federal state structure. In current governance structure, federal government is mainly responsible for setting standards and making decisions on eligibility and details of social protection schemes, state government also can extend coverage of social protection schemes or add up social protection programs but not duplicating with the federal schemes. Local Government can also form some funds and develop programs to provide social assistance to the victim and vulnerable population ensuring the duplication to Federal and State Government scheme have been avoided.

Nepal has promulgated plenty of policies regarding social protection schemes. In fiscal year 2061/62, total of 0.5% budget was allocated in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as a social protection schemes which had increased by 3.6% in fiscal year 2073/74. During one decade of time approximately 7 times of budget has been increased. Subsequently, Local-Self-Governance Act 2055 and Social Security Programme (Regulatory Framework) 2072 was developed. Labour Act 2016 and regulations 2017, Civil Service Act 2049 and Regulations 2050, Trade Union Act 2049, Social Welfare Act 2049 and 2063 deal with employees' social protection schemes. Some national strategies to reduce chronic poverty and vulnerability has proposed several schemes that include cash transfer, social insurance, seed money, emergency assistance, care services etc. Horizontal budget line up is still missing due to unavailability of operational and regulatory guidelines for 753 local units. There are many holistic acts, regulations and directives promulgated by federal government. Hence, these policies or act related to social protection are guided toward enhancing civic engagement. Governance mechanism on such provisions are mentioned below:-

SN	Type	National Policy/ Act/ Regulations	Subordinate government mechanisms
1	Act	Birth, Death and Other Personal Event (Registration) Act 2033	MoHPA/ DAO
2	Act	Bonus Act 2030	MoLESS

3.	Act	Bonded Labour (Prohibition) Act 2058	MoD, MoLJPA, MoWCSC, MoFAGA, CCWB, NWC, NHRC
4.	Act/ Rules	Local Self-Governance Act, Rules 2055 & 2056	MoFAGA, Municipality and Gaunpalika
5.	Rules	Irrigation Rules, 2056	MoAD
6.	Act	Children's Act 2075	MoWCSC, CCWB
7.	Act	Citizen Investment Trust Act 2047	All Ministries
8.	Act	Civil Service Act 2049	
9.	Regulations	Contribution-based Social Security Regulations, 2075	MoHPA, OPMCM
10.	Rules	Kidney Transplantation-Regulation and Prohibition Rules 2058	
11.	Act	Labor Act, 2074	MoLESS, DoL
12.	Act	Poverty Alleviation Fund Act 2063	
13.	Act	Protection and Welfare of the Disabled Persons Act 2039	MoWCSC, MoHPP
14.	Act	Retirement Fund Act 2042	
15.	Act, Regulation	Scholarships Act 2021 and Regulations (6 th Amendment) 2072	MoE
16.	Act	Secured Transaction Act 2063	
17.	Act	Seeds Act 2045	MoALD
18.	Act	Senior Citizens Act 2063	MoWCSC
19.	Act	Soil and Watershed Conservation Act, 2039	MoALD
20.	Act	Tax Settlement Commission Act 2033	
21.	Act	Technical Education and Vocational Training Council Act, 2045	MoE,
22.	Act	Ownership of Joint Housing Act 2054	
23.	Act	Trade Union Act 2049	
24.	Act	Water Resources Act 2049	MoWSS
25.	Act	Working Journalist Act 2051	MoICT
26.	Act	Work Operation Fund Act 2043	
27.	Regulations	Government of Nepal Work Division Regulations 2074	MoHPA, OPCSM
28.	Policy	Gender Responsive Budget Localization Policy 2074	MoWCSC, MoFAGA
29.	Policy	National Health Policy 2048	MoHP
30.	Act	Narcotic (Drugs) Control Act 2033	MoHP, MoWCSC, CCWB
31.	Act	Citizenship Act 2063	MoHPA, DAO
32.	Strategy	Adolescent Health Strategy	MoHP, MoYS
33.	Act	Public Health Service Act 2075	MoHP
34.	Strategy	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion Strategy 2075	MoWCSC
35.	Plan	National Advocacy Plan on HIV/AIDS 2008-2011	MoHP

36.	Policy	National Nutritional Policy	
37.	Policy	Safe Motherhood and SBA Policy	
38.	Framework	Citizen Relief, Compensation and Financial Support Framework 2073	
39.	Strategy	National Strategy for Reaching the Unreached	
40.	Regulations	Marginalized Citizens Medical Treatment Fund Regulations	MoHP
41.	Act	Consumer Protection Act 2075	
42.	Framework	Community Forestry Development Program Framework 2065	MoFE
43.	Act	Basic And Free Education Act 2075	MoE
44.	Act	Disability Right Act (First Amendment) 2075	MoHP
45.	Act	Iodine Salt (Production and Distribution) Act 2055	MoHP
46.	Act	Settlement Right Act 2075	
47.	Act	Debt and Bail Act 2025	
48.	Act	Medicine Act 2025	MoHP
49.	Act	Employees Provident Fund Act 2073	KSK
50.	Act	Immunization Act 2072	MoHP, MoFAGA, NPC
51.	Act	Land Act (7 th Amendment) 2075	MoLCPA
52.	Act	Pro-Rata Related Act 2063	
53.	Act	Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act 2064	MoWCSC,
54.	Act	Right to Employment 2075	MoLESS, NYC,
55.	Act	Foreign Employment Act 2064	MoLESS, NYC
56.	Act	Social Security Act 2075	MoFAGA
57.	Policy	National Youth Policy 2072	MoE, NPC, NYC
58.	Framework	Convenient Credit and Interest Related One Window Framework 2075	
59.	Policy	National Youth Policy 2072	NYC

Similarly, Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2030 has some sections regarding social protection provisions to achieve these indicators. It also ensures the role of civil society to promote such provisions. On the agenda 2030, article 16 indicates the effective and capable institutions contributing to oversight such provisions.

1. End poverty everywhere
2. End hunger, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Attain healthy lives for all
4. Provide quality education and life-long learning opportunities for all
5. Attain gender equality, empower women and girls everywhere
6. Ensure availability and sustainable use of water and sanitation for all

7. Ensure sustainable energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
10. Reduce inequality within and between countries³
16. Achieve peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice for all, and effective and capable institutions.

3. Advocacy Strategy on Social Protection Civil Society Network

To enhance civil society capacity and promote social protection coverage to reduce vulnerabilities in persons, Save the Children in Nepal has been implementing Child Sensitive Social Protection (CSSP) Project since 2011. Social Protection Civil Society Network (SPCSN) is a part of the project that collaborates with 19 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). Since the past interventions SPCSN has some remarkable achievements through its' collaborative actions and proper advocacy initiatives. With learning from past and to promote strategy in the context of political transition, key advocacy strategy has been developed.

Objectives

- To promote social protection coverage that enhances local authorities to allocate budget in line with international commitments and according to constitutional rights.
- To enhance and engage member organizations for continued efforts to lobby on social protection issues.
- To develop short term and long term advocacy strategies to ensure visibility and sustainability of the network.

Scope and Limitations

In previous learning and experience, the advocacy strategies are promoted with specific focus on cumulative state investment on social protection schemes, promote the access to the individuals, and increase civil society involvement in overseeing resources. However, due to budget and time limitation these strategies are limited in the area of national priority and correspondences.

³ <http://kathmandupost.ekantipur.com/news/2019-06-08/nepal-will-struggle-to-achieve-sdgs-and-universal-health-coverage-without-ensuring-quality-health-care-experts-say.html>

Chapter II: The Advocacy Strategy

Major Advocacy Agenda Issues

The strategy agenda are set up to generate key advocacy issues for strengthening social protection schemes. This includes the issue of effective and efficient processes of integrated data management system, vulnerability mapping, and strengthen state governance system through aligned partnership and consolidated efforts to achieve intended goals.

The identified key advocacy issues are described below:

a. Enhance governance system to adequately manage segregated funds

As realized, there are more than 59 governance system directly or indirectly dealing with social protection schemes. After being established of local units, these federal laws or policies have not been implemented due to lack of coordination, regulatory framework and federal government lacking to segregate or disseminate budget into local units. In fiscal year 2076/77, the federal government has increased Rs. 1,000 budget for old age group and single women. Now old age fund is Rs. 3,000 and single women protection fund is Rs. 2,000 per month. The recent year budget forecast has not considered allocating funds for other vulnerable groups.

b. Weak civil registration and census system:

The coverage of civil registration and vital statistics is still very low. More than half of the population are still not met by the CRVS. Further, Civil registration system of Nepal does not include the status of temporary migrants. The CRVS is the foundation of delivering social protection schemes including maintaining transparency, respecting rights and accountability on handling social protection schemes. Due to weak civil registration and vital statistics, the right holders are deprived of schemes and in some cases repeated beneficiaries have been identified as well as in some cases even the absent population are counted for social protection services.

c. Absence of dedicated fund for children

Another key issues identified are absence of child dedicated fund at local level. There are some funds for children that mainly projects children as victim of crimes, exploitation and abuses. This is useful for identified victim children. But there is no such provision in policies that is for vulnerable and poor children except children with disability and conflict victim children, which are handled by federal government. Save the Children with its past project has found establishing child endowment fund is beneficial for supporting orphan children, children at high

risk and children deprived of basic opportunities. Establishing and operating such fund at local and state government level and if available at federal level too would be highly beneficial for children to prevent further risk.

d. Absence of Vulnerability Mapping System:

During earthquake disaster, the government of Nepal and development partner focused on child vulnerability and targeted interventions to build resilience. As a result the incidences of trafficking, child labour exploitation and early marriages as well as abuse and sexual exploitation have been largely prevented. Nepal remains one of the major disaster prone country. Further child vulnerability exist due to various factor. In such case it is important for local government to develop a system of identifying vulnerable children and mapping of vulnerable child population with identified need and recommended services. There are no such policy guidelines to have such system. The new children act (2075) has provisioned child welfare officer, social worker at local government level. Thus this could be an opportunity take up this agenda with proven experience of earthquake disaster response.

e. Lack of CSOs presence to enhance social protection schemes in the country

As an oversight mechanism, CSOs have made tireless contribution to provide an adequate support to the community. However, it is realized that the country mechanism still lags proper implementation of the funds. Considering to some national news coverage, the right holders are reported to misuse such funds. CSOs presence at this point is seen overshadowed. Prompt action towards dealing with such exempt is needed to maintain transparency and accountability.

Annex I: Key Recommendations

Indeed, Nepal has developed many segregated social protection coverage which includes 59 policies and country mechanisms to provide such provisions to the citizens. But still it lags the country insight to be implemented into local units. After power devolution these coverage are either being implemented or needed proper care to adjust according to federal system. In this regard, key recommendations are suggested to contribute in amicable changes to reduce vulnerabilities.

1. Increase dedicated funds to support the vulnerable groups

Conditional cash transfer (CCT) programmes include conditions for cash assistance that the beneficiary households make agreed investments in areas like education of their children,

health and nutrition, prenatal care for mothers, or delayed marriage of adolescent girls. Innovatively designed CCTs can have a significant impact on reducing poverty and vulnerability. In regard to contribute such vulnerable groups, dedicated funds are required to regularly support them so that they can contribute in achieving SDGs.

2. Integrated data management system to oversight social protection coverage

Segregated social protection coverage is mobilized by federal ministries. On year mark budget the MoF is obliged to segregate the budget. Lack of data management system the duplication and misuse by local authorities are reported. To minimize these actions, the federal government can promote integrated data management system where entire beneficiaries can be maintained. To promote these idea CSOs can lobby with the concerned federal governments to enhance this opportunity.

3. Review and repeal the social protection policies according to local context

Nepal can devise its own pilot programmes to respond to local circumstances. Local units hold sovereignty to exercise and analyse citizens need. Such as the one resulting from out-migration, based on the specific needs of the people and the available resources that reflects the idea of innovation and sustainability. CSOs can play supportive roles to recognise social protection issues and term in use of new technologies for smooth delivery to ensure more efficient outcomes. New telecommunication technologies can facilitate real-time monitoring of programmes for greater control and constant improvement.

4. Empower CBOs and CSOs to enhance their roles

Informative graphics can contribute in orienting CBOs or CSOs about the processes and provisions of social protection coverage. It includes timely suggestions for local governments by these entities which can help establish strong coordination mechanism as well as monitoring units. The members of SPCSN can develop informative contents and disseminate through its partners into local units.

5. Launch provincial level conferences to timely suggest for budget projection

In present local units are busy in allocating budgets in every subject. It is right time to suggest provincial and local government to allocate budget on social protection schemes so that the vulnerable groups are left no behind. This includes individual or formal meetings with local authorities and duty bearers that pose for effective implementation and ensure role of CSOs.

