

## **Activity No. 2.4 Revitalization and renovation of traditional social institutions for local governance**

### **Activity No. 2.4.1 Conduct training on cultural dimensions (of 3-days)**

In total, three training programs on cultural dimensions were conducted at Bensisahar of Lamjung, Dhulikhel of Kavre and Bharatpur of Chitwan with a total of 76 (F 23/M 53) people representing a wide range of traditional institutions for three days in each location in June 26 - 28, 2012, Aug 21 - 23, 2012, May 3 - 5, 2012 respectively.

#### Topics/activities covered

The purpose of the training was to revitalize important traditional institutions to maintain custom and tradition, and harmonize with peace, justice and contemporary development practices. The training programs were organized at three different locations, i.e. Bensisahar of Lamjung for the Gurungs, Dhulikhel of Kavre for the Tamangs and Bharatpur of Chitwan for the Chepangs.

In consultation with the leaders of traditional institutions existing in the project areas, the project developed a border framework of the training, and assigned a team of six resource persons either directly related to or with in depth knowledge of the traditional institutions of their respective communities to develop materials, i.e. contents, manual, handout and reading resources for the training.

A total of 76 (F 23/M 53) leaders representing a wide range of traditional institutions, i.e. Chho-ja-dhin (house of assembly), Ro-dhin (skills transformation or creativity center lead by Rosi-ma or Rosi-ba), Mru-dhin (house of governor) of the Gurungs; Choho (chief councilor), Mulmi (head of village), Angsa (lama or priest), Bonpo (spiritualist), Aataa (elderly member), Taambaa (historian and genealogist) and Gurmi (secretary) of the Tamangs; and Mijar (village head), Pande (the priest) of the Chepangs and social, cultural and religious leaders of the target Gurung, Tamang and Chepang communities participated in the training.

The training program was scheduled for three days in each location starting from 08:30 am to 05:00 pm to complete the agendas of the day. Daily session was divided into four major sessions. Although, it was residential training, and the participants and the resource persons have utilized the leisure time to enhance their knowledge of different significant indigenous cultures, knowledge system, customary practices and institutions.

Key contents of the training included key features of indigenous cultures and traditions, mapping of traditional institutions of target indigenous communities, similarities in indigenous cultures and traditions, types of traditional institutions and their roles in administration and governance, natural resource management, harmony, peace, justice of the community, existing customary practices and their relevance to the human rights, role and importance of social and religious leaders society building, and general understanding of ILO 169 and UNDRIP and.

A group of six resource persons has facilitated the training to the selected leaders of traditional institutions and religious leaders of their respective communities. The principal methods and tools employed in the training were the structure lecture sessions, power-point presentations, sharing of knowledge and experience, case study, handouts and reading materials, reflection of the day, etc., ***please refer to Annex 17: List of RPs and participants of the training on cultural dimension.***

#### Reason for modification or delay

None.

### Results

A total of three training programs on cultural dimensions conducted in project area with a total of 76 (F 23/M 53) people representing a wide range of traditional institutions for three days during May - August 2012.

A sizeable number of leaders from traditional institutions have shared importance and roles of existing traditional institutions and customary practices to revitalize traditional governance systems for the peace, justice and development of indigenous communities.

This activity helped to increase little more space to value and revitalize traditional institutions and governing systems in the real work of indigenous community development by providing capacity building training and encourage to renovate these institutions (please refer to the activity no 2.4.2 Renovation of traditional institutions and cultural heritages as the complementary to this activity, and each other)

The activity created a common forum for interaction and building linkages among a diverse traditional institutions and leaderships in development, harmonization and existence of indigenous community. The training inspired NTGA, one of the implementing partner IPOs, and it has formed a group of traditional institutions/leaders, i.e. Choho, Mulmi, Angsa, Bonpo, Taambaa, etc. Currently, the group of traditional institutions/leaders has been conducting interactive meeting for the protection and promotion of cultural resources and traditions guided by human values. Brief information on the training is given below:

Table 25: Detail information of training on cultural dimensions

SN	Location and duration of execution	Target	Achievement			
			Unit	No. of participants		
				Female	Male	Total
1	Mangolian Hotel, Besisahar, Lamjung (3 days, Aug 21 - 23, 2012)	1	1	8	12	20
2	Hotel Himalayan Hight, Dhulikhel, Kavre (3 days, May 3 - 5, 2012)	1	1	0	21	21
3	Chetana Village, Bharatpur, Chitwan (3 days, June 26 - 28, 2012)	1	1	15	20	35
Total		3	3	23	53	76

### **Activity No. 2.4.2 Renovation of traditional institutions and cultural heritage**

In total, 36 significant traditional institutions and cultural resources of the target communities renovated at different places in the year 2012.

### Topics/activities covered

The purpose of the activity was to renovate important traditional institutions and cultural resources of the target communities as the means of protection and promotion of local cultures. In order to ease the process and make a wise decision in the selection of traditional institutions and cultural resources, the project has developed and implemented guidelines for the renovation. The guidelines included the purpose, selection criteria and the plan of renovation. The renovation plan was executed with the support of the project.

Renovation plan comprised of key areas that responds to the need and importance of renovation, such as short description and photograph of proposed traditional institutions and cultural resources (name, location, existing status, cultural importance), criteria used for and process of the selection, resource mobilization plan (i.e. cash, skilled labor, semi-skilled labor, labor mentoring estimated working day and realized wage rate), other locally available resources and their monetary values, resource utilization plan (i.e. areas of investment with amount and sources of resources), implementation plan (i.e. formation of management/user's committee, local resource mobilization, preparatory meeting/works, tendering/contract, implementation period with date/duration, follow up and monitoring mechanism and final remarks by the management/user's committee and concerned implementing partners.



Left to right: Ghale durbar (after renovation), stupas (before and after renovation), plate used for visibility of renovated cultural resources, Rasuwa

The project partially support for 36 important traditional institutions and cultural resources that were in in vulnerable conditions due to lack of support from the government and unable to afford to maintain by the community, ***please refer to Annex 18: List of renovated traditional institutions/heritages by location, date, name and cost.***

#### Reason for modification or delay

None.

#### Results

A total of 36 significant traditional institutions and cultural resources of the target communities renovated at different locations of project areas with the supports of the project and different organizations and the target communities.

Renovated traditional institutions and cultural resources comprised of Gompa (Buddhist temple), Tamu (the Gurungs) historical museum, historical Ghale (ghle means the king, later on Ghale) durbar, resting place, Chepang Museum, Tamu museum, Mane (Buddhist temple), Chhorten (Buddhist temple) and secret tap of the target communities- the Gurungs, Tamangs and Chepangs.

In total, worth NPR 7454861 (project contribution NPR 2,413,140 and locally generated NPR 5041721, including kind in manetary terms) have been utilized for the renovation. Brief information on the renovation is provided as:

Table 25: Detail information on renovated traditional institutions/cultural heritages

SN	Location & Completion date of renovation	Renovated institutions/heritages	No. of renovation	Controbutions (NPR)			
				Project	Local		Total
					Cash	Kind*	
1	Kaski, June 25, 2012	Tamu Sildo and Gompa	2	300,000	156,195	-	456195

2	Lamjung, June 8, 2012	Tamu historical museum	1	300,000	153,139	-	453139
3	Gorkha, June 11, 2012	Tamu museum	1	300,000	69,691	-	369691
4	Kavre, October 2012	Mane, Chhorten, ritual tap and Gompa	10	300,000	129183	144785	573968
5	Rasuwa, October 2012	Mane, Chhorten, Ghale durbar, Gompa	10	300,000	113282	71000	484282
6	Dhading, October 2012	Mane, Chhorten, resting place, Gompa	10	300,000	132522	91235	523757
7	Chitwan, June 21, 2012	Chepang Museum	1	300,000	700000	3260,332	4266,902
8	Makwanpur, June 22, 2012	Temple	1	300,000	-	20,357	326927
Total			36	2413140	1454012	3587709	7454861

\*Kind is calculated in local terms, i.e. lobar cost is calculated at the rate of NPR 150, like wise local materials, such as stone, sand, land and wood material also calculated as per market rate of local context.