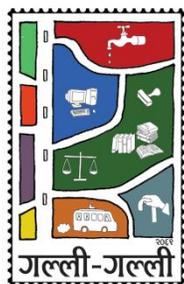


GalliGalli's Progressive Report

(2016-2017)



GalliGalli

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As agreed with NED, the current work is divided into three separate clusters, each intervening in the citizen-state relationship via a different medium/angle. The clusters, as noted in GalliGalli's original proposal to NED, are as follows:

“To create a dedicated base of users and contributors for the nalibeli.org platform

The nalibeli.org wiki (www.nalibeli.org) is a crowdsourced platform with thousands of pages detailing step-by-step processes for a range of services. Through the platform, citizens can access hidden information as well as hold discussions and organize.

To identify, build relationships with, and promote local-level actors

The ongoing Nalibeli Citizenship Grievance Mapping effort has three key goals: understand citizen perceptions on delivery of six basic infrastructure services; map local-level stakeholders; and engage and build relationships with local-level stakeholders. Should NED support us, we will be able to expand this work from two pilot wards to all 35 wards in the Kathmandu Valley.

To build a platform that connects citizens, local activists/groups, and bureaucrats.

‘Sukul Bahas’, a monthly discussion series now in its 15th month, is GalliGalli's on-the-ground platform. Discussions center on issues such as public transportation, road maintenance, sewage, and other issues of concern to urban residents.

i. Activities and Achievements in Brief

- The relationship building and knowledge generation is underway at different levels in 15 wards. We have built on the work of the last quarter to get the following detailed information:
 - The different institutional stakeholders including neighbourhood groups and NGOs.
 - The different individual stakeholders, especially their caste, profession, age, and all the local-level institutions with which they are affiliated.
 - The recent budgetary process that has been completed.
 - An initial mapping plan of these details has been plotted and attached in the annex of this report. Details from all of these wards will be plotted into this template.
- Sukul Bahas has continued except for a one-month cancellation due to the ongoing political crisis and ensuing fuel shortage which has curtailed mobility. Among the two discussions hosted, one has been about the representation of the women in local governance while others has been about the use of the digital technologies in the local governance sector. Both of these sessions saw increased involvement of local level actors, a result of our new outreach strategy to boost participation.

- Nalibeli.org is in full flow with 70 new pages since the last quarter and about 100 registered accounts. This quarter, we hosted one feedback/wiki-a-thon event. In the coming quarter, we will have an official launch program as well as conduct monthly wiki-a-thon events.

ii. *Challenges*

- The key challenge mentioned in the previous report – the political crisis – continues to affect us. At government offices the crisis and the shortage of supplies have created a lull in work; government offices and employees now have the power cuts and lack of fuel as a convenient – and sometimes legitimate – excuse for delays in meetings and all other regular work.
- With the political turmoil, no one is thinking about the future, about how to do new and creative things. Consequently, the space for organizations like ours to get a foot into the door in the existing structure has proved somewhat difficult.

iii. *Future Directions*

- Till June, we will continue on the path set out in the proposal to NED for all three clusters.
- For nalibeli.org, we are already gearing up for the testing. We have decided to carry it out at two to three wards as our focus is local government. We are already in talks with the ward secretaries to get their buy in and support. We are also planning for the staffing and infrastructure required to carry out the testing. Alongside, another major focus for nalibeli.org is on carrying out monthly wiki-a-thon events as a strategy to build a strong contributor base. We have reached out to various youth activist groups – detailed included in the core section below – to draw volunteers from these groups for the work.
- For the mapping, the key goal is to get a template and all the necessary details from all 35 wards in place to publish an online multi-media report. The intention of the mapping is to make local-level dynamics more transparent with regard to key faultlines such as caste, class, age, gender, and the manner in which a homogenous group of individuals occupy many of the key places in various local-level institutions. This will have to be a key conversation in making the state more inclusive and accountable, thus making Nepal's democracy more durable.
- Sukul Bahas has continued expect for a one-month break due to the political crisis and ensuing supplies shortage. SB is a success in that it brings a very heterogeneous group of people into the same room as equals, with equal voice in the conversation. Moving forward, we will have to attempt various other strategies to increase the number of participants, which now hover between 15-20. As we are trying to set up SB as a model

for the wider public consultations we advocate to bureaucrats and political representatives, it will be valuable to demonstrate wider audience participation to them.

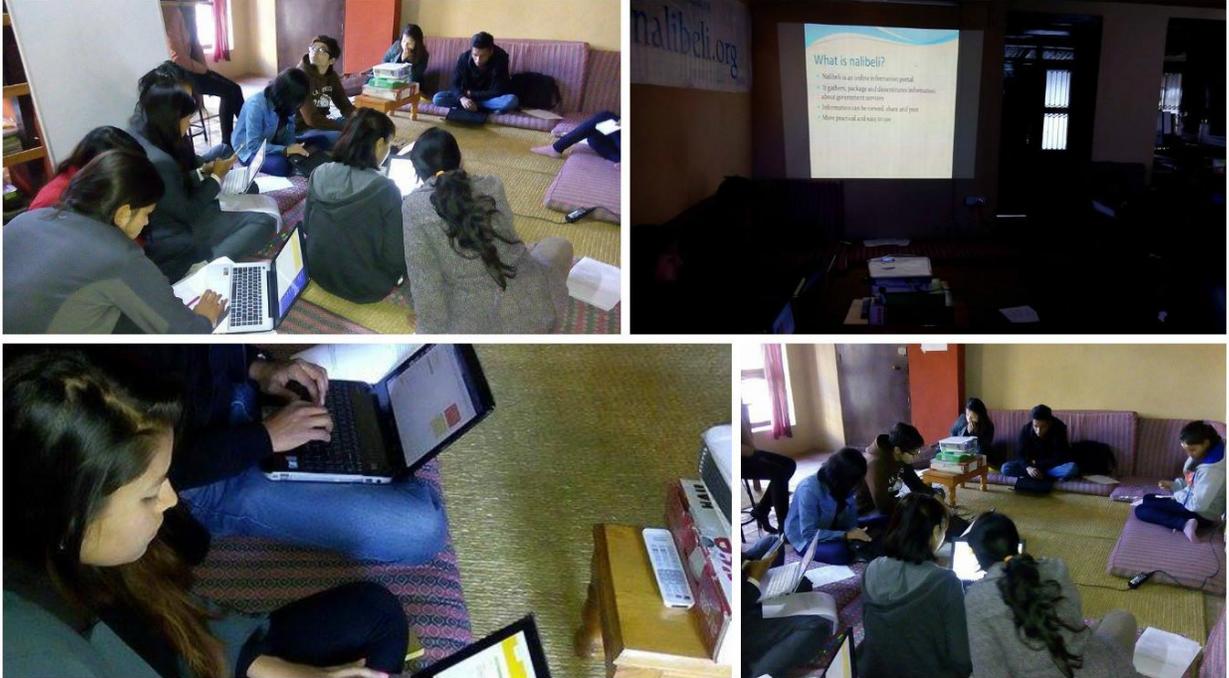
- For the last year – six months through the NED project and six months before that through support from TAF – we have engaged daily with a variety of local level actors. We have learnt a great deal from those experiences. In reflecting upon this last year as a team, we have hit upon a number of insights suggesting a need to tweak our plans and activities somewhat. We are at the initial stages of rethinking our tactical approach to increasing civil engagement and strengthening the citizen-bureaucrat relationship post-June. Some initial thoughts are included in the conclusion section.

II. nalibeli.org

In the first quarter report, we had met all our goals with regard to redesigning the wiki, taking it live, and beginning an initial round of outreach with media and volunteer groups. We had once again set clear goals for the second quarter with regard to increasing participation through regular events and outreach programs. Unfortunately, the situation created by the political crisis made it difficult to host events and meetings until the end of November. Now that the political situation appears to be easing somewhat, we will continue to work towards those goals. In this quarter, we were able to do the following:

i. Activities and Achievements:

- On 11 December, we hosted the first of what we intend will be our monthly wiki-a-thon and feedback collection events. The event had representatives from organizations including Youth Action Nepal, Young Innovation, Accountability Lab, and We for Change. After an initial demonstration on how to use the wiki, we asked participants for feedback on the usefulness and user-friendliness of nalibeli.org. The feedback was both technical (around tactics to make the wiki more user-friendly) and non-technical (many participants said the language of the pages needed to be simpler). Some photos from the event are included here:



- In the second quarter, we have created 70 new pages covering the Kathmandu Municipal City, the offices of the Chief District Officer (CDO), the police, and the passport office. (For example, see: http://en.nalibeli.org/index.php/Police_Clearance_Report_for_Nepalese_Living_in_Abroad:_Police_Headquarter http://en.nalibeli.org/index.php/Citizenship_if_Lost:_CDO_Office)

We have also received over 20 particular requests for interesting processes such as registering a drone (For example, see: [http://en.nalibeli.org/index.php/Drone_Operation_Permission:_Civil_Aviation_Authority_\(CAAN\)of_Nepal](http://en.nalibeli.org/index.php/Drone_Operation_Permission:_Civil_Aviation_Authority_(CAAN)of_Nepal)) via Facebook, email, and phone calls. Rather than new pages, the focus of this quarter has been on editing existing pages for language and simplicity. Our key areas of focus with regard to content for this quarter are processes to acquire citizenship papers and transport management, both areas our target demographic of urban youth are interested in. We have also managed to get about 100 accounts in the wiki, in a situation where there were just 28 by the end of the last reporting period.
- Our outreach to other like-minded groups who may provide volunteers or media presence continued. We spoke to Men's Room Reloaded, We for Change, National Business Initiatives, Antenna Foundation, and followed up with Ujyalo Online. Across the board, there were interest in nalibeli.org, with everyone perceiving it is something new and with potential in Nepal. Many specifically commented on the potential of nalibeli.org to aid in reducing small-scale bribe-taking and other daily forms of corruption. All actors were open to collaboration, and we are keeping the conversations going. Our social media campaign also continued, with a special focus on new wiki pages as well as eight

outreach template we created. These templates got positive feedback in the form of likes, comments, shares, more questions via facebook, as well as new accounts on nalibeli.org. Some templates in collage form are included below:

नालीबेली सार्वजनिक निकायले दिने सेवाहरुको डिजिटल मञ्च हो ।

सजिलो तरिकाबाट जानकारी पाउनको लागि:
www.nalibeli.org
अन्त किन जाने ?

नागरिकता ।

नागरिकताको सिफारिस
नागरिकताको सिफारिस: वडा कार्यालय
नाबालक परिचयपत्र: जि.प्र.का
नाम, थर सिफारिस: वडा कार्यालय

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✉ **info@galligalli.org**

नालीबेलीमा तपाईं आफ्नै खाता बनाउन सक्नुहुन्छ ।
नालीबेली हेर्नुहोस् , आफ्नै खाताबाट धेरै भन्दा धेरै पेज बनाउनुहोस् ।

नालीबेली चलाउन:
-Username
-Password
-Confirm Password
-Email Address
-Realname(Optional)
Create your account

लिंग
प्रयोगकर्ताको नाम
पासवर्ड

मलाई प्रवेश गराइराखे
प्रवेश

पृष्ठ बनाउन
आफुले जानेका कुरा संग्रह गर्न सकिने ।
Create an Article in this category Submit

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नालीबेलीमा जम्मा २३० पेज छन् ।
२३१ औं पेजको हकदार तपाईं त होइन ?

यातायात नामसारी
ट्रेकिङ एजेन्सी दर्ता
संस्था दर्ता सिफारिस
उद्योग व्यवसाय दर्ता
आयकर छुट
विधालय खोलन स्वीकृति

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नालीबेलीमा नेपाली र अंग्रेजी दुवै भाषामा पृष्ठहरु उपलब्ध छन् ।
नालीबेली हेर्नुहोस् र आफुलाई सहज लाग्ने भाषामा जानकारी खोज्नुहोस् ।

१. परिचय
२. सम्पर्क
३. आवश्यक कागजात
४. प्रक्रिया
५. थप जानकारी
६. नोट तथा सन्दर्भ सामग्री

1. Introduction
2. Contact
3. Required documents
4. Process
5. Additional Information
6. Procedure after Registration

www.nalibeli.org
✉ **info@galligalli.org**

ii. *Challenges:*

- As with all other aspects of public and private life in life, the political crisis and ensuing supplies shortage affected our ability to host events, attend meetings, and have regular wiki-a-thons; it affected almost all aspects of our outreach strategy.

- We continue to have some technical problems, especially on the Nepali-language wiki. Our technical support team is working on fixing the issues, but it is taking longer than anticipated.

iii. Looking Forward:

- The focus of this quarter will be on outreach activities – official wiki launch, meetings, monthly wiki-at-thons with volunteers, and testing.
- The next and biggest event of this quarter will be the nalibeli.org launch event which is planned for the first week of February. The launch also coincides with GalliGalli third anniversary.
- As part of our attempt to make our outreach efforts more systematic and consistent, we have established the following social media guidelines:
 - Post two templates per week.
 - A minimum of one blog a week, sharing the experience and insight of a member of the nalibeli.org team.
 - Post real footage of a government office once a month.
- We are confident that new pages will be rapidly built in a situation where we now have a trained team mobilized on the ground, and the political situation easing. Additionally, there is not an equal balance of Nepali and English pages on nalibeli.org. Focusing on translating pages from Nepali to English, as well as creating original pages in English is a focus for us.
- Setting up the permissions, goals, and logistics for the on-the-ground testing – which will take place from April to June – is a key focus for the third quarter. Testing is key because as per Nepali law, every government office is required to have a help desk which guides service seekers. In reality, very few offices have areas designated as help desks. Even the ones that do exist are often unmanned or have ill-informed staff. Testing this idea at a government office will give us hard facts with which to approach the government to adopt some of the best practices we have developed through nalibeli.org. We are currently in talks with three ward offices, all of which are positive at this stage, to carry out the testing.

III. Relationship Building and Knowledge Generation

i. Activities and Achievements:

- Work in the second quarter focused on speaking to a broad cross-section of stakeholders at the wards; participating in the public events that took place in the run-up to the budgetary process which had to be completed by 30 December 2015; and establishing the categories of information and the nature of the dynamics we want to highlight in the final

mapping. With regard to the latter, the key work has been listing the key individual and institutional local players in the different wards.

- Conducted detail interviews at the wards, especially with regard to the nature of public participation in the budget formation process of five wards which are ward 33, 9, 10, 29 and 6. Ward 29 has a mixed settlement of old and new residents, and thus diverse key players ranging from pressure groups, new and old residents, and those with a stake in the tourist area. Wards 33, 9 and 10 are medium-sized wards, while ward 6 is a newer settlement. We conducted a total of 12 interviews across five wards specific to the budget. Looking at these 5 wards in detail has given us a sense of the different dynamics that come into play in each locality around budget formation, especially communication with residents, public participation, and the role of political actors.
- In addition to these five wards, we have a round of general information from 15 wards, including ward no 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 14 and 23. We still intend to map all 35 wards by July, with a special focus on the five listed above.
- Produced a paper (which is not ready for the publication) on the citizen-state communication gap.
- That our relationship building work is successful has also been evidenced by the fact that we are now invited by stakeholders to attend planning and budget events in some of the core wards in which we are involved.

ii. Challenges:

- We have faced particular challenges this quarter in getting the key players to open up to us with regard to the budget process. The key challenges have been:
 - Many office-bearers in the WCF and other mediating institutions are hesitant to talk to us. When we do meet people in a group, many defer to one or two people, saying they too hold the same views. The WCFs and pressures groups have also not been very forthcoming about sharing the times and venues for their meetings, so attending these has been difficult.
 - Different stakeholders often share different information with us, which causes confusion with regard to which thread we should prioritize following.
 - Additionally, with all construction work halted due to the supplies crunch, it has not been possible to tack the major project sites in each ward.

iii. Looking forward:

- Now that we have a rough template for the mapping, which will be finalized in the fourth quarter, we will spend the next month ensuring we have adequate knowledge about all 35 wards. Details of the mapping are attached in an annex to this report.

- While the mapping work is very valuable, and we intend to continue with it, we are rethinking our strategy of engaging only with existing and key local-level players. Some of these concerns are discussed in detail in the conclusion section.

IV. Sukul Bahas

Sukul Bahas is GalliGalli's monthly discussion program where we bring citizens, bureaucrats, activists, and journalists together in a single platform to discuss issues relevant to local level governance.

i. Activities and Achievements

- Representation of Women in Local Governance: Conflict or Compromise?

Date: 04 December 2015

Speakers: Nirjala Chudal, Women Development Officer, Kathmandu (Ministry of Women and Children; Bimala Koirala, Ward Administrative Head, Ward No 9, Kathmandu Metropolitan City; Mani Lama, Member of Ward Citizen Forum, Kathmandu Metropolitan City, Ward No 29.

This discussion focused on the question of whether the legal provisions for affirmative action for women at the ward level were being adopted as intended or merely in a tokenistic manner. Chudal said many changes were evident; she gave an example of how women in the southern plains, where it is traditionally taboo to speak one's husband's name, are now organizing and doing community work. Meanwhile, Lama shared her experience of how male members of the WCF do make decisions without discussions with them. She called this the actual picture of women's role in local governance. Koirala, in turn, stated that while there are surely efforts to sideline women, with the legal provisions now in place women can appeal decisions being taken without their consent. The men in the audience – most of them leaders in their wards and associations – disagreed with the speakers, saying that provisions and quotas for female representatives are not met because women who are unwilling to give their time as the men do. An interesting and heated debate ensued. Most of the speakers and also some participants laid emphasis on the fact that the male members of the household need to share the women's household responsibilities so that the latter can give their time and energy to public activities. This was the first Sukul Bahas where we had veered from talking about infrastructure and services to talking about the faultlines in participatory decision making. We found that while everyone has diplomatic answers ready in the case of infrastructure, talking about inclusion and other faultlines led to heated and valuable discussions. We intend to continue to have such programs in the future.

Increasing Use of Digitalization and its Future

Date: 22 January 2016

Speakers: Dr. Nama Budathoki, CEO Kathmandu Living Lab; Ram Sapkota, Department Head, Communication and Technology Branch, Kathmandu Metropolitan City

This discussion focused on the challenges and advantages of using digital technologies (as is increasingly the case) in the government sector, with special reference to the ward offices' switch to using a digital Vital Registration System for five core events: birth, death, migration, divorce, and marriage. Unlike previous editions which had clear structure, this session was more of an informal chat program. The majority of the participants questioned the feasibility of digital technologies in the context of Nepal where we lack facilities such as computer, internet and also a 'technology-friendly generation' (this term was used for the people who have children abroad and use social media for communication but don't know how to navigate other basic aspects of the internet or mobile technologies).

Sapkota added that even the ward employees do not have skills to use digital technologies. He added that many digital processes are initiated without doing detailed feasibility studies. He also stated that bureaucratic hurdles (which he did not clarify) are key to these systems failing in Nepal. He noted that the adoption process is as follows:

- Donor agencies approach the government with a proposal to initiate a new digital system, making reference to the countries in the west where this kind of system exists.
- One group of people at the Kathmandu Metropolitan City, who are in powerful positions, take this positively and agree to initiate the system.
- No feasibility study for Nepal is conducted.
- Soon after, a circular is passed making it compulsory for all employees to follow the new system.
- The end result: most staff do not have proper knowledge about how to use the system and it becomes more difficult for the public to access services.

Budathoki agreed that certain digital technologies are not sustainable in the Nepali context. He further argued that the government does not pay attention to technological innovations taking place within Nepal, but rather only follow donor proposals. Nonetheless, he argued that digitalization is very important and necessary since it can reduce the middleman, decrease corruption, and be valuable in emergency situations. He gave an example of how his own work on Open Street Maps was used during the April 2015 earthquake.

Both speakers agreed that while important, digitalization should be initiated only after a detailed feasibility study in the target areas, taking into account the knowledge of the

operating personnel. They both noted that the increasing amounts of research being done on accountability, access to information, and other aspects of bureaucracy and governance in Nepal are a positive start. Sapkota informally agreed to endorse nalibeli.org, saying he would take forward a formal conversation about incorporating nalibeli.org into the KMC website as well as allowing us access to necessary information on processes.

ii. Challenges:

- One Sukul Bahas was cancelled due to political upheaval.
- The effort to increase the number of participants continues.

iii. Looking Forward:

- Though we were not able to hold collaborative Sukul Bahas in this quarter, we hope to do it in the next quarter. The idea is to turn the SB into a model for public consultations, and we have a long way to go towards that. For that quarter, we hope to be more collaborative and to increase participation.

V. Conclusion: Some nascent thoughts on a new direction

Through these clustered activities, we have been successful in building both our on-the-ground network and online platforms. Local level politicians and bureaucrats have been broadly generous with their time, and willing to engage with us. But two years of experience has raised the question: what sort of change can we usher in by working only with those who are already entrenched in the existing structures of local government? We have learnt that these structures are powerful and relatively closed to outside influence; in two years of work, we have barely been able to make a dent in their existing frameworks as well as modes of operation. Part of the problem here is the current political juncture in Nepal, where continuing and consistent contention over the shape of the proposed new federal structure means that the direction of the country is uncertain. Local level stakeholders are all in a wait and see situation. The other part of the problem is that supposedly mediating institution such as Neighbourhood Associations – with whom we have worked extensively – are also too beholden to political parties to truly represent the people.

Keeping this in mind, how do we forward our key goal of civic engagement to strengthening voices that wish to challenge, make participatory, and hold accountable the political and bureaucratic structure at the local level? The answer seems to be twofold. First, we need to bring in a whole new mass of people who are otherwise not engaged in and seem unlikely to have the opportunity to engage in governance. Second, it is to take a long-term view of the matter; to keep working to create more and more people, traditionally disenfranchised from a powerful voice in

government, to engage in these structure. The program proposed below emerges from these experiences and goals.

To date, our program has treated the online nalibeli.org work and the on-the-ground relationship and platform building work as two distinct efforts. Two distinct teams are responsible for each of the areas. While the former is targeted to a younger, urban audience, the latter engages with the existing power-holder and structures. In assessing our own strengths and weaknesses – as well as our engagement with both sets of actors named above – we have realized that our comparative advantage rests with the former group. That a group of young women (the GalliGalli team) are interested in using technology to make government access easier is something that has appeal to a younger urban crowd. Because the technology aspect is interesting to young people, we can use that in two ways. First, the technology itself has potential. Second, we can also use the technology as a gateway to greater on-the-ground civic engagement.

This work is premised on the idea that only when those who are outside the ruling systems, those whose voices have been excluded, begin to engage with and challenge the state will the systems begin to change. To this end, it is not enough to say ‘young’ people. For while it is true that there are very few individuals below 35 with any powerful role in the local level, it is the women, Dalits, working class, indigenous people for whom there are more barriers put up when they seek to break into these castist old-boys club. How do we bring these people in? How do we target them?

The first target seems to be public schools; our public schools are in such shambles that only those cannot by any means afford private schools send their children there. We can assume that all the faultlines – gender, class, caste, region, - are met by this criteria. We intend to recruit students between the ages of 16-20 for a one-year civic engagement fellowship. As part of the fellowship, they will get a small stipend for travel and meals at the office. Their job will be to fan out into government offices conducting interviews, asking about processes, and learning about existing participatory structures. Regardless of what career path they end up choosing, having such information and confidence will, we hope, keep them in some ways engaged in local government. And we intend for some of them to represent their own communities as well.

The core, long-term, outcome we seek is to take young people whose families are marginalized from power and give them the exposure and skills to navigate the bureaucracy and also give them the confidence to challenge those in power. Meanwhile, for the wiki, we hope to generate a long-term base of users who see the value of a digital platform. By the end of the fellowship period, we want them to have

- a. A clear sense of how local government works, including i. the history of it ii. Some sense of the key player blocks and their powers, and iii. Some sense of key issues that concern us, and potential imaginations for the future.
- b. Confidence that they have every right to be in government offices demanding services and information, and also the knowhow to approach each set of problems differently.

- c. Ability to draft formal documents such as invites to events, request letters, basic legal documents requesting information.
- d. Improvements in basic writings skills so that they can do blogs, coherent wiki pages at least

Evaluating the success for the fellows is only possible for the short term. We will do this by asking them fill out some sort of survey of what they learnt; there will be two of these – one in the middle and one at the end. We'll also ask them to be involved in choosing and training the next batch of fellows, to see what they have learnt and also to keep them engaged.

Annex I: Mapping

Introduction:

The ward is the smallest unit of local governance in Nepal as per guidelines set up by the Local Self Governance Act, 1999 (LSGA). As citizens make direct contact with the ward office for a range of day-to-day services, the ward is the starting point of integrating the perspective of different interest groups into larger policy and laws. These interest groups are diverse; they come into being for a variety of reasons, are not homogeneously constituted, and have different criteria for membership. Some key bodies across wards are: political party representatives, Tole Sudhar Samitis (TSS), youth clubs, pressure groups around issues such as the environment, Female Health Care Volunteers (FHCV), and traditional communal organizations such as Guthis. In the absence of elected representatives, these interest groups are all the more important.

What is local level stakeholders mapping?

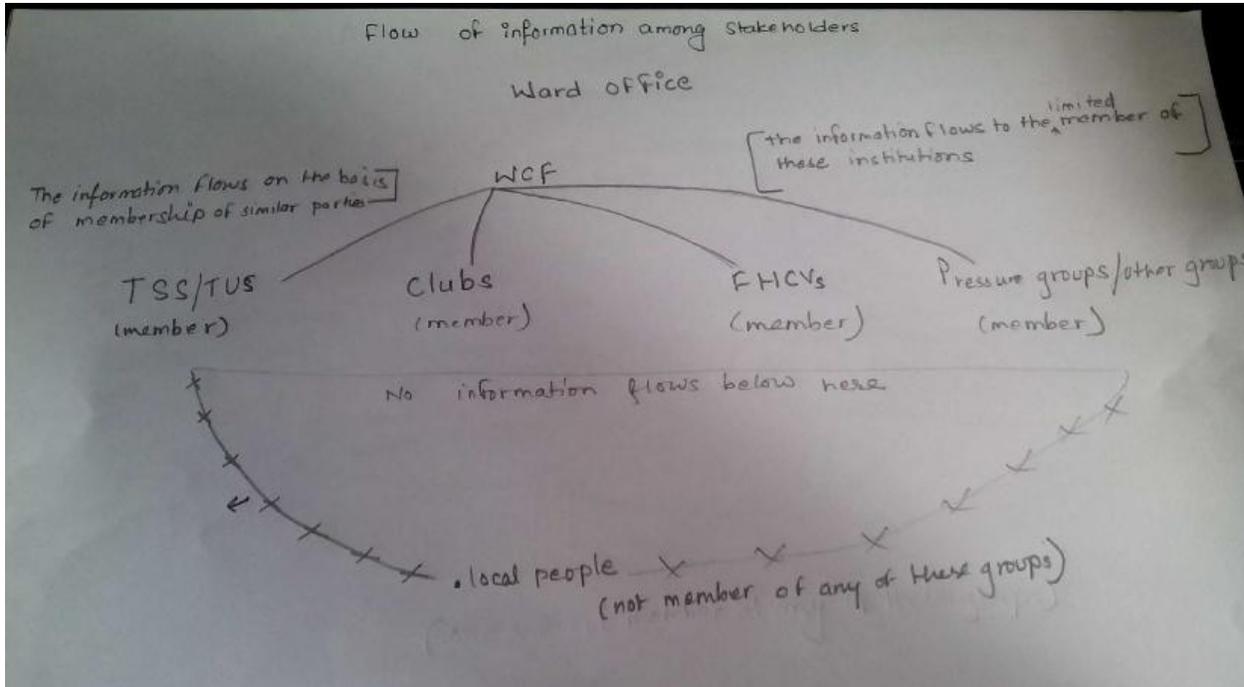
This stakeholders mapping undertaken by GalliGalli is a way of presenting the process, groups, and individual involved in local level decision making. At present, there is limited information about the channels and mechanisms that link citizen to state. In our effort to trace these channels with an eye to intervening in strengthening these systems, the mapping revolves around five key components: 1. Communication Process 2. Participatory Politics 3. Budget formation Process and 4. Individual membership in different interest groups 5. Key infrastructure projects being undertaken in each ward. The central purpose of this mapping is to make the existing dynamics transparent so that the power blocs are evident. It is only when we understand the strengths and faultlines of the existing system that we can begin to intervene effectively. The initial ideas around the mapping is carried out with special reference to the local budgetary process.

How will the mapping be organized?

The mapping effort will be set up in the form of a multimedia story on the www.galligalli.org website. We are also in talks with newspapers to see if we can convert the mapping into a series of stories on local government in Nepal. The mapping will begin with a concise introduction, laying out the scope of the work and why it is important. Subsequently, each of the five sections will have one or more graphics (what is attached below is only a very broad representation of our

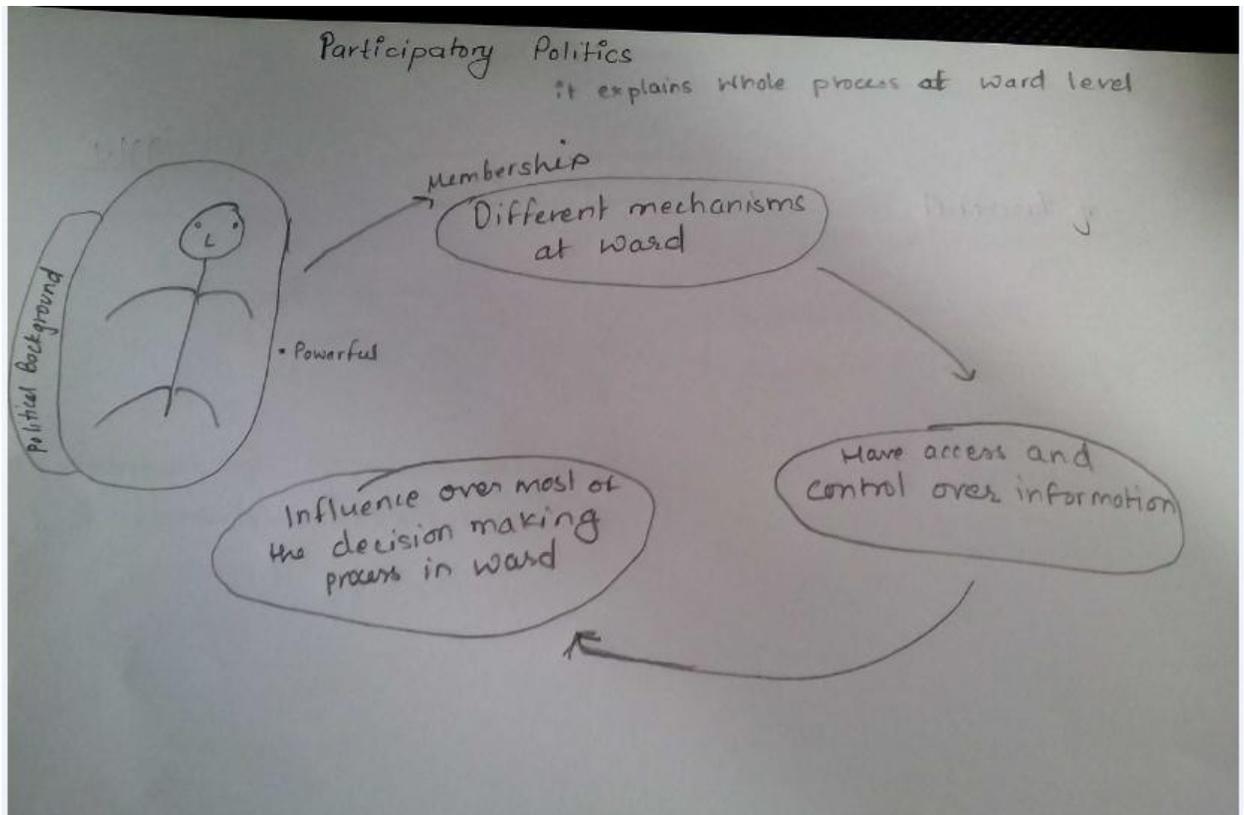
current thinking), a number of blog post, excerpts from interviews, and audio/video where possible. The sections will be as follows:

a. Informational flow among stakeholders



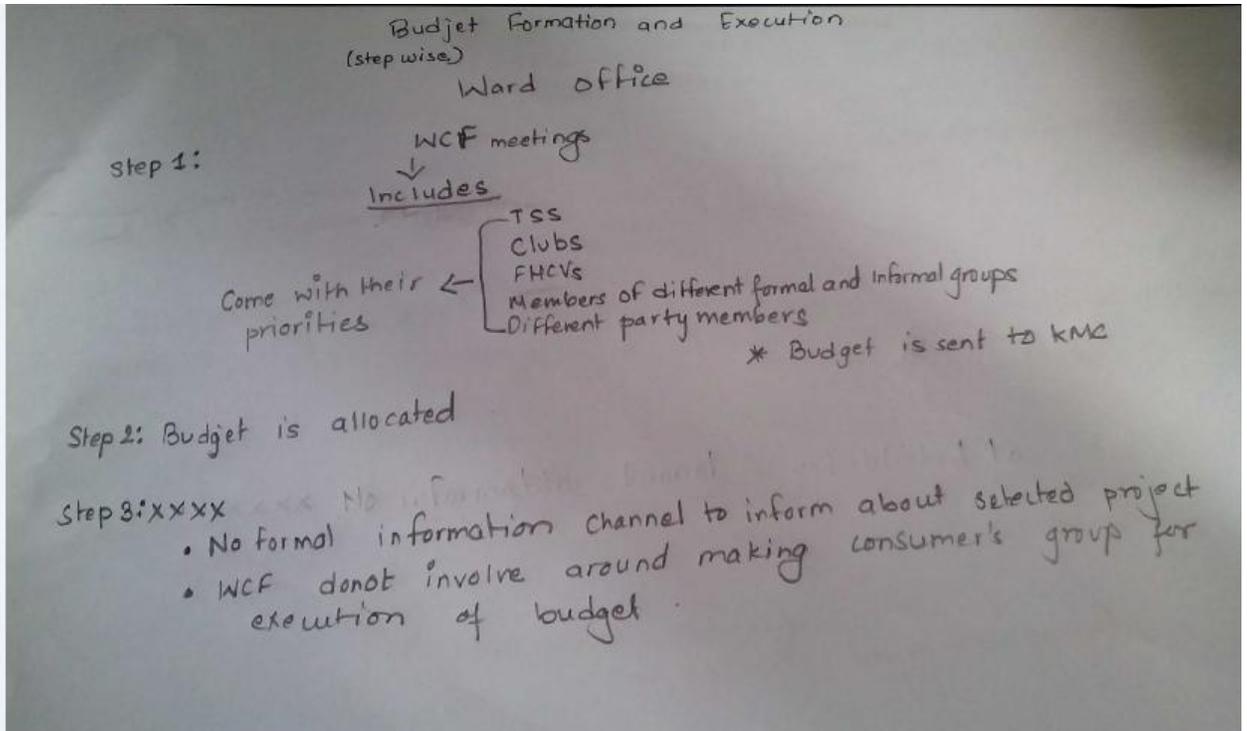
This sections describes the flow of information between and among the stakeholders. The section will reference two particular areas. First, the nature of information flow in the budgetary planning process. Second, information flow around the meetings and events organized by the Ward Citizen Forums. Alongside, the section will also analyze the type of information that generally flows among the stakeholders. Our mapping shows that the flow of information is not satisfactory in that which certain types of information flow to all the different interest groups, almost no information flows down to the residents of a ward who are not involved in any group.

b. Participatory politics at the local level



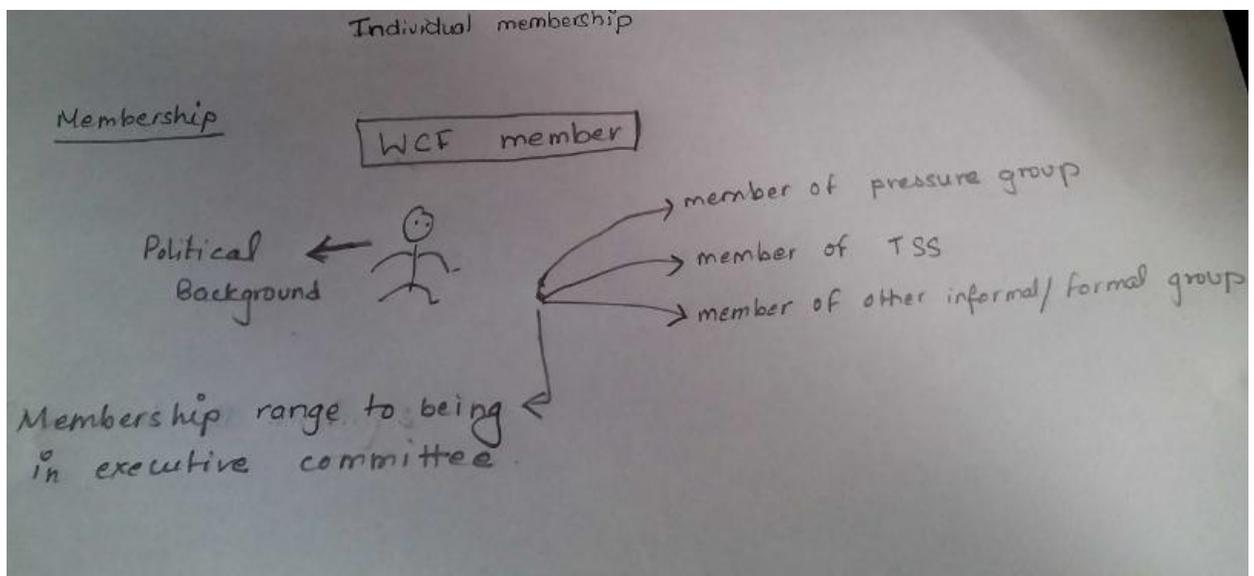
A number of mechanisms, the WCF the key among them, exist at the ward level to foster participatory decision making. This section will lay out the different mechanisms, looking at how members are chosen or elected to these mechanisms. It is a well known fact that political affiliation played an important role across the board, especially in the budget formation process. This section will therefore look at three areas. First, it will look at the nature and extent of political capture of local mechanisms, including how oppositional politics plays out in such instances. Second, it will look at questions of inclusion in the mechanisms. Third, it will look at the practices or lack thereof of public events to foster participatory politics and decision-making.

c. Budget Formation Process



The formation of budget for a fiscal year is done at the ward level. The budget formation process had to be completed within 30 December. People we interviewed were asked how the budgets get decided and who were involved in the process. The legal process and what actually takes place will be mapped here.

d. Individual Membership



This section traces key players in a ward, mapping the different interest groups in which that person has an official role. The mapping will clearly demonstrate that there is an overlapping of membership across different institutions. For e.g. an executive member of a pressure group is also an important person in WCF and TSS. This overlapping of the membership tells us that all of the above mentioned areas i.e flow of information, budgetary process are controlled by a small group of people, which does nothing to promote participatory politics.

e. Major Infrastructural Projects

As major projects has been stopped due to the fuel shortage across most of the wards, we have been unable to do much work in this area. We intend to pick back up on this in the coming quarter.

The multi-media mapping will conclude with some ideas for interventions which can make the local decision-making process more participatory.