

## ***Putting Youth on Centre Stage***

### **1. Objective of the intervention**

The objective is to facilitate the mobilisation and empowerment of Nepali youth to constructively participate in the country's social and economic development processes and actively and peacefully participate in its governance.

#### **Nepal a county in transition**

Governance in Nepal faces many barriers such as scarcity of resources, lack of technical capacity, poor information systems, remoteness of some communities and not least inequalities rooted in the country's social structures and practice of caste, ethnicity and gender. These compound the economic marginalization and political exclusion so clearly present in Nepal. The Peoples' Movement of 1990 was a call for a more inclusive democracy. In many parts of the country, the effect of the decade long armed conflict can still be seen within communities. The conflict took approximately 13,000 lives. It severely affected civilians and rural parts of the country and led to extensive human rights violations and abuses by both the State and the Maoist party. During the conflict period, murder, rape and torture of civilians was rampant. At the time, Nepal had the highest rate of disappearances in the world.

At the signing of the 2006 peace accord there was an overwhelming consensus among the political parties and the people of Nepal that the country should be transformed into a republic with federal states. Unfortunately, nine years of political bickering among the political elites regarding the components and structure of the new state followed. An exhausted nation was dragged through years of instability, and recurrent violence. In the wake of the devastating earthquake of 2015 the political establishment rushed to finalise the drafting of Nepal's new constitution. The constitution defines the State of Nepal as an "independent, indivisible, sovereign, secular, inclusive, democratic, federal democratic republican state". The new constitution was met with mixed reactions; on the one hand, it represented laudable concrete progress; on the other hand, there are specifics that are problematic or inadequately treated in the constitution, which create controversy and divisions across the country, most salient is the compromising of rights for certain ethnic groups and for women. The fact that the creation of an inclusive democracy, can only be attained when all ethnic backgrounds and both genders are represented in the country's governing bodies is still not acknowledged by the politic. Nepal is home to over 101 different caste and ethnic groups, 91 linguistic groups and 9 religious groups. However, high caste Hindus', who constitute only 31 per cent of the total population, occupy the lion's share of key positions in the country's social, economic and political power structures.

The aftermath of the conflict brought out issues of ethnic division and religious clashes. The numbers of armed groups have considerably increased over the past 10 years.<sup>1</sup> In addition, youth involvement in criminal activities has also significantly increased. Already in 2010, a Ministry of Home Affairs report told of a 109 armed groups operating in the Terai region alone. These groups persistently encourage a culture of violence among youth. (Ibid.)

Approximately, 60 percent of Nepal's population are below 25 years of age, this numerical strength of youth represents a critical constituency for ensuring sustainable peace and legitimacy for the new constitution and establishment of the new federal states. Presently, the majority of young people have no voice in their country's conversations. The success of Nepal's political transition, depends on active and informed citizen participation. An obvious strategy for overcoming issues related to the present political transition in Nepal is the implementation of interventions that set in motion increased participation of youth in the democratic processes.

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<sup>1</sup> Youth and Peace building in Nepal: The current context and recommendations, Bennett, Karki, and Nepal 2012

**Youth migration;** Every month, an estimated 16,000 young Nepalese travel to the Gulf States for work, and thousands more go to other countries in the Middle East. Migrants who are ill prepared, who have no ideas of their rights, all too often suffer high levels of abuse and exploitation. Hundreds of workers die while working abroad each year from work-related causes.

**Gender and Youth;** In Nepal, when referring to youth, the majority of people are typically speaking of only male youth. This bias comes from a cultural understanding of gender roles. The limitations placed on female youth affect their ability to voice their needs and opinions within their families, communities and at the district and national levels. This is best illustrated by the pervasive lack of female participation in youth politics. It is difficult for female youth to rise to a position that allows them to have influence and be heard. Literacy rates of men and women are 52% and 24% respectively. In many communities, female youth are not allowed to go to school or to apply for jobs outside the home. In many ways, they are seen as a liability. Female youth who participate in youth groups in the rural areas are often shunned by their family and community.

**Government and Youth:** After the war the government made provision for youth representation in the National Constitutional Assembly. However, in reality, strong political party whips dissuaded them from deviating from party lines in order to voice concerns on behalf of Nepal's young people. This led to the watering down of influence of youth representation in Nepal's Constituent Assembly.

With the establishment of the Ministry of Youth and Sports in 2014 the government acknowledged the significance of its youth population. Plans of establishing Youth Information Centers at district level and allocations of funds to local level youth related activities were envisioned. However, in practice little progress has been made, in remote areas youths are rarely aware of funds allocated specifically for them.

**Politics and Youth:** The internal structures of political parties are hierarchical and not democratic. Youth wings of parties have to strictly follow party lines and ideologies. Student youth wings have older members who dominate the flora. The definition of youth adopted by Nepal are persons between the ages of 16-40, this age limit is often ignored. A general perception of youth wings is that they are "trouble makers". In the eyes of the general public they are seen as youth brigades used to perpetrate violence in the name non-compromising ideologies.

In contrast, Nepali society's strong commitment to cultural traditions and dormant social and cast hierarchies is also manifested in an unquestioned respect for authority which inhibits meaningful and substantial youth participation in most conversations. Youths are discouraged by their families to get involved in politics. The educational system is also guided by hierarchical and non - democratic norms. The young people of Nepal have not had sufficient exposure; experience, personal tools, and information relating to democracy.

Encouragingly, at national level there are presently emerging youth forums who have distanced themselves from the tactics of the established political parties. However, like many centrally based NGO's they often lack links to major clusters to their populaces beyond the Kathmandu valley. Many youth voted for the first time in the 2017 local elections, these were the first elections in over 18 years. Within the next months, the country will conclude elections for federal parliament and provincial assemblies. Over recent weeks, anti-election activities seem on the rise, incidents of bomb attacks targeting candidates have occurred.

The most comprehensive study of Nepalese youth to date concluded, "The majority of the youth believe that unemployment is the root cause of conflict and poverty." It urges development actors to secure youth participation at all levels of interventions and combine peace and civic awareness programs with work related activities.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Youth Involvement in the Peaceful and Sustainable Development of Nepal, United Nations, 2017

### Context specific for the project area;

The focus area of this project is Helambu Rural Municipality and Sindupalchock district at large.

- Under the war the area was a “hotspot”, a high-risk area, this has left deep unresolved scars within communities.
- Sindhupalchock has the highest rate of girl trafficking in the country
- Sindhupalchok, was worst hit by 2015 earthquake. It had the highest death toll and 95% of homes and infrastructure were destroyed. The majority of families are today still living in makeshift houses as the social and economic impact of the earthquake goes unaddressed.
- The Helambu trekking route which was the area’s primary source of income is shattered.
- Sindhupalchok has one of the highest rates of migration. Since the earthquake migration has exploded. Data and narratives collected by JNF reveal that there are 2,093 youths living in the project catchment area. These youths are generally, “the left behinds”, they are left to look after younger or elderly members of their families. They tell of feelings of inferiority and shame; *“We have talked to many young people, they want to do something, they have lost everything, make a little money. If they could do something here it would be better. They feel like failures because they can’t provide for their families, they are, “the left behinds”, their peers were “clever enough”, “trustworthy enough”, that their families would sell everything in order to send them abroad. Here there lots of land, and the new road but no one does anything”. Ram, JNF field worker, 2016*
- A culture of shame. With a long history of girl trafficking and with the exposure to other cultural norms via projects targeting trafficking and social media there seems to be a certain sense of shame regarding this legacy. This shame goes unaddressed and possibly contributes to the curtailing of positive communal identities. *“We all knew about it, we just never talked about it ..trafficking has been going on since the time of the Ranas. Young girls, because of their beauty, were taken from villages and sent to the palaces. When I was a child, I knew but it was so “forbidden” to talk about it. It still going on, now its poverty. They feel shame, guilt, it makes them passive or aggressive”. Nepalese diaspora from Sinduphalchock, 2016*

A number of optimistic developments have taken place over the last years creating new opportunities which will be utilized in this project. A new road up to Helambu was constructed in 2015. This has meant that the distance to Kathmandu has been shortened from 3 days to 6 hours. This has also opened up a host of untapped possibilities e.g. two successful businesses have opened in Sindhupalchok, one a fish farm and the other a tomato farm. The internet became available in the area last year signalling new opportunities for networking and income generating activities in the digital sector.

### Contribution of the intervention in favour of citizen participation, volunteering, the organising of civil society in the countries of cooperation as well as in Denmark

The youth activities to be implemented will be the first of its type conducted in the area. A large group of youths will be given a framework for developing activist skills, to connect, share and innovate. This framework in itself will promote the mobilisation and organisation of youths. During the course of the project, ideas will be brought to life as youths initiate different activities involving their communities.

One of the expectations of the project is that permanent youth forums will consolidate and be an active part of civil society at district level but also connecting and networking with national youth forums. Volunteerism is at the heart of JNF community-building strategy. As a result of this project it is anticipated that some of the participants will join the ranks of JNF’s volunteer groups.

CICED wishes to increase its information work and expand its network and alliances while utilizing its member’s capacity. This project presents a concrete opportunity for CICED to strengthen its

activities in Denmark in two areas. Firstly, to extend its membership by mobilizing the Nepalese diaspora and utilizing their knowledge. Secondly, by capitalizing on and cultivating the JNF højskole legacy. (See appendix 1.)

## 2. Partnership and partners

### The Local Organisation

Just Nepal Foundation, JNF is a locally registered and based NGO. Originally, JNF was founded by youths and has a strong history of youth involvement with strong links to local traditional and informal youth groups. (See appendix 1.) Its mission, however, does not solely encompass youth; **“Locally:** *We want to strengthen individuals and communities to take part in society by ensuring access to knowledge and relevant education. We wish to support sustainable, environmentally friendly livelihood activities identified by local communities.*

**Nationally:** *We want to support democratic development that promotes popular participation. We wish to promote social inclusion, compassion and a culture of non-violence”.*

Volunteerism is a crucial part of JNF; *“Just Nepal Foundation sees volunteerism as a means of mobilizing communities at local, national and international levels. (JNF Mission Statement)*

Since 1990, there have been strong links between Denmark and Helambu. This has included beneficial and inspiring exchanges between Danish and Nepali youth. Over 200 young Danes have stayed at the project, as volunteers, as members of visiting folk-high school groups or as practicum students from teacher training colleges and social worker colleges. Likewise, the first Nepalese to attend a Grundtvig High School in Denmark came from Helambu. Over the years, around 30 youths from the area have completed courses at the International Peoples’ and Brandrup Folk-High Schools and Democratization Courses at Danida’s Fellowship Centre. Yangrima School / JNF hosted an international Højskolepædagogisk conference in 1995.

After the 2015 earthquake CISED supported two out- reach workers. They have been instrumental in collecting data and information from youths which also informs the present application. Over the past two years CISED has facilitated three young qualified volunteers to the project.

JNF volunteers also built a prototype earth bag construction with a Danish volunteer from the INGO, Mother Earth Buildings, please see; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fJFiuSZ7> JNF was also active in the YOUTHVoteNepal campaign, a joint national initiative of various organizations launched to promote youths’ concerns in the local elections.

### The Danish organization

CICED was established as an NGO in 2010. CICED has, however, under the name Centre for International Cooperation in Education (a center under Denmark’s Lærerhøjskole, now Denmark’s Pædagogiske Universitetsskole, CVU København & Nordsjælland and recently University College UCC) 25 years of experience as a main partner to Danida providing technical assistance and program management in education in Afghanistan, China (TAR), Eritrea, India (Tibetans-in-Exile/Central Tibetan Administration), Kenya, Mongolia, Nepal, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia.

CICED’s board represents a range of experiences and capacities related to all cycles of project management and efficient budget administration. Currently, CICED has 82 members. The main share of ongoing work is, however, undertaken by the board on a voluntary basis. A member of the board returned in October 2017 from volunteering at JNF where he facilitated pedagogical workshops and hands on support for seven primary schools.

From 1996 to 2003 the current vice-chairman of CICED was in charge of managing all Danish technical assistance to the education sector in Nepal; Basic and Primary Education Project, Education for All program and Secondary Education Program – all three programs within the framework of a Danish Sector Program Approach. He was also engaged as UNESCO consultant to

the Nepalese Ministry of Education advising on education sector dimensions related to the ongoing federalization processes.

Another CISED member, a Nepalese with permanent residency in Denmark comes from Sindhupalchok and feeds our group with firsthand knowledge of the area.

The CISED board member, who will be the responsible person for this project has more than 25 years of experience working in Nepal, most of which at community level. She worked for 3 years as an inclusive strategy advisor at the Department of Education. Over the past 5 years she worked for Copenhagen Municipality; partly to work with migrant Nepalese families and youth at risk.

Particularly relevant for this partnership intervention are the lessons learned from CISEDs Mongolian partnership, which focused on the capacity building of civil society organizations and supporting such organizations' ability to mobilize their local communities in influencing local and regional policy making. The project has been very inspiring for CISED, new perspectives on community mobilization strategies have been recorded e.g. evidence shows the benefits of probing a groups own historical practices regarding care and solidarity creates a solid base for nurturing activism.

### **The partners' roles and areas of responsibility**

CISED will;

- provide financial and technical support to the project. The project responsible person will liaise with JNF in order to support the implementation of the agreed activities
- establish a 5-person sub group which will be closely involved and give input to the project monitor project progress based on regular reporting from JNF and on-site visits.
- be responsible for implementing and coordinating information activities in Denmark
- facilitate qualified volunteers to JNF.

JNF will

- be responsible for the final planning and day to day implementation of the project
- assure that project activities are implemented according to plan so as to achieve optimal project outcomes.
- be responsible for the smooth delivery of participants' documentation to Bornholm's Højskole.
- carry out project monitoring, progress and financial reporting in Nepal in accordance with the CISU Guidelines and formats. They will be submitted through CISED, who will perform quality assurance and further submit all regular and final reports to CISU.

### **How the intervention applied for will strengthen the relationship between participant partners and increase their mutual gains.**

The two organizations are enthusiastic to work together on this intensive project. Both organisations share key areas of focus; formal and non-formal education and mobilization of communities. Over the past few years CISED has been attracting more and more youths. CISED facilitates placements to its partners of self-financed volunteers, who are members of CISED and who have completed an education. Within the last 2 years, three members volunteered at JNF, one of whom made a short snapshot film of a volunteer under her stay, please see; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NNkugcMH5Kk> Another, who came from Bornholm, mobilized his local community and the press prior to and during his placement. As a result of this involvement, a group of people representing a wide range of backgrounds, from business owners to school teachers on Bornholm; "The Sandvig - Helambu Group", have formed a subgroup within CISED. Their activities are focused on generating funds for JNFs projects, entrepreneurial knowledge and cultural exchanges.

CICED wishes also to expand its volunteer program and believes that this project setting has proven benefits for mobilising support, exchange and volunteerism.

JNFs instructional capacity will be strengthened, qualifying and increasing its volunteer base while expanding its network with other likeminded youth actors.

### 3. Description of the Intervention

#### Target groups and participants

This project has been meticulously prepared. For nearly two years now, JNF has recorded the sentiments of youth in Sindupalchock district. What is it they need so they can overcome the challenges that burden them? What needs to happen so they can actively and equitably participate in decision-making processes in their communities and in society at large? What input is needed so they can again find hope and see a future in their area? JNFs findings are echoed in the activities of this project. They are also in line with the findings of the previously mentioned 2017 UN report. Additionally, a SWOT analysis was conducted in late 2016 when CICED visited JNF.

The direct participants are youths from the Helambu Rural Municipality and JNF's volunteers. The area is inhabited by a number of different ethnic groups and so called casts: Tamangs, Newars, Dalits, Brahmins and Chetries. The selection of participants has ensured proportional representation of all ethnic groups and casts in the area. Girls will be prioritised, 50% of participants will be female. Up to now input for youth from this area has entailed a selection process whereby 2-10 youth would attend youth events in the main cities. This intervention is different, it is happening on site. It is implemented by a local NGO who is legitimized by the population. The youths will seek solutions and learn skills in the settings where they are needed and where they will be executed. This is particularly relevant for girl's participation as they are operating in their home environment.

This project targets many different participants at different levels, dependent on the activity in focus. The primary target group, those directly involved and affected by the immediate outputs, include:

- The staff and volunteers at JNF
- 90 youths who will participate in the Youth Leadership Camps
- At least 900 youths living in the Helambu Rural Municipality where the Youth Leaders will begin activities

The secondary target group include the following:

- At least 2000 participants from the district and around the country will be attracted by The Youth Festival.
- Audiences who will view project materials e.g. Photo Exhibition in Kathmandu, Pokhara, Dahding and Banke.

Moreover, in the end the population of Nepal will benefit from youths who are empowered. Youth who actively and peacefully participate in its governance and who constructively and innovatively participate in the country's social and economic development processes.

#### Activities - Step by Step

The intervention will consist of four main activities;

- i. Youth Leadership Camps - *Taking Charge of Change !*
- ii. Community Mobilization Activities - *Field activities - Getting Started !*
- iii. Staging the first District Youth Festival.
- iv. Youth of Helambu and of Bornholm, Click and Share, "*# Images of Everyday Democracy*".

**Youth Leadership Camps - *Taking Charge of Change***; are designed to develop active citizenship and cooperation among youth. It will support youth to redefine itself by assuming a position of critical inquiry into the dogmatic and dominant social, cultural, and political values which habitually excludes or inhibits them from meaningful participation.

As argued, it is extremely important in this context to link issues of migration, underemployment and unemployment to the mobilization of youth. The “*Moving into uncharted territories*”, camp sessions, does exactly this. They will introduce participants to key elements of sustainable entrepreneurship e.g. tools of market analysis, identifying future employment, business opportunities etc. As ventures can’t succeed without connections to networks and patrons, issues of partnerships, different organisational business approaches will be explored. Basically, participants will have the tools and capabilities to conceive and implement innovative projects that can make a real difference to their own lives, to the lives of their families and, most importantly, contribute to their communities and nation.

The Youth Leadership Camps -*Taking Charge of Change* will support participants to;

- build leadership skills so they can engage and mobilize their peers;
- build knowledge about the issues affecting youth in Nepal in general and in their own communities specifically;
- deepen their understanding of the past and present situation of social justice issues in Nepal
- deepen their understanding of gender equality and solidarity
- develop participant’s use of creativity in organizing advocacy activities and networking e.g. strategic approaches to online communication
- develop sustainable entrepreneurship skills and ideas
- translate these innovative ideas into action
- build solidarity with other young activists across the county and internationally

***Please see appendix 2 for Camp Content***

#### **Field activities – “Getting Started!”**

Between camps, the participants will mobilise other youths from their communities. Using their newly acquired skills they will get the opportunities to initiate innovative activities. These activities can range from social activities e.g. being volunteers at local schools, holding events related to child protection, organising discussions and much more. Likewise, they can also organize small-scale entrepreneurial projects. There will be a small funding pool available to support these incentives. A process of criteria and distribution of these funds, based on micro loans principles, will be negotiated during the initial camp. Youths will be supported in implementing activities by JNF volunteers and facilitator.

#### **“# Images of Everyday Democracy”**

This activity will facilitate the establishment of close ties between activities in Nepal and the information work simultaneously been carried out in Denmark. During the course of the project, youths from Nepal and youths attending Bornholm’s Højskole, will exchange photos and small narratives primarily via Instagram, relating to the theme; “*Images of Everyday Democracy*”.

The exchange of information will entail that both groups find symbols, pictures or short narratives from their everyday worlds which they see as depicting the ethos of *Democracy*, snap a picture and exchange them via Instagram. On Bornholm and in Nepal these and other products/cultural manifestations will constitute the basis for an exhibition. In Nepal, the exhibition will be first launched at the Helambu Youth Festival. It will then be exhibited at other sites in the districts. Thereafter it will travel to Kathmandu, Pokhara, Dahding and Banke.

Preliminary Timetable																		
Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Preparation																		
Camp 1																		
Field Work																		
Camp 2																		
Field Work																		
Camp 3																		
Field Work																		
Camp 4																		
Field Work																		
Festival																		
Finalisation																		

Tangible changes and outputs/activities	Expected Outputs
<b>i. Youth Leadership Camps,</b> i.i. <b>Preparatory workshop;</b> Planning and preparation of three strands (30 participants in each) of four two-day consecutive youth leadership camps.  i.ii <b>Camp sessions</b> will introduce participants to key elements of; leadership, citizenship, and sustainable entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitators contracted</li> <li>Time plan finalized, social media accounts set up.</li> <li>Pre and post camp evaluating sheets designed and printed</li> <li>Final selection of participants completed</li> <li>Camp content finalized</li> <li>Learning environment applicable for both women and men secured</li> <li>3 sets of 4 progressive two-day camps implemented for 90 youths</li> <li>At least 95% of participants have completed all four camps. 50% are women</li> </ul> <u>Participants have acquired the following insight and skills:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have gained greater awareness about themselves and about their strengths</li> <li>Demonstrate open communication skills</li> <li>Have sound understanding of the role advocacy plays in a democracy</li> <li>Have acquired tools, and approaches that will work for them to be effective in their new leadership roles.</li> <li>Are capable advocates of issues they deem important</li> <li>Have acquired analytical tools</li> <li>consciousness of human rights and the underlying causes of discrimination and stigma</li> <li>Are familiar with the Global Sustainable Goals and can relate them to their own context and activities</li> <li>Can develop and implement an advocacy strategy and identify and manage risks</li> <li>Can utilize social media in order to advocate issues and network</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have acquired and used entrepreneurship skills -have identified a host of possible income generating activities</li> <li>• At least, 15 youth groups are formed within the Helambu Rural municipality. These groups have created a greater Helambu Youth Forum.</li> <li>• The groups have established codes and future visions for their work</li> </ul>
<p><b>ii. Community Mobilization Activities - Field activities - Getting Started!</b></p> <p>Between camps the participants will mobilise other youths from their communities</p> <p>They will also organize social activities or small-scale entrepreneurial project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least an additional 180 youths are mobilized and supporting activities in their communities</li> <li>• At least 90% of participants have been active in starting civic activities or activities related to potential income generation in their communities</li> <li>• At least 4 long term viable entrepreneurship projects have emerged.</li> </ul>
<p><b>iii. Staging the first District Youth Festival</b></p> <p>i.iii Preparations:          Invitations designed for target audiences          Guest youth leaders' contributions requested          Advertisement on social media, radio, village announcements etc.          Logistics for visitors          Selection of topics to be discussed          Tents acquired and ground / field plan made          Design Youth festival day schedule          Establish activity / work groups</p> <p>ii.iii Staging of “# Images of Everyday Democracy” Exhibition</p> <p>iii.iii Post festival cleanup and evaluation. Securing of artifacts and the transfer of photo exhibition to next site.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The youth have planned, managed and successfully implemented the first joint youth event in the district</li> <li>• At least 2000 visitors attended the festival</li> <li>• Existing youth groups are strengthened and new youth networks within and between communities have emerged.</li> <li>• Youth demonstrated and exhibited their skills and ideas</li> <li>• The community has been visited by potential patrons and investors</li> <li>• The exhibition has been successfully exhibited at at least 4 other sites.</li> </ul>
<p><b>iv. Youth of Helambu and of Bornholm, Click and Share,</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 60 % of participants were active in contributing to the “Images of Everyday Democracy”.</li> <li>• A sense of community pride and cohesiveness has been enhanced.</li> <li>• A knowledge of how democracy is perceived beyond Nepal has been gained.</li> <li>• And how SDGs are realized in other settings</li> </ul>

Further, it is expected that the general public will see youth, as resourceful and capable citizens.

### Risks

Risks	Mitigation measures
Feelings of superiority and inferiority linked to gender have been so deeply engrained and internalized into the minds of the youth, that especially girls may find it very difficult to overcome these barriers.	A gender sensitive approach will be adopted in order to ensure the equitable participation of girls. A learning environment suitable for both genders will be in sight. In addition, the origins and forms of exclusion and segregation will be subjected to critical scrutiny. Additionally, the

	project manager is female, she has a MS in Gender Studies and wide-ranging fieldwork experience.
Nepal's political environment is volatile and conflicting interests at local and national level have historically turned into violence.	This will be addressed by focusing on peaceful reconciliation and non-violent forms of conflict resolution as well as introducing inclusive norms and collaborative forms of interaction
Nepal is one of the most disaster-prone climate areas in the world. Floods, earthquakes could hinder or delay the project.	The project schedule has taken into account that during the monsoon months activities may need to be postponed.

### Systematising and using experiences

Making change processes happen is dependent on a willingness to act and a courage to fail – and not the least - on the ability to analyse and learn from experience. Therefore, critical reflection on the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of our activities will be part of the regular discussions among participants at the Youth Camps and amount JNF staff and partners. One of the tools familiar to JNF is DEAL, a Model for Critical Reflection. Beyond this there will be a host of diverse methods used to record and utilize the knowledge acquired during the project.

**Youth Camp Handbook;** materials used on the different camps will be continually evaluated and stored. At the end of the project, the materials will be graded and the best activities etc. will be compiled in a document which will be used as inspiration at future camps. It will also be posted on the JNF Youth homepage and the net at large.

**Logbook;** All participants will be encouraged to keep a logbook. Here personal and group reflections will be recorded. They will act as memory / narratives which can function as a timeline and also inform more formal monitoring of the projects and the planning of future tasks.

**Facebook** will also be utilized as a monitoring and recording tool.

**Concrete small business plans** will be developed and these will create a base for future activities.

Both partners envision a long-term cooperation therefore, the systematic learnings gained from this project will be carried forward into new activities / projects.

### Materials

A host of different materials is expected to be produced to frame the exhibitions at the Youth Festival e.g. small videos, posters, narratives, songs, dramas and more. All tangible artefacts will be collected and used appropriately. The photo, narrative exhibition will be exhibited both in Denmark and Nepal.

#### 4. Intervention-related to information work in Denmark

As stated above, during the course of the project youths from Nepal and youths attending Bornholm's Højskole, will exchange photos and narratives relating to the theme; *"Images of Everyday Democracy"*. Pictures taken by the groups in Nepal and Denmark will be uploaded to Instagram using #everydaydemocracy through their personal accounts. A delegated person will administer a project specific account (@every day.democracy) that will regularly share the best pictures that have been posted. This creates the largest reach as participating youths will share their content with their own networks, and anyone who is interested in following the progress of the project can follow @everyday.democracy. Please note, we have already parked this account on Instagram, avoiding the risk of others taking the name. An added benefit is that the official account could be used in future projects with similar structures, in any location, and thereby continuously increase the audience who comes in contact with the content.

In Denmark, the exchange will be launched with a two-day project with participation of CISED. CISED will introduce and facilitate discussions relating to the Sustainable Development Goals. An introduction to Nepal and JNF will be given by a Nepalese member and the project responsible person. At the same time Globale Seniorer will contribute with their exhibition on Sustainable Development Goals. It will be exhibited at Bornholms Højskole and thereafter at the Town Hall.