

**Civil Surveillance for Just Society, Accountable
&
Transparent Administration**
(National conference on Good Governance-2013)

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ACRONYMS

AML/CFT	:	The Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism
AML	:	Anti-money laundering
CFT	:	Countering the financing of terrorism
CIAA	:	The Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority
DFID	:	Department for International Development
DMLI	:	Department of Money Laundering Investigation
ESP	:	Enabling Estate Program
FEG	:	Federation for good governance
GoF	:	Government of Finland
GoGo	:	Good Governance
GoN	:	Government of Nepal
INGO	:	International non government organization
MGDs	:	Millennium Development Goals
MoPITM	:	Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport Management
MSPF	:	Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
NEA	:	Nepal Electricity Authority
NFYN	:	National Federation of Youth NGO Nepal
NGO	:	Non government organization
NHRC	:	The National Human Rights Commission
NIC	:	National Information Commission
NOC	:	Nepal Oil Corporation
NTB	:	Nepal Tourism Board
NTC	:	Nepal Telecom
NVC	:	National Vigilance Center
PAF	:	Poverty Alleviation Fund
PC	:	Performance Contract
PPP	:	Public-private partnership
PRCN	:	People's Rights Concern Nepal
RBA	:	Result Based Approach
RTI	:	Rights to information
SDC	:	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SMS	:	Short Message Service
SYAN	:	South Asia Youth Network
TAF	:	The Asia Foundation
UN	:	United Nation
UNCAC	:	The United Nation Convention against Corruption
WTO	:	World Trade Organization

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We are further indebted to all the persons who allocated their time to come and be with us to present their papers and offer other technical supports during the conference. In this regard, we would like to thank the Honourable Minister of Peace and Reconstruction Ram Kumar Shrestha for making his time available to open the conference officially. Furthermore, our sincere gratitude goes to Mr. Kamal Subedi, Chairperson of National Federation of Youth NGOs Nepal for his welcome speech during the conference. Similarly, our thanks go to Mr. Mani Pokharel, Chairperson of South Asia Youth Network (SAYN), Mr. Phanindra Adhikari, Team Leader, Enabling State Program (ESP), Mr. Arjun Pokharel, Director General, Department of Money Laundering Investigation (DMLI), Mr. Bed Prasad Bhattarai, Secretary, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), Mr. Shree Ram Panta, Secretary, National Information Commission (NIC) for sharing their insights on various components of good governance and its practices in Nepal as well as in South Asia. Specially, we would like to express our sincere thanks to Madav Pd. Regmi, Secretary, Government of Nepal, Dr. Sagar Prasai, Deputy Country representative of The Asia Foundation (TAF), for his extended supported.

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Last but not least, we would like to express our earnest gratitude to all the participants who graced the conference representing 65 districts of Nepal and expressing their solidarity during two day conference. Without their active and unconditional participation, the conference would be nightmare and we wouldn't have achieved much. Their meaningful participation and make their voice heard by engaging in fruitful deliberations have influenced the concerned stakeholders of good governance practitioner.

Om Prakash Lamichhane
Central President
Federation for Good Governance Nepal (FEG Nepal)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Conference on Good Governance 2070 was held at Staff College- Jawlakhel on 25th - 26th November in partnering with National Information Commission (NIC), National Vigilance Center (NVC), Department of Money Laundering Investigation (DMLI), The Asia Foundation (TAF), ActionAid Nepal, Enabling State Program (ESP), Multi Stakeholder Forestry Program (MSFP), Poverty alleviation Fund (PAF) and Nepal Tourism Board (NTB). The conference was jointly organized by National Federation of Youth NGO Nepal (NFYN), Federation for Good Governance Nepal (FEG Nepal) and Federation of People's Rights Concern Nepal (FEPCON). The main objectives of the conference were to increase the concern of stakeholders in Good Governance to mitigate corruption and encourage transparency and accountability; increase mobilization and participation of youth in good governance and strengthen democracy and human rights by increasing their access to RTI. Last but not the least; the conference has an objective of forming National Steering Committee for Good Governance.

There was a remarkable representation of the participants from the public, private and civil society sectors. This conference included the policy makers, governance practitioners, emerging leaders, academicians and social/development activist and the youth from 65 districts of Nepal. During the conference, deliberations were made on various issues of good governance like youth' role in RTI movement, Performance Contract in Nepal, Social Accountability and Transparency for Sustainable Community Development; Nepal's Compliance with the United Nations Convention Against Corruption; Accountability; Governance in Forestry sector in Nepal.; money laundering; Inter & Intra-agency Performance Contract in Government of Nepal: Civil Society Perspective and Human Rights and Good Governance. Participants gained substantive information from the presentations made by distinguished presenters.

The conference increased the concern among the policy makers and governance practitioners to play a prominent role in mitigating corruption. Additionally, youths were also sensitized in practicing anticorruption behavior through using different tools and methods including Rights to Information. More importantly, youth participants at the conference drafted and presented the **Lalitpur Declaration Paper-2013** as a main achievement of the very conference. Lastly, the presenter and representatives of the conference committed to coordinate and collaborate with the youth groups and organizations to initiate good governance as a national movement.

Introduction of Good Governance

The concept of good governance has captured universal salience in today's world. Almost all the states of the world, democratic or undemocratic, claim that they are nurturing good governance. Governance becomes good only if the state realizes its normative goals such as “peace”, “order”, and “justice”, and combines freedom with development. In good governance, the three vectors of power-the state, the market and civil society-balance out each other's roles and purport to achieve development synergy. Now, defining good governance; it is the process of executing a coherent governing plan for the nation based on the interests and priorities of the people. In accordance to World Bank, good governance is “the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country’s economic and social resources for development” (World Bank, 1992). Similarly, former UN Secretary- General noted that “good governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development” (UN, 1998).

All these definitions encapsulate that good governance is conceptualized to mean better use of political authority and exercise of control over society and management of its resources for social and economic development. Further it assures that corruption is minimized, the views of minorities are taken into account and the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in decision-making. Consequently, it is also responsive to the present and future needs of society. It is acknowledged that good governance is the basic condition for stability and prosperity in all countries. Those nations which are able to sustain high standards of governance will succeed while others will struggle. Hence, there is a close nexus between good governance, peace and stability. The failure in governance leads country towards violent and conflict thereby absenting peace and stability. In a nutshell it would be worth mentioning that the practice of good governance helps in creating a just society on the principles of inclusiveness, liberty, equality and cooperation. Due to this reason, its practices have become increasingly important both in national and international arena.

Good Governance in Nepalese Context (An Overview)

As mentioned above, good governance and effective public administration have wider significance and are increasingly receiving recognition from the international community. It is the foundation for the successful achievement of a wide range of international and domestic policy objectives, including most items on the United Nations development agenda. As the basis for effective policy selection and implementation, governance – including public administration and civil service, rule of law, regulatory frameworks, and transparent and participatory decision-making processes – is a necessary condition to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Thus, attaining good governance is the normative concern of every country in the world. Despite this fact, good governance is an ideal which is difficult to achieve in its totality. Very few countries and societies have come close to achieving good governance in its totality. However, to ensure sustainable human development, actions must be taken to work towards this ideal with the aim of making it a reality.

Nepal too has set to achieve the goal of good governance. However, its concept was lately conceptualized in Nepal and it has a short history. With the restoration of multiparty democracy in 1990 and promulgation of the constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, the prospects for good governance came to dominate the whole political and developmental discourse. The constitutional and legal provisions make a greater room for it. The constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 1990 has set up a number of institutions both to buttress power diffusion or devolution and a system of check and balance. The institutional separation of powers is created and protected by the constitution and, consequently, it also granted the people to act independently without fear. Hence, constitutionally, Nepal has followed the global democratic values like fundamental and human rights, liberty, equality, fraternity and so on but in practice these values are little significant to the poor, the marginalized and the unprivileged minorities.

Indeed, the concept of good governance is vigorously debated in our societies though societies is claimed to have a practice of it. It is still questionable; whether the democratic deposition constitutes a basis for good governance, how are the attributes of good governance fit with the country's politics. The theoretical interpretation of good governance is interesting, diverse and edifying. However, in practical field, corruption has become a common phenomenon. The repercussion of this has further deteriorated the country's overall economy and in turn poverty has become a part of life of most of the Nepalese people. Thus, corruption has become an obstacle to pave the way of good governance. To help country in getting rid of such obstacles and achieve a milestone of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs,) the promotion of good governance is apparent.

Statement of the Need

The practice of good governance is still frail in Nepal. From the policy making to local level, majority of the people are still beyond the direct access to government services. Though people have their Rights to Information (RTI) to make them acquainted with the information of public importance but they are unaware about it. It is notable that, RTI enables transparency and promotes accountability in the public affairs. It ensures the efficacy of the governance and ultimately strengthens the relationship between service providers and receiver. However, the absence of proper realization of RTIT has hindered people in knowing about the performance and activities of government and private organization. Thus, their activities are yet to be questioned.

Proper engagement of youth at all levels of development is of paramount importance. As youth can be resilient, resourceful and responsive towards the nation, they need to be sensitized with their rights and responsibilities. This will prepare them to be responsible youths and adults in their endeavors. Besides, youth should be encouraged creating a mechanism in the country by the concerned stakeholder. They need to play a prominent role in addressing corruption and consequently promoting good governance within the country. For this, they need to be informed about how government mechanism and international partners maintain transparency and accountability. Therefore, there is a dire need to create a platform for discourse/knowledge sharing on these matters.

This was realized by Federation for Good Governance to make youth functionally aware about the contemporary burning issues of the nation and to clarify their roles in addressing them. Thus the conference was an outcome of those realizations where all the stakeholders including government, international partners, private sectors and youth from various sectors gathered in a common floor and discussed on the multifarious issues of good governance.

Objectives

The following were the objectives of the conference.

- ✓ Increase concern of stakeholders in Good Governance to mitigate corruption and encourage transparency and accountability,
- ✓ Increase mobilization and participation of youth in good governance,
- ✓ Strengthen democracy and human right through ensuring accountability, transparency, and Right to Information,
- ✓ Form National Steering Committee for Good Governance.

A Brief Introduction About The Conference

The two days **National Conference on Good Governance** was held at Staff College- Jawlakhel on 25th - 26th November in partnership with National Information Commission (NIC), National Awareness Center, Department of Money Laundering Investigation(DMLI), Asia Foundation, Action AID, Enabling State Program (ESP) and Multi Stakeholder Forestry Program (MSFP). The conference was jointly organized by National Federation of Youth NGO Nepal (NFYN), Federation for Good Governance Nepal (FEG) and People's Rights Concern Nepal (PRCN). The conference drew a wide array of participants from the public, private and civil society sectors.



The majority of the participants included youth followed by policy makers, governance practitioners, emerging leaders, academicians and social/development activist to exchange the views; on the formation of effective and sustainable development strategies through good governance practices. In addition, the conference shared insights in increasing youth's access to RTI, their roles and responsibilities in promoting sustainable development and the ways to mainstream them in institutional, political, democratization, and governance processes. Numerically, there were 146 youth participants from 65 districts of Nepal. Among them 80 were male and 66 were female.

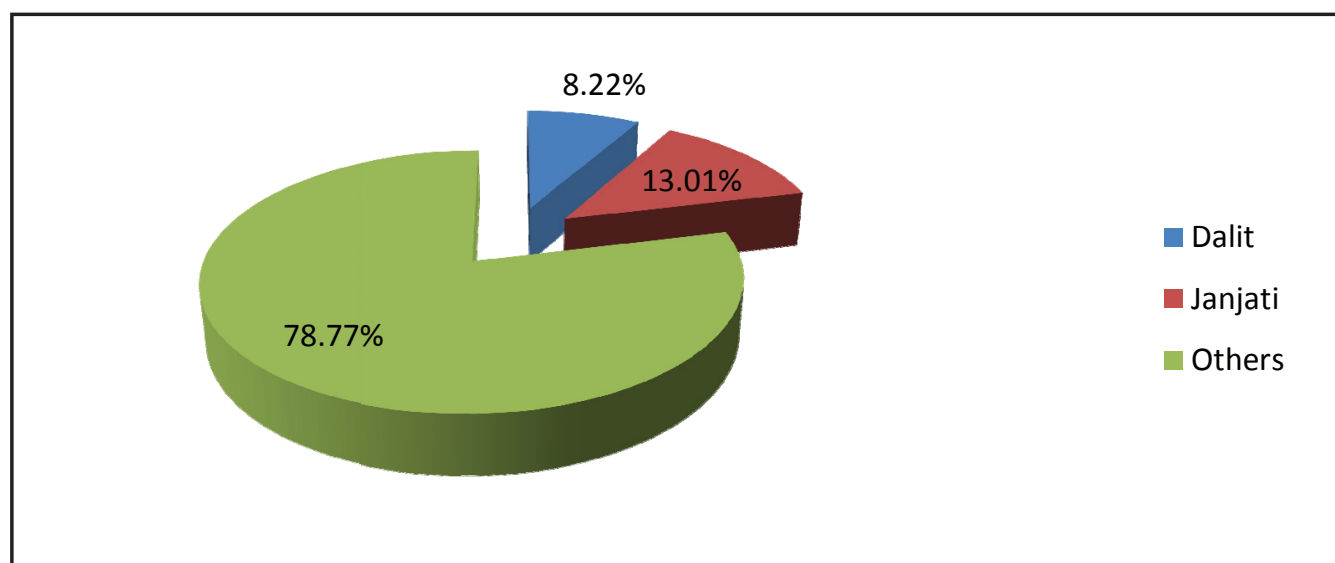
Participants Demography I

Table 1: Participants Demography by Gender

Female	Male	Total
66	80	146

Participants' Demography II

Figure 1: Participants Demography by Cast and Ethnicity



Conference Proceeding

Press Meet

Before the conference, a press meet was organized to disseminate the objectives, expected outputs and itinerary of the program. The participation from media was sound as the event was highlighted by the media on the following day. The detail schedule of the program is given below:

National conference on Good Governance 2070

25th & 26th November, 2017

Staff College, Jawalakhel

Program Schedule

First Day					
Registration and Breakfast (8:00-9:30)					
Inauguration Session (9:30-11:00)					
Chair of the Session: Mr. Om Prakash Lamichhane- Central President, Federation for Good Governance Nepal Chief Guest: Honorable Minister, Ram Kumar Shrestha, Ministry of Peace					
S.N.	Export	Organization	Paper	Time	Remarks
1	Shree ram Panta	National Information Commission	Right to Information	11:00-1:00	Secretary
Lunch				1:00-2:00	
2	Ramesh Dhakal	Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Minister	Existing Policies of Nepal government on Good Governance And UNCAC	2:00-3:00	Joint Secretary
3	Tulasi Sitaula	Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transportation	"Inter- and intra-agency performance contract in Government of Nepal: A Conceptual Discussion"	3:00-4:00	Secretary
4	Rajbabu Shrestha	Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF)	Accountability and transparency for sustainable Community development	4:00-5:00	Executive director
Second Day					
5	Phanindra Adhikari	enabling State Program (ESP)	Accountability, Responsibility and Transparency	9:00-10:30	Team Leader
6	Arjun Pokharel	Department of Money Laundering Investigation (DMLI)	Role of DMLI in implementing money laundering preventing act	10:30-11:30	Director General
7	Dr. Dharma R. Uprety	Multi stake Holder Forestry Program (MSFP)	Forestry and Governance	11:30-12:30	Outcomes Manager, Forestry and Climate Change
Lunch				12:30-2:00	
8	Kedar Khadka		"Inter- and intra-agency performance contract in Government of Nepal: A Conceptual Discussion"	2:00-3:00	Civil Society perspective
9	Surya Deuja	National Human Rights Council (NHRC)	Human rights and governance	3:00-4:00	Head, Collective Rights Division
Closing Ceremony				4:00-5:00	

Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony included the chief guest Mr. Ram Kumar Shrestha, Honorable Minister of Youth, Sports and Peace and Reconstruction. Other distinguished guests were Mr. Mani Pokharel, President, South Asia Youth Network(SYAN), Mr. Kamal Subedi, National Federation of Youth NGOs Nepal, Mr. Phanindra Adhikari, Team Leader, ESP, Mr. Arjun Pokharel, Director General, Department of Money Laundering Prevention, Mr. Bed Prasad Bhattarai, Secretary, National Human Rights Commission, Mr. Shree Ram Panta, Secretary, National Information Commission. The conference was chaired by Mr. Om Prakash Lamichhane- Chairperson of Federation for Good Governance. All the guests presented in the conference delivered their speech.

Summary of The Speeches

During this event, a welcome speech was delivered by Mr. Kamal Subedi. Mr. Subedi in his speech accentuates the importance of the very conference that was organized instantly after Constituent Assembly Election 2013. After the welcome speech, there was formal opening session lighting the lamp by the chief-guest of the event, followed by Nepali national anthem.

Mr. Mani Pokharel then shared the objective and rationale of the conference. Mr. Pokharel outlined the existing status of governance in South Asian countries including Nepal where economic prosperity of the country has been questioned due to prevalence of corruption. He further noted that good governance is apparent to address such issue. In addition, Mr Pokharel opined that good governance starts from oneself. Likewise, he highlighted the importance of civil society and youth to promote good governance in Nepalese context.

Similarly, another guest speaker Mr. Phanindra Adhikari outlined the origin of ESP in Nepal and its recent activities regarding governance reform. He stated that their working approach is based on “theory of change” and he expected a strong plan of action from this conference to work for good governance. Adding his note he mentioned that the lack of execution of policies have been hindering the development aspects of the country. He further appealed to avoid blaming mechanism by developing a positive attitude within oneself.

Likewise, Mr. Arjun Pokharel Director General of DMLI introduced himself as a student, not an expert and forwarded his understanding on good governance as discipline of government and urged participants to be familiar about the DMLI.

Mr. Bed Prasad Bhattarai described the relationship between human rights and good governance illustrating an example of ‘Problems of diarrhea outbreak in Jajarkot’. He also stressed the steps taken by government agencies to address the problem. What he meant by this example is; good governance is mostly lacking in the contemporary society. Due to lack of monitoring mechanism on food quality, people of Jajarkot were victimized by such epidemics. Further, he urged to join hands together to ensure good governance in the country. Mr. Bhattarai then shared his commitment to work with youth organizations in such issues.

Mr. Shree Ram Panta expressed his experience working for Youth Policy while he was in Ministry of Youth and Sports. In his speech, Mr. Panta also discussed about the provisions made for "Right to Information (RTI)" and stressed that every Nepali citizen must be aware of the RTI because it has not been seriously taken. Highlighting the importance of RTI, Mr. Panta opined that there is inseparable relationship between RTI and good governance. For transparency and accountability of states affair and to enhance people’s participation in decision making, RTI should be highly adopted. He also noted about the role of youth in promoting for good governance. He added that, the massive youth migration for employment has created youth vacuum in Nepal. At last he stated to form youth council in order to work in an integrated way for promoting good governance and also committed to work with civil society and youth in the promotion of RTI.

Chief-guest, Honorable Minister, Mr. Ram Kumar Shrestha highlighted the role of youth as change agent in keeping good governance in Nepal and he wished for the success of the conference to meet its objectives.

At the end of the opening ceremony, Chairperson of the event, Mr. Om Prakash Lamichhane shared his views about the poverty, malfunction and unemployment in Nepal. He stressed that this is happening because of non effective governance mechanism. Mr. Lamichhane suggested the participants to be aware of such issues and raise their voice against it. Mr. Lamichhane also assured that the conference has committed to issue “Lalitpur Declaration Paper 2013”. Before initiating paper presentation session, he expressed his vote of thanks to all partners, host organizations, guests and the participants. He expected his hope that the conference would be noteworthy.

Paper Presentation and Interaction

There were altogether nine papers presented in the whole conference period. In total four papers were presented in the first days rest were presented in the following day. The medium of the presentation was English. After each paper, the floor was opened for discussion which was in both English and Nepali language. The presenters addressed the concerns of the participants arouse thereby. A synopsis of each presented paper is mentioned below:

Role of youth in Right to Information (RTI) movement

Presenter: Mr. Shree Ram Panta, Secretary, National Information Commission (NIC)

Presentation summary

NIC was established in 2008 as an independent body for implementation of RTI. It is responsible for the protection, promotion and enforcement of RTI in Nepal. The Government of Nepal constituted a commission on June 14, 2008 comprising of three persons, including a chief commissioner. Though it has been almost 5 years of NIC establishment, RTI has not been fully practiced by Nepali citizens. The lack of information and traditional habit of dealing with public service were the major occurrences of the gradual development of RTI in Nepal. It is universally assumed that youth are the change agent and the partners of the present. For this, NIC is ready to educate youth from all over the country in the national good governance conference. Accordingly, youth can implement the RTI by raising awareness, motivating people and creating youth networks. Youth also are strong force in social movement for educating their children, family and people. In addition, youth are pioneers of transformation. They are the axis force performing leadership role and driving RTI movement forward. Likewise, youth can be basic engine of RTI by raising creative thoughts, conducting training and education. In addition, they can organize and interaction among youth organizations. At last, they can give courage to reach to the unreached for RTI movement. NIC welcomes Youth organizations for RTI movement.

Comments and Concerns by Participants

- ✓ In this presentation, I mostly like the exceptions of RTI and I would like to be more familiar with exceptions. For this, I can follow the section (3) sub-section (3) of the RTI Act and <http://www.nic.gov.np>. – Mr. Pradip Sharma
- ✓ People should also understand about 'do no harm' approach. In the name of ensuring rights of one person we have to make sure that rights of other persons are not violated. If we want to seek individual affairs information from public authority, the person has his rights to obtain and demand the necessary information, Mr. Ram Kumar Bishwakarma
- ✓ I was not allowed to go through my exam paper when I found obtaining lowest marks by Exam Controllers Office. This made me re-sit for the exam without knowing what went wrong in previous one. After this conference, I am going to claim a compensation of lost year with controllers' office because I knew RTI act had provisioned to see the exam papers. – Mr. Hopraj Dhungel.
- ✓ In the public offices, there is a trend to write a note against important transactions to legalize the action. Sometime the note that is useful to us is not easily accessible. After this presentation, except exceptions, I can seek to obtain information of the note. – Mr. Raju Sunwar.
- ✓ I have experienced the refusal of obtaining information from an organization but today I realized that RTI opposes such refusal. If the information falls under the criteria of exception, I will not proceed. I knew that there are so many information that I deserve to know. – Mr. Lokendra Gyawali

- ✓ Being a student, I often go to an office to collect data for academic purpose but in one case, the office declined me providing the data citing. He argued that the concern authority was absent. So he declined to do so, on his behalf. I think the way of avoiding responsibility should be checked. For this, I feel a capacity enhancement training defining the clear roles and responsibilities to information officers is necessary, Gyanu Laxmi Chaulagain

Nepal's Compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC): Status and Challenges

Presenter: Mr. Ramesh Dhakal, Joint Secretary (Law), Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers (OPMCM)

Presentation summary

The United Nation Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) came into force in Nepal from 30 April 2011. It is an important part of Nepal's international commitment to prevent and combat against corruption. There are some gaps between Nepalese law/policies and UNCAC. To fulfill the gaps, new legislations will be enacted for the implementation of UNCAC. Such as, Ordinance on Extradition, Ordinance on Mutual Legal Assistance among one or more countries, Ordinance on Organized Crime, Ordinance on Amendment to money laundering prevention Act, and the offence related property and instrument (with holding control and forfeiture) Ordinance. Likewise, laws will be enacted like Comprehensive Act on Control of Conflict of Interest, whistle Blower Protection Act, Witness, Victims and Experts Protection Act, law relating to measure of co-operation and assistance in assets recovery, Public Enterprise Service Act and Police Service Act.

In addition, existing laws also will be amended. Such as, CIAA Act, Prevention of Corruption Act, Military Act, Contract Act, BAFIA Act, Election related laws (Act on Political Parties, Election Commission Act), Civil Service Act, Good Governance Act, Judicial Council Act, Company Act, Nepal Rastra Bank Act, Insurance Act, Special Court Act, Telecommunication Act, Partnership Act, Private form Registration Act, Nepal Charters Accountant Act, Construction Enterprise Act, Impeachment (procedure) Regulation Act, Audit Act, Civil Aviation Authority Act, Association Registration Act and Revenue Leakage (Investigation and Control Act).

In a democratic practice, political parties are the vital actors. The first step of initiating good governance practice and leading against anti-corruption should have political will and commitment. Likewise, enactment of required laws as set forth in the action plan, expansion of the jurisdiction of CIAA, investigative journalism, public access to information, simplifying cumbersome administrative procedure, allocation of budget on objective criteria, planning on rational basis, supervision of civil society, reduce the level of decision making process, minimize bureaucratic discretion, deregulation, , monitor the assets and income of officials, judicial reforms, implementation of the right to information act and public private partnership. At the end, presenter expressed his interest to work with youth and civil society to forward good governance as a campaign in Nepal.

Comments and Concerns by Participants

- ✓ The controller of corruption of school and hospital varies from the viewpoint of actors of good governance. The private hospital and school are investigated under the provision of money laundering prevention act and less concerned by CIAA and other agencies. But the government owned school and hospital are investigated under the various agencies like, CIAA, NVC etc. Because every agency have it jurisdiction. – Mr. Bhadra Rana
- ✓ According to the corruption prevention act, the process of legal action has been forwarded. – Mr. Rajnarayan Ram
- ✓ Corruption has different faces, we only thought about the monetary or financial corruption but the non-monetary or non-financial corruption also exist that is also investigated under the legal action. – Mr. Kishor Adhikari
- ✓ To minimize the corruption, more than 30 Nepalese laws and acts should be amended. Likewise, to expand the scope to private sector the jurisdiction of CIAA needs to be expanded. For this, the government, civil society and private sectors' involvement is appreant – Mr. K.B. Bishwakarma
- ✓ To pay monthly electricity, water, telephone/internet bills, we have to stand in queue but some of the persons easily pay without standing in queue. These types of activities are called undue act. Is it not the corruption? – Mr. Rabindra Chaulagain
- ✓ Due to the absence of parliamentary assembly in Nepal the UNCAC is in non-compliance status. – Ms. Gyanu Chaulagain
- ✓ Illegal transfer of money to another country falls under the investigation of Corruption Prevention Act but there must be treaty between one or more countries. – Mr. Durga Thapa



An Overview of Performance Contract in Nepal

Presenter: Er. Tulasi Pd. Sitaula, Secretary, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport Management (MoPITM)

Presentation Summary

Nepal is a under developed country. It aims to graduate to developing nation by 2022. A lot of infrastructures are to be created though development projects, but those which have been started are also not completed in time. Behind this the cause is associated with cost over runs. The quality of our works and services are often questioned. For this, governance is to be improved. Likewise, Nepal is also aiming to fully fledged membership of WTO very soon as it has entered global competition. However, the global rating of the nation in terms of Corruption Perception Index and managing business is quite different. The foreign investors are not attracted so far in Nepal due to High Fiduciary Risks. Our Performance at individual level as well as institutional level is not up to the mark. For that, government has recently started Performance Contract to overcome this adverse situation.

The performance is known as Specifications in technical term. Our performance is also reflected through the quality we achieve, the timely delivery of services, the cost limit that we maintain and the global recognition we achieve. Likewise, a contract is a legal agreement between two parties and in agreement, one party agrees to perform certain task for which the other party agrees to pay. The contract generally has a provision to modify its content on mutual consent. Performance Contract is efficient tool practiced in developed part of the world since long time. It was recently tested in Revenue Collection Offices. There is a plan to replicate it to mega projects as well as major service delivery points. The Government has decided to apply it to projects of national pride, inspired by the success.

Despite this context, there are some problems in executing performance based contract. This includes lack of experience (recently initiated), lack of well defined indicators and punishment and weak monitoring. Likewise, in case of citizen's character with compensation it is felt little bit injustice to pay the compensation from salary which is relatively low. And in maintenance contract, the environment is not conducive and hence contractors/suppliers are making excuses. To overcome these problems, the way forward will be the volume of development works. So far the public procurement is increasing fast and the requirement for better service delivery is also increasing. However, still the quality standard needs to be enhanced and the completion of works and services within time, cost and quality is the need of the day. The maintenance standards need to be improved. For this, Performance Contract is one of the solutions being tried globally. Nepal has also initiated this recently. In line with this, Government of Nepal is also planning to execute Performance Contract in Nepal Electronic Authority (NEA).

Comments and Concerns by Participants

- ✓ It will be useful to execute Performance Contract in Nepal Electronic Authority (NEA), Nepal Telecom (NTC) and Nepal Oil Corporation (NOC). – Mr. Prakash Adhikari
- ✓ Most often I noticed that the sub contracts are done in public construction projects from the real contractor. This situation creates 'no-one-responsible' situation and raises question that who will be accountable to government projects? Thus, the issues of transparency and accountability have to be seen seriously. The sub contracting is illegal but so far it has been overlooked by government officials. – Ms. Sanchita Ghimire
- ✓ In my home town, a hospital was constructed without permission from the municipality. Later on, municipality gave go-ahead without taking any action for violating the rules. – Mr. Rabindra Chaulagain
- ✓ Most of the development projects are completed in rush hours of Ashad. Once, I asked the officials of District Development Committee of Bara and Ramechhap about the situation and they replied that it was all due to late allocation of budget. – Mr. Raj Narayan Ram and Ms. Shata Aryal

Social Accountability and Transparency for Sustainable Community Development

Presenter: Mr. Raj Babu Shrestha, Executive Director, Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF)

Presentation Summary

PAF was established through “Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF) Ordinance 2004” and subsequently “Poverty Alleviation Fund Act 2006” to exclusively address the needs of poor and marginalized people. Designed to address the needs of the poorest and most excluded in society, PAF is pursuing the innovative use of direct financing to communities for multi-sector investments to help build community-level institutions and raise income levels. PAF has helped communities to become self-reliant by letting them identify and manage their own needs and resources. PAF envisages developing and implementing programs that address the issues and problems of the lower rung of the society, by involving the poor and the disadvantaged groups themselves as partners in such efforts. PAF has also been initiating “On Track” that is an ICT-enabled Citizen Feedback Mechanism for implementing agencies and their public service providers to share local information and receive real-time feedback using SMS, Web and Voice from their stakeholders such as civil society and citizens in transparent and consultative manner. Hence, PAF has been trying to reach to the poor by democratic process. Accountability and transparency are the important components.

Comments and Concerns by Participants

- ✓ The presentation was quite informative and it would be well if it would have covered output level information. I expect to work in the field of urban poverty in the days to come. – Mr. Pradip Sharma
- ✓ The associated risk factors at local level in implementing PAF projects are necessary to be studied apart from its success. This will be beneficial for implementing similar type of projects in future.– Ms. Gyanu Chaulagain
- ✓ I know an incident related to the program at grass root level. Once one staff of local NGO which is implementing PAF project embezzled the funds meant for poor people. Later I heard that PAF discontinued its program from that local NGO. It is necessary to know the monitoring mechanism of PAF projects at local level. – Ms. Shanta Aryal

Accountability

Presenter: Mr. Phanindra Adhikari, Team Leader, ESP

Presentation Summary

Enabling State Program (ESP) has been working in Nepal since 2001. It is a pro-poor governance program. It targets the corruption, institutional inefficiency and domination of decision-making by the elite that has led millions of Nepali to lack access to basic services and justice that prevents them from benefiting from development. Currently ESP is working on the “Theory of Change” with government, civil society and private sector. It is well said that accountability strengthens democracy and service delivery. Several debates on accountability and democracy have been held in Nepal. In the present context, ESP has facilitated the duty bearer or the government to be more accountable to right holders as presented in Citizen’s Charter. Through Hello-Sarkar, ESP has facilitated rights holders to have direct access to office of Prime Minister. The public hearing, complaints box, raise voice for any irresponsible activities, and praise/admire/reward the government for the good work initiated by ESP has also received the admiration.



Likewise, the education awareness and/or consciousness, participation in planning, implementation and monitoring, local information center – right to information, through pressure groups, through consumer groups, public audit and complain mechanism has also been effective to ensure the rights of people. ESP understands that through effective monitoring mechanism from duty bearers, strong reward for carrying out exemplary work and punishment for not fulfilling duties, proper allocation of resources, internalization of system and process support, revision and reformulation of existing laws and capacity building of government will make duty bearers more accountable to the rights holders.

Comments and Concerns by Participants

- ✓ In the Nepalese trend of development, social welfare is taken under the concern of accountability but social security and social justice has not been taken into the arena of the same. – Mr. Kaushal Ghimire
- ✓ There are enough laws and policies in Nepal, but there lack the monitoring aspects of these laws and policies. I faced to facilitate some of the cases of the polygamy and polyandry in the working area, but the cases are not taken seriously by the related government agencies, especially in the case of discrimination and gender violation. I think this must be the informal rule of game. – Ms. Sharmila Kumari
- ✓ Everyone is able to see citizen charter in public authority and its sub ordinates but I have not heard the monitoring of the implementation status of the charter. These need to follow up by stakeholders. – Ms. Bhawani Thapaliya

Role of Department of Money Laundering Investigation in Implementing Money Laundering Prevention Act

Presenter: Mr. Jitendra Basnet and Mr. Surya Raj Dahal

Presentation Summary

The Department of Money Laundering Investigation (DMLI) was created by the Government of Nepal in July 15, 2011. The DMLI is one of the pivotal investigative units in Nepal to fight, against money laundering, terrorist financing and any form of illegal earnings and contribution to terrorism and proliferation. It is the country's major actor of the anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) regime.

The Money Laundering Prevention Rules, 2009 further clarify the functions and duties of the coordination committee. In the rules, the FIU's right to specify the threshold for the regulating and reporting entities is incorporated. In order to help carry out the objectives of the act, a technical committee under the FIU is arranged where the representation of the department of Money Laundering Investigation is made. Similarly, additional provisions regarding the functions, duties and rights of the FIU are also made in the rules. In the same way, the rules arrange the reporting entities and their responsibilities as well. The rules also clarify the procedural matters of inquiry and investigation of the cases and place required procedural forms as appendices.

Today, the world economy has been badly embraced by the acts of money laundering and terrorist financing and Nepal is not immune to it. In order to improve the situation, it is imperative that effective legal system, appropriate information mechanism, competent human resource, suitable institutional mechanism and working networks, appropriate operating procedures, collaboration among AML/CFT partners and cooperation at the regional and international levels should be arranged. In a nutshell, mobilization of the state and non-state mechanisms, resources to counter money laundering, financing of terrorism and proliferation based on the five-years 'National AML/CFT Strategies and Action Plan' are brought and forwarded by the Government of Nepal.

Comments and Concerns of Participants

- ✓ Nepal's informal sector and illegal cross border businesses offer enormous opportunities for money laundering. The Global Financial Integrity's study shows that Nepal has lost US\$ 9.1 billion from 1990 to 2008 as illicit financial flows triggered by corruption, informal trade, smuggling and counterfeiting. This is nearly eight times more than the official development assistance Nepal received during this period. – Mr. Kaushal Ghimire
- ✓ Last year, one rebel leader of India named "Niranjan Hojai" was arrested by Nepal police in Kathmandu. He has been maintaining several bank accounts in Nepali banks (with amount more than USD 2 hundred thousand in each account) in his own and so called wife's name. Later it was known that he had obtained Nepali citizenship. The arrest was only possible due to financial intelligence unit of Nepal Rastra Bank. – Mr. Kishor Rijal
- ✓ Non-profit organizations are not covered by NRB Financial Information Unit directives, unless they are involved in money laundering or terrorist financing. The Government of Nepal approved a National Strategy and Action Plan for anti-money laundering/combating the financing of terrorism and was working on new laws and supervisory system to cover non-profit organizations and other non-financial actors gradually. It may take two to three years before nonprofit organizations will be fully covered and monitored by the concerned authorities. – Ms. Bhawani Thapaliya

Governance in Forestry Sector in Nepal

Presenter: Dr. Dharam R. Uprety, Outcomes Manager, Forestry and Climate Change

Presentation Summary

The Multi Stakeholder Forestry Programme (MSFP) aims to improve livelihoods and resilience of poor and disadvantaged people in Nepal. It also develops the contribution of Nepal's forestry sector to inclusive economic growth, poverty reduction, and tackling climate change. MSFP is a first programme of its kind as the product of a multi-stakeholder design process undertaken in Nepal's forestry sector. It is based on the achievements of over 20 years of forestry work of the Government of Nepal (GoN) supported by the Finland, Switzerland, and UK (for example, LFP, NSCFP). MSFP is funded jointly by the Government of Finland (GoF), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), and UK Department for International Development (DFID).



These have had significant impacts in reducing poverty, building governance at local levels and the capacity of community forest user groups, the government and non-state actors in order to enable them to better govern forests in a sustainable way. They have had less engagement in harnessing the economic potential of forests whether under community, private or government management. The programme supports to the GoN and other forestry sector stakeholders including civil society groups and private sector organizations for scaling up of good practices of community based forest management approaches, strengthening economic potentials of forests through promoting forest based enterprises to improve livelihoods of disadvantaged groups, and enhancing role of forestry in helping Nepal adapt to climate change and mitigate its impacts. The programme also supports the GoN and other forestry sector stakeholders to develop national forest sector strategy and to strengthen capacity of national institutions.

MSFP establishes accountability mechanisms at different levels through the establishment and functioning of multi-stakeholder mechanisms at national, district and local levels. The accountability of both government and non-government service providers to the public ensures through recognized tools and methods such as public hearings and public audits. Establishing an accountability mechanism also requires a system for addressing formal grievances and complaints regarding programme activities.

Comments and Concerns by Participants

- ✓ The whole forestry management process of Nepal revitalized in “Hariyo Ban Sabaiko Dhan” within a background of – an optimistic attitude to comply with existing practice. As we know that the forestry culture of Nepal has been an example in the world. – Mr. Dipendra Khanal

Inter- and Intra-agency Performance Contract in Government of Nepal: A Conceptual Discussion

Presenter: Mr. Kedar Khadka, Chairperson, GoGo Foundation.

Presentation Summary

In recent years, the importance of inter and intra agency performance contract has been a continuing topic of discussion and debates globally. Ongoing reassessment of functions of a country and public servants arises from two major issues: one is "globalization and its impacts" on what governments must do to adapt and respond to rapidly changing global economic, social, political and technological trends. The other is increasing "dissatisfaction" among general public in many countries with the role of government and the services that government agency provides to the public at large.

Nepal government has promoting some innovative approaches to serving citizens more effectively. The 21st century began a new era of globalization, not only for economic trade and investment but for technological, social and political interaction as well. Because of the necessity in an era of globalization for all nations to participate through open markets in international trade and investment, Nepal governments can no longer centrally plan and manage national economies or merely provide traditional public services. Global competitiveness will require governments in nations at all stages of economic development to strengthen market-supporting institutions and improve the capacity of public administration to serve citizens efficiently and effectively.

The, government cannot meet increasingly complex challenges and demands alone. Governments' roles are changing rapidly from controlling, directing and intervening in the economy to supporting and facilitating productive economic activities, providing adequate infrastructure and social overhead capital, creating and maintaining a competitive business climate, assuring fair market access, protecting the interests of workers and consumers and providing for the health, safety and security of their citizens.

There is no single approach to government reinvention that is suitable for our country. However, a public-private partnership to improve public services and infrastructure through performance contract is vital and sustainable approach. PPPs that are carefully planned and implemented can help governments to improve the quality, reduce the price and extend the coverage of services. They can accelerate the construction of infrastructure and facilities that are crucial for economic development and social progress.

Awarding performance contract to CSOs and private sector can be valuable instruments for utilizing the resources of both the public and the private sectors and of enhancing the capabilities of national and local governments to achieve their development goals. Innovation and quality improvements can strengthen mutual relationships with the citizens, CSOs and private sector. Nepal government should take strong role in shaping the rules of national global interaction so that Nepal can be benefitted from the opportunities and minimize the burdens of globalization. In this century, governments must be efficient, effective, participative, honest, transparent, professional, responsive, and collaborative if Nepal is to achieve the goals of socially equitable economic growth and sustainable human development. Both rapid external economic and technological changes and growing internal demands from Nepalese citizens for better services will make Nepal government good governance friendly in the future.

Comments and Concerns by Participants

- ✓ I like this presentation with limitation. The limitation is that to involve in the presentation, the assumption of international citizen must be accepted. – Mr. Tika Dhakal
- ✓ The result based approach (RBA) is the foundation of performance contract (PC). I found PC is more effective than open bidding. – Mr. Kishor Rijal

- ✓ The increasing trend toward democratization has opened up political space for CSOs to play a more active role in influencing policy in Nepal. The promise of democracy becomes a reality when Nepalese people's voices are heard by policy makers and when marginalized groups are able to participate in the market place of competing interests. – Mr. Kedar Khadka
- ✓ Civil society groups can contribute to monitoring of public construction and mapping of public expenditures using social accountability tools. These organizations also can make a contribution in all of these areas of human resource development. – Mr. Bhadra Rana
- ✓ In any performance contract, the contractor takes risk but it can be reduced. If performance contract is to be used, an organization should have reasonable knowledge of expected major capital expansions and changes in ownership, facility use and occupancy that are likely to occur over the life of the contract. – Ms. Sanchita Ghimire

Human Rights and Governance

Presenter: Mr. Surya Deuja, Head, Collective Rights Division, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

Presentation Summary

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of Nepal is an independent and autonomous constitutional body. It was established in the year 2000 as a statutory body under the Human Rights Commission Act 1997 (2053 BS). The Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007 (2063 BS) has made the NHRC a constitutional body. It has a separate sphere of responsibilities in the constitutional legal system of the country. These responsibilities complement the responsibilities of the normal machinery of the administration of Justice, the Supreme Court, and the Office of the Attorney General, the Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority, and other existing executive, quasi-judicial or judicial bodies of Nepal.



The Commission is created in response to 1991 UN-sponsored meeting of representatives of national institutions held in Paris. It has laid down a detailed set of principles on the status of national institutions - commonly known as the Paris Principles. These principles, subsequently endorsed by the UN Commission on Human Rights (Resolution 1992/54 of 3 March 1992) and the UN General Assembly (Resolution 48/134 of 20 December 1993, annex) have become the foundation and reference point for the establishment and operation of the National Human rights Commission of Nepal as well. The commission is always responsible to the parliament. And it submits the yearly report to the president of Nepal and again the report will be submitted to the parliament through Prime Minister.

In Nepal, there is no direct relation between NHRC and governance. . Most of the time NHRC was involved in the conflict related issues in the past decade. During this period, lack of protection of economic, social and cultural rights, lack of protection of social security rights, excluded the citizen rights. Furthermore, they their exclusion is aggravated due to the lack of local authority and the weak implementation of local development plan and policies.

Comments and Concerns of Participants

- ✓ Good governance and human rights are mutually reinforcing. Human rights principles provide a set of values to guide the work of governments and other political and social actors. They also provide a set of performance standards against which these actors can be held accountable. Moreover, human rights principles inform the content of good governance efforts. They may inform the development of legislative frameworks, policies, programmes, budgetary allocations and other measures. – Mr. Dirgha Bahadur Thapa

- ✓ In fighting corruption, good governance efforts rely on principles such as accountability, transparency and participation to shape anti-corruption measures. Initiatives may include establishing institutions such as anti-corruption commissions, creating mechanisms of information sharing, and monitoring governments' use of public funds and implementation of policies. – Mr. Dhana Thapa Magar

Voices of Participants

Gyanu Laxmi Chaulagain, Jumla

This conference ended up with achievement orientation. I benefitted myself out of the deliberations. The message of transparency and accountability were the best doze that I got from this conference. The experience, opinion, suggestion and sharing from the experienced persons of Government of Nepal and International community were the attractions of this conference. And at the end, it will be good to conduct such programs in grassroots level and accumulate meaningful participation of the lay-person in future endeavors.

Dirgha Bahadur Thapa, Dailekh

Organizers of the National Good Governance Conference 2013 are to be thanked for making our participation possible. The contents were resourceful in terms of their nature and relevancy with the aspects of good governance. I heard and somehow practiced it in some areas in my home district but I have not assumed the broader scope of good governance as presented in the conference. I will see the entire situation differently from today while I will be in seeking public service.

Rajnarayan Ram, Bara

Probably, for the first time in Nepal, this type of effort is done, I relate myself with the term “Good Governance”. Being a youth it sharpens my knowledge on the same. The gathering from many districts youth may have homogeneous understanding regarding good governance through the proper interaction with presenters. I want to suggest that the group discussion might be useful to know the entire presentations, if applied it in another conference.

Yogendra Baral, Dhading

All contents of this conference were good. Especially, the presentation from the Department of Money Laundering Investigation in terms of its working process, progress and its act was praiseworthy.. Another to praise was about the performance contract presented by Secretary Mr. Tulasi Situala and good governance activist Mr. Kedar Khadka (from the perspective of global citizenship).

Dhana Thapa Magar, Lalitpur

Conference went well according to its management and more importantly it has broadened my horizon of thoughts regarding good governance. . The highlight of the program was eye opening for me. At this moment, I would like to have apology with myself not to be involved in any corrupted activities in the days to come again.

Outcomes

- ✓ Increased the concern among policymakers, practitioners, scholars, and other actors in good governance to mitigate corruption and encourage transparency and accountability;
- ✓ Youth participants were sensitized in practicing anticorruption behavior through using different tools and methods particularly rights to information;
- ✓ Personal and institutional views and information related to good governance practice of the government agencies and independent commission were obtained. Besides, the participants were informed about the existing law, policies and the perspectives of civil society in strengthening democracy and human rights through ensuring accountability, transparency, and right to information;
- ✓ Presenters and representatives expressed their commitment to coordinate and collaborate with the youth groups and organizations regarding initiation of good governance as a national movement.
- ✓ Issued “**Lalitpur Declaration Paper 2013**” as an achievement of two days national good governance conference which is presented below:

Lalitpur Declaration Paper 2013

We highly honor social services accomplished in organized form by government and non government organization from local to national level. We have internalized that building of prosperous Nepal is only possible through good governance and for this; knowledge skills and time of the youth and the theory of inclusion should be incorporated. We have discussed extensively within civil society for good governance, human rights, corruption control, sustainable development, rights to information, and enhancement of good governance. Appealing the state, political party, civil society and youth to succeed campaign of Nepal, **We the 150 participants of Good Governance Conference 2013, representative of Nepal government and we representing civil societies hereby declare as follows,**

1. Government should support for zero tolerance to corruption control in assistance with all agencies, sector of public concern and private sector and play leadership role and advocacy.
2. State should facilitate civil society to be watchdog for effective implementation of national policies and make it good governance friendly.
3. Corruption control strategy of government of Nepal should be thoroughly implemented.
4. Immediate implementation should be done as per the provision of UN international Convention against corruption control.
5. Capacity building programs should be extended at local level including right to information for legal education.
6. State should initiate measures to increase good governance and sustainable management of community forestry from national to local level effectively.
7. The office of the Prime Minister should initiate effective monitoring as per the provision of good governance act 2064 for easy access to the performance of service providing agencies of government to civil societies in making public service facilities qualitative, updated, intact and transparent.
8. A national good governance directorate should be formed in government leadership with representative of civil societies.
9. The participation of youth and civil society should be ensured in policy formulation and decision making process of corruption control.
10. Awareness program on good governance should be conducted from national to local level.
11. The role of Human Rights Commission should be made effective for full implementation of human rights.

Closing Ceremony

Closing ceremony was observed with keynotes speeches from distinguished guests followed by the chair of Mr. Kamal Subedi and chief guest-ship by Mr. Shree Ram Panta. Other guests were Mr. Mani Pokharel and Ms. Shova Karki (vice-chair, Federation of People Rights Concern- Nepal). During the ceremony, **“Lalitpur Declaration Paper 2013”** was presented by two members of draft committee, namely Ms. Oja Sharma and Mr. Sudarshan Bajgain. This paper was handed-over to chief-guest by Mr. Kamal Subedi and Mr. Om Prakash Lamichhane. In the ceremony, Mr. Yogendra Raj and Ms. Bhadra Thapa made speech on behalf of all participants. They expressed their profound gratitude to the organizers of the conference. Ms Bhadra in her speech stated that the conference has made them realization of their rights and responsibilities towards promoting good governance. She expressed the common views of the participants to ensure themselves as agents of change.

Similarly, another guest-Mr. Mani Pokharel, summed up his short speech by noting that the conference was the preliminary step in the field of good governance. To achieve these goals he insisted for solidarity among all agencies associated with good governance mission.. In addition, he stated his optimistic views that the conference has been fruitful to sensitize youth with their rights and roles/ responsibilities in forming prosperous society and nation as a whole through the exercise of good governance. Similarly, Chief-guest Mr. Shree Ram Panta expressed his view that the society has not been accepting RTI as a pro-people tool and these types of gathering or conferences will be effective in knowledge building of youth in the sector of RTI and good governance as well. Adding his note, he stated that youths are the contemporary partners; hence he would like to build an alliance with youth civil society.

Chairperson of FEG Mr. Om Prakash Lamichhane extended the vote of thanks on behalf of all host organization to all the partner organizations, and participants. He further expressed his hope of such partnership to be continued in the days to come.

Finally, Chair of closing ceremony, Mr. Kamal Subedi added that the youth sector has been working as change agent from the historical period. And the NYNF is a result of different thoughts in youth movement. He committed to do best in the good governance movement from the organizational level. Expressing these views; he declared the closing of the two days **National Conference on Good Governance - 2013.**

Key Lessons

The conference was successful in various aspects however it was wrapped up with some learning edges that are mentioned below:

What Worked Well

- Ensured to continue interaction between youth and decision-makers that built mutual trust and understanding.
- There was inspiring participation in both days because of efficient managerial aspects of the program.
- The interaction between service providers and youth highlighted the importance of individual as well as community responsibility for promoting good governance.
- Increased the confidence of youth to demand for the utilization of good governance tools such as Rights to Information, Money Laundering Investigation, Performance Contract and Human Rights as well.

What Ought to Be

- Such conference is be done in regional level and district level.
- Venue of such conference should be selected on the basis of content of the program and number of participants.
- Direct stakeholders including role model need to be invited to make the conference more effective.
- The follow up on the utilization of the conference outcome need to be continued in the days to come.

Conclusion

The National Conference on Good Governance was completed successfully. There were energetic participants representing different districts and emerging leaders. In total nine papers were presented by the experts of their respective field that the papers, indeed, sensitized attendees and others, the conference focused a great need in the field of service providing, anti-corruption, right to information, money laundering prevention, performance contract and human rights. The conference recommended the way out to the concerned authorities to overcome the existing obstacles in achieving the goals of good governance.

The conference clarified the role of youth in good governance and anti-corruption movement. According to the participants, they were inspired and motivated from the new information they learnt and the strong connections they nurtured with other participants. More importantly, the “**Lalitpur Declaration Paper 2013**” was issued as the achievement of the two days national conference. At last, presenters expressed their happiness to be a part of this conference and urged to work together. Encapsulating all the activities of the event, it can be concluded that the conference has been successful in articulating better understanding of youth role in good governance practice.

Recommendation

The conference came up with the following recommendations to policy makers, civil society and international partners as well.

Related to Government and Policy

- ✓ Youth mainstreaming policy of government should be implemented in better way through governance process. In addition, the government policy should effectively address the issues of youth migration that has created youth vacuum in the country.
- ✓ The provision of government should focus on the extensive operational research, empirical as well as investigative study and action-oriented learning program to educate youth in the field of governance.
- ✓ New tools and techniques of good governance (presented in the conference) should be introduced in academic and development discourse.

Related to Civil Society

- ✓ The civil society should accelerate its role towards the burning issues of corruption, money laundering, embezzlement in public procurement and RTI thoroughly.

Related to International Partners

- ✓ In present context, international communities are expected to have their fair commitment on the genuine issues such as good governance.