



Government of Nepal
Final Report of Annual Progress Report - 2011

Project Title: Micro-Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP) III

Award ID: 00049631

Award Title: Micro-Enterprise Development Programme Phase III

Project ID: NEP 08/006

Source of Funds: TRAC, CIDA and AusAID

Implementation Modality: (DIM/NIM): NIM

Project Beginning Year: 1 April 2008

Project Ending Year: 31 December 2011

Signature

Name: Dr Lakshman Pun
Project Manager

Signature

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Executive- Project Board

Annual Progress Report – Part I

1. Overview of the Project

Provide a very short description of the project and its main intended results

Micro-Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP) is a nationally executed project of UNDP since July 1998 under the Ministry of Industry (MoI) as a main implementing agency and the Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MoFSC), Ministry of Local development (MoLD) and Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperative (MoAC) as the co-implementing agencies.

Alleviating poverty through the development and promotion of micro-enterprises and generating self-employment is the prime objective of MEDEP. Focus of the program includes to assist GoN in formulating and revising existing policies in pro-poor and inclusive perspectives, enhancing capacity of key stakeholders and to increase the income of family in the hardcore poor and socially excluded groups especially women, unemployed youths (16-35 years), Dalits, indigenous nationalities, Madhesis, Muslim and disaster-affected families. The objective is closely linked to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of halving poverty by 2015 as the target beneficiaries are screened out from the people below the poverty line.

Key success factors of MEDEP modality are (a) focused on assisting poor to identify latent entrepreneurial skills and knowledge by themselves (entrepreneurship development, rather than enterprise development/establishment), (b) targeting and selection of the gender and social inclusive poor (c) group approach to enterprise development and promotion (d) coordinate for accessing micro credit, (e) support of appropriate rural technology and common facility centers, (f) promotes businesses and link market networks, and (g) high professional/ technical advice and supervision of the grassroots service providers from Area Programme Support Offices (APSOs) and National Programme Support Office (NPSO) of MEDEP.

MEDEP has a remarkable success in addressing the principal constituent of combating poverty, viz., building hope among the deprived and most vulnerable population. In the past twelve years, the programme has been able to engender more than 51,000 entrepreneurs. Its reach extends to 880 Village Development Committees (VDCs) out of 3,915 VDCs of Nepal under 477 Rural Market Centers, and 25 out of 52 municipalities of Nepal. By actively engaging District Enterprise Development Implementation Committee (DEDIC) as a strategic body at district level coordination of District Development Committees (DDCs) the programme has successfully created local ownership of its activities and also been able to start leverage its resources from the DDCs budget as well as from the VDCs.

With the technical assistance of MEDEP, the Cottage and Small Industry Board (CSIDB)/Department of Cottage and Small Industry (DCSI) and MoI is replicating MEDEP Model in the name of MED-PA (in 45 districts with the core fund 240 million rupees directly from the Government of Nepal since July 2009 with strong support through approved guidelines (2007), directives (2007) and policies (micro-enterprise, 2008; Micro-Finance, 2008).

MEDEP supported entrepreneurs, *at individual level*, earned Rs 91,161 per year and expended Rs 44,123 with average profit of Rs 53,029.00. MEDEP's contribution at impact level is positive and significant to increase in ownership of houses, improvements in roofing material, quality of floor, access to safe and drinking water, improvements in sanitation, access to electricity, access to physical assets, ownership of livestock, participation in community forestry groups. Before MEDEP, on an average, participants had sufficient food for 3.6 months which increased to 5.8 months with net increase of 2.2 months and increases in number of food sufficient months have been largest among Indigenous Nationalities followed by Dalits. Evidence reveals that the proportion of participants raising voices against social evils and discriminations is higher than non-participants.

Likewise, it is found that increases in the participation of women in decisions making (households and economic) including access to and control over all public services and resources after participation in MEDEP. Empowerment level of Dalits and other castes Madhesis, especially women, have been improved. As a result, they have been able



to seek services from others. MEDEP's intervention has changed the rules of the game by increasing the proportion of women in decision-making positions (Impact Assessment, 2010).

MEDEP – III Phase (2008 – 2011) is funded by the United National Development Programme (UNDP), the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) and Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) in 38 districts including Jhapa and Morang where Livelihoods component of Community-Based Development Programme (CBDP) is being implemented since July 2011 targeting Bhutanese Refugees and Poor and Excluded of adjoining communities of Bhutanese Refugee Camps.

In 2011, MEDEP had six main intended results -

- (1) *Result 1:* Provided support to GoN, business organizations and entrepreneurs to develop sub-contracting mechanisms to encourage business to business (B2B) linkages between micro, small, medium and large enterprises,
- (2) *Result 2:* Established Business Development Service Providers in MEDEP districts,
- (3) *Result 3:* Provided grants to 100 disaster-affected and hardcore poor households (group based) in selected socially mobilized VDCs for income generation activities,
- (4) *Result 4:* Established 1,500 micro-entrepreneurs among poor and excluded groups and linked to markets (at least 60% Women, 30% Dalits, 40%, Indigenous Nationalities (Adibashi-Janajati), and 60% Unemployed Youths), and scaled up 2,000 existing micro-entrepreneurs.
- (5) *Result 5:* Enhanced Capacity of Cottage and Small Industry Development Board (CSIDB), Department of Cottage Small Industry (DCSI), 36 District Enterprise Development Implementation Committees (DEDICs)/Enterprise Development Unit (EDUs) of District Development Committees (DDCs), 31 District Micro-Entrepreneurs' Group Associations (DMEGAs), 36 Business Development Service Providing Organisations (BDSPOs), National Entrepreneurships Development Centre (NEDC), and National Micro-Entrepreneurs' Federation Nepal (NMEFEN), District Forest Offices (DFOs), Federation of Community Forest Union Nepal (FECOFUN), Community Forest Users Groups (CFUGs), Cottage and Small Industry Office (CSIO)/CSIDB;
- (6) *Result 10:* Established 200 micro-entrepreneurs among Refugees and Community People in Beldangi/ Morang and Sanischare/ Jhapa and linked to markets (at least 60% Women, 30% Dalits, 40%, Indigenous Nationalities (Adibashi-Janajati), and 60% Unemployed Youths), 30 percent Bhutanese Refugees and 70 percent local community people (*New intended results added in July 2011*).

2. Key results in 2011

Summarize three major results achieved in 2011, emphasizing changes in development conditions and/or people's lives. Explain how these interim results are leading towards the overall intended results of the project.

2.1 Achievements made against the MEDEP objectives of developing and supporting entrepreneurs

In 2011, the MEDEP established 1,796 micro-entrepreneurs against 1500 target and provided scale up support to 2,714 against 2000 target existing micro-entrepreneurs, and started generating their regular incomes from the enterprises that led to their sustainable livelihoods.

2.2 Enabling Environment or policy level achievements by MEDEP in 2011

2.2.1 Subcontracting policy for strengthening business to business linkages among enterprises of all categories such as micro, small, medium and large was submitted to the MoI/GoN. The provisions made in the policy discourage imports of products and raw materials, and promote export of the Nepali products. In addition, it promotes: (i) MEs' business to meet input demands of SMLEs, (ii) incentive schemes (??% free on custom duties, excise duties, VAT, tax rebates etc.) for SMLEs that support for micro-enterprises, (iii) corporate social responsibility from profits of SMLEs, (iv) mechanisms to promote access of micro-entrepreneurs to market, technology, and knowledge for enterprise development. Orientation to micro-entrepreneurs (representatives of NMEFEN and DMEGAs of 31 districts) on the policy was conducted, and this became a good initiative to strengthen capacity of micro-entrepreneurs' organizations for advocating policy reforms.



Part of this policy was piloted in terms of subcontract agreement between beekeeper entrepreneurs from far west, mid-west and west development districts and Gandaki Bee Concern with two main purposes: (i) provision of technical support for improved beekeeping and quality honey production to beekeepers by Gandaki Bee Concern, and (ii) buy-back guarantee of the beekeepers' honey in market price. Similar arrangements are done by signing Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Nepal Dairy Pvt. Ltd. with the objectives of survey of availability of raw milk in Salyan, technology transfer through training for product diversifications of milk based products, installation of micro size cold storage, installation of chilling vat of suitable size with buy back guarantee of all products produced in rural market centres of Salyan district. This will be fully implemented in 2012.

2.2.2 Policy review and development suggested for amendments to existing agriculture and forestry policies to integrate enterprise development-oriented perspectives. These are: (i) resource availability and environmental sustainability for agro and forest-based enterprises development, (ii) integrated micro-enterprise development and entrepreneurship skill enhancement and (iii) marketing, finance, technology and overall management for micro-enterprise development. The above was communicated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives (MOAC), and Ministry of forest and Soil Conservation (MOFSC) ways to contribute to both Ministries were discussed. Confirmation on these policy gaps were also determined with micro-entrepreneurs (representatives of national Micro-Entrepreneurs' Federation, Nepal – NMEFEN and District Micro-Entrepreneurs' Group Associations - DMEGAs of 31 districts).

2.2.3 Capacity development needs assessment for Micro-Enterprise Development for Poverty Alleviation (MED-PA) and Capacity Development (CD) plans for key stakeholders at all levels

Capacity development (CD) needs assessment identified five key areas where the key stakeholders' (Mol/CSIDB/DCSI, NMEFEN/DMEGAs, NEDC/Business Development Service Providers, MEDEP) capacity needs to be further strengthened. These are: (i) coordination and networking, (ii) micro-enterprise development model of MEDEP, (iii) leadership, (iv) knowledge management, and (v) human resources. Specific capacity development areas at national levels suggested are:

- (i) support the development of a multi-stakeholder process for MED policy development and monitoring;
- (ii) CSIDB/DCSI's capacity for results-based programme management, monitoring and evaluation;
- (iii) NEDC's capacity on results-based management, and multi-stakeholder facilitation, networking and communication, and knowledge management;
- (iv) NMEFEN's capacity on results-based management, leadership development, and advocacy

2.2.4 Development of Strategies and Action Plans for Implementation of "Micro-Enterprise Development for Poverty Alleviation (MED-PA)"

A draft document was prepared, which reported variation in strategies of DCSI/CSIDB districts for implementation of MED PA, and gaps in terms of adopting micro-enterprise development model of MEDEP in reality.

2.2.5 NGO selection and programme subcontracting from results-based perspective

The MED-PA operational guideline developed by DCSI/CSIDB/MEDEP and being finalized by Mol/DCSI has emphasized results-based programme subcontracting and management.

2.2.6 MEDEP provided support to MoFSC/Department of forest (DoF) for developing Annual Plan on forest based Enterprise. As a result, the GoN allocated 20 million rupees to DOF/MOFSC for development of forest-based Enterprise in appropriate location in collaborative approach. MEDEP is now providing technical support to develop Forest-based Enterprise Development Plan and Implementation Guidelines/Strategy.

2.2.7 Environmental assessment of micro-enterprises

Key findings of the environmental assessment of agro-enterprises are: (i) cultivation of strawberry across the slope to check the soil erosion in the sloppy terraces, (ii) haphazard and unsafe use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in off-season vegetables in deteriorating health of farmers and consumers, (iii)



depleting soil fertility also due to inadequate incorporation of leguminous crops in the cropping system as well as lack of supplement of organic fertilizers including compost, (iv) increase in dairy animals, and fodder/forage availability putting pressure on nearby forest, and (v) increasing use of plastic tunnels for tomato production. To address the above, MEDEP has already provided training in Integrated Pest Management/Organic Pest Management to vegetable farmers in Nuwakot district. Review and preparation of training curricula for training to agro-vets, village agriculture workers, and village animal health workers have been started for integrating sensitiveness for environmental sustainability in collaboration with Department of Agriculture and Department of Livestock Services. A draft review report has been prepared that would input for developing environmental sustainability guidelines for micro-enterprise development.

2.2.8 Piloting of internalisation of Gender and Social Inclusion sensitive Participatory Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (GSIPPME) techniques in cooperatives, Micro-Entrepreneurs Group Association (MEGAs) at Rural market Centres, District Micro-Entrepreneurs' Group Associations, CFUGs and develop guidelines on it

The use of GSIPPME tools such as spider web, effect tree on implications of technologies, and gender roles division and sensitization during discussions with cooperatives, MEGAs, DMEGAs, and CFUGs in 8 districts sensitized gender concept and need for transformation in gender roles for micro-enterprise development, and motivated the groups for identification of their gender and social inclusion in six components of MEDEP modality. Based on the field exercises, a GSI PPME guideline was drafted.

2.2.9. Village Enterprise Development Plan for sustainability of micro-enterprise development

Based on the guidelines entitled "Village Enterprise Development Plan Formulation Procedure and Implementation Guidelines 2009" prepared by MEDEP and jointly approved Ministry of Local Development (MoLD) and Ministry of Industry by MEDEP has provided training to 56 VDC Secretaries of Far Western and Mid-Western Development Regions (Rukum, Salyan, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Kailali, Banke, Bardiya). Nine VDCs (Bankatuwa and Mahadevpuri VDCs in Banke district, Ganjari VDC in Baitadi, 3 VDCs from Rukum and Salyan, 3 from Surkhet and Dailekh) have already taken initiatives to develop VEDPs with the aim of incorporating the micro-enterprise-related development plan at VDC and DDC for approval through VDC and DDC council.

2.2.10. Working with EAFS (Enhancing Access to Financial Services) partner MFIs facilitating MEs to receive loan from Micro-Finance Institutes (MFIs), MEDEP also provides technical supports to Micro-Entrepreneurs (MEs) on cooperative promotion as per their demand. Since the Government has given high priority to promoting cooperatives especially in inaccessible areas, micro-entrepreneurs through their groups (Micro-Entrepreneurs - MEGs/MEGAs) are found interested in seeking alternatives to access financial services from cooperatives in the areas where MFIs are not in existence. Rural Self-Reliance Fund (RSRF) is one of the wholesale funds available from Nepal Rastra Bank that is provided to cooperatives as soft loan. MEDEP is facilitating to establish linkages between micro-entrepreneurs and RSRF, Nepal Rstra Bank (NRB) through continued support to MEs (Micro-Entrepreneurs) in devising training/ educational programme on RSRF, helping develop business plan necessary to submit in NRB for soft wholesale loan. Six cooperatives of more than 1,000 micro-entrepreneurs have already received wholesale loan and five more programme districts including hill and remote areas have also submitted their business plan to RSRF Secretariat in the NRB.

2.3 Information regarding institutionalization effort (MED-PA)

2.3.1 Based on the results of MED-PA of FY 2010/011, the programme budget increased from NRs 70 million to NRs 120 million for FY 2011/012 with the expansion of districts from 25 to 45. With technical assistance of MEDEP, revision of guidelines for MED-PA implementation has also been made by the Government of Nepal on which the missing aspects of gender and social inclusion are well incorporated in the guidelines. MEDEP has provided capacity development support like, orientation to MEDEP Model, Participatory Rural Appraisal and Household Survey, Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) ToT, Market Network service to officers of CSIDB and DCSI to implement MED-PA.



a. Progress towards CPAP Outcome and Output Indicators in 2011

Fill in the following table with information from APSO level

CPAP Outcome:	(Take from the CPAP – PO can fill this in) Income opportunities and access to financial services enhanced, especially for youth and excluded groups in partnership with the private sector and CSOs.
CPAP Outcome Indicators, baselines, targets and current status	(Take from the CPAP; fill in current status if there is new data – if there is no new data, or the project does not have data, just indicate “no new data”) Proportion of population below national poverty line (disaggregated by caste/ethnicity) Baseline: 24.7% population below the poverty line (as of Jan. 2010) Target: Current status: <i>Note: Updates on outcome indicators required for annual reporting to HQ; projects may not have data at the outcome level, however.</i>
CPAP Output:	(Take from the CPAP) Policies designed and initiatives developed to expand employment opportunities for poor youths, women and individuals from socially excluded groups in selected districts.
CPAP Output Indicators, baselines, targets and current status	<i>(List only the indicators from the CPAP that are relevant to the project; the Baseline and targets here should be those in the CPAP, “current status” is the only NEW data.)</i> Number of micro-enterprise-related policies formulated and approved Baseline: First draft of Subcontracting Policy submitted to MoI Target: Subcontracting policy finalized; Policies of MoAC, MOLD, MoFSC reviewed; Capacity Development Plan for MED PA developed; Current status: # of new micro-entrepreneurs developed Baseline: 5,358 Micro-entrepreneurs (Dec. 2010) Target: 1,500 new micro-entrepreneurs developed Current status: Established 1,796 new micro-entrepreneurs # of micro-entrepreneurs scaled up Baseline: 11,815 Micro-entrepreneurs (Dec. 2010) Target: 2,000 new micro-entrepreneurs scaled up Current status: Provided scale up support to 2,714 existing micro-entrepreneurs % of women micro-entrepreneurs Baseline: 70% women (2010) Target: 60% of women micro-entrepreneurs Current status: 68% of women micro-entrepreneurs % of Dalit micro-entrepreneurs

	<p>Baseline: 27% Dalit (17% Hill Dalit and 10% Terai Dalit in 2010)</p> <p>Target: 30% of Dalit micro-entrepreneurs</p> <p>Current status: 18% of Dalit micro-entrepreneurs</p> <p>% of Indigenous Nationality micro-entrepreneurs</p> <p>Baseline: 30% Indigenous Nationality (26% Hill Indigenous Nationalities and 4% Terai Indigenous Nationalities in 2010)</p> <p>Target: 40% of Indigenous Nationalities micro-entrepreneurs</p> <p>Current status: 43% Indigenous Nationalities micro-entrepreneurs</p> <p>% of Other Category micro-entrepreneurs</p> <p>Baseline: 43% Others (36% Hill Brahmin/Chhetri, 0% Terain Brahmin/Chhetri, 6% other Terai caste and 1% Muslim by ethnicity in 2010).</p> <p>Target: 30% of other micro-entrepreneurs</p> <p>Current status: 39% of other micro-entrepreneurs</p> <p>% of micro-entrepreneurs under 35</p> <p>Baseline: 70% micro-entrepreneurs under 35 in 2010</p> <p>Target: 60% of micro-entrepreneurs under 35 years of age</p> <p>Current status: 58% of micro-entrepreneurs under 35 years of age</p> <p># of jobs created through support to micro-enterprise development</p> <p>Baseline: 6,431 (3,990 women) new employments (including self employed entrepreneurs) generated in 2010</p> <p>Target: Number of jobs created through support to micro-enterprise development</p> <p>Current status: 1796 jobs created through support to micro-entrepreneurs development</p>
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3. Achievements against Annual Work Plan 2011 (Annual Targets and Activities)

if easier, you may do this in Excel and cut/paste, or annex

Annual Targets	Achievement (against Annual Targets)	Planned Activities (TAKE FROM ANNUAL WORK PLAN)	Financial				
			Achievements (against activities and actions)	Fund	Budget Code	Budget	Expenditure
Provided support to GoN, business organizations and entrepreneurs to develop subcontracting mechanisms to encourage business to business (B2B) linkages between micro, small, medium and large enterprises	.	<p>Activity Result 1: Support Government to develop national level program on micro-enterprises and follow up Industrial policy-related Act and By-laws, and develop other sub-sector policies.</p> <p>Action 1: Assist Government of Nepal for reviewing sectoral policies and guidelines.</p> <p>Action 2: Assist GoN for technical support in finalizing Industrial Enterprises Act and bylaws, and "policy review and</p>	<p>100% Completed.</p> <p>(i) Finalised subcontracting policy in Nepal and submitted to MoI. Conducted one workshop on Subcontracting Policy for final feedback of stakeholders. (ii) A draft of revised NGO selection guidelines prepared and staff of DCSI and CSIO from 10 districts under MED-PA implementation were oriented to this on 12 June 2011. Provided technical feedback from results-based perspective on MED-PA programme operational guidelines of CSIDB/DCSI in "Review of MED-PA held in Dhulikhel and Palpa in August and September 2011 respectively".</p> <p>90% Completed.</p> <p>Conducted consultation meetings and interactions with MoI, MoFSC, MoLD and</p>	AusAID	75700	493,647.00	356,627.71
				AusAID	72500	11,100	11,999.00
				AusAID	71600	1,720,875	1,849,946.60

development"	MoAC and concerned ministries and other stakeholders such as Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commers and Industries (FNCCI), Federation of Nepal Cottage and Small Industries (FNCSI), NMEFN for Policy review and development. The draft of Policy Revision has been developed and conducted one sharing workshop with the stakeholders for producing the final report.					
Action 3: Assist GoN/Mol for preparing Capacity Development Plans for "Micro-Enterprise Development for Poverty Alleviation"	100% completed. The final report has been produced after completing the final sharing workshop with key stakeholder and donors.	AusAID	72100	221,423.93	215,830.00	
Action 4: Assist Mol/GoN for conducting exposure visit of Project Board Members	100% achieved. Conducted one international exposure visit for 10 Project Board Members.	AusAID	71300	1,462,000.00	1,482,000.00	
Action 5: Assist Mol/GoN for conducting one Workshop for Potential Donors and sharing of Document on MEDEP Phase IV.	Partially Completed. It is conducted on 2 nd December 2011. Prepared various documents (synopsis of Impact Assessment of MEDEP printed; draft on Focus and Strategies of MEDEP Phase IV) for donors' meeting.	AusAID	72100	1,560,305.00	1,786,592.00	
Action 7: Assist Mol for "Development of MED-PA Master Plan/ Strategy and Action Plans for Implementation of "Micro-Enterprise Development for Poverty Alleviation (MED-PA)" and its intensification.	80% achieved. Developed the final draft of MED-PA Action Plans and Implementation Strategy for "Micro-Enterprise Development for Poverty Alleviation (MED PA)" and its intensification led by Policy and Planning Section of Mol and technical support of MEDEP.	UNDP	71405	393,390.00	385,093.80	
Action 8: Assist to MoFSC to develop Forest Based Enterprise Development and Implementation Guidelines/ strategy	Partially Completed. An assessment has been undertaken to promote CFUGs' pine pole treatment enterprise including forest-based enterprise development and to provide policy recommendations to MoFSC. A draft report					

	<p>Surkhet; 20 land slide affected hardcore families in Jumla; 60 hardcore poor beneficiaries in Nuwakot)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitored IGA group members in Sunsari, Nuwakot, Jumla and Dailekh, and identified some good progresses like 14 piglets have been matured and are 25 to 45 kg, few pigs will breed by three months and IGA members will earn NRs 3,500 to 5,500 per piglet, IGA members are happy and satisfied with the support of income generation from piggyery. Provided plastic tunnel for 30 IGA members in Nuwakot for scale-up support for promoting them as micro-entrepreneurs. 			400,000	400,000
<p>Established micro-entrepreneurs among poor and excluded groups and linked to markets (at least 60% Women, 30% Dalits, 40%, Indigenous Nationalities (Adivashi-Janajati), and 60% Unemployed Youths)</p>	<p>Activity Result 4: Established 1,500 micro-entrepreneurs and provided scale up supports to 2,000 existing micro-entrepreneurs.</p> <p>Action 1: Handover 200 CFCs to the owners/groups and Certificate of Handover distribution</p> <p>Action 2: Scale Up of 1,000 existing micro-entrepreneurs under regular programme</p> <p>Action 3: Identify 300 graduated entrepreneurs certify and counsel them to buy service by themselves now onwards in 25 districts.</p> <p>Action 4: Revive 550 sick entrepreneurs</p> <p>Action 5: Revive 50 sick CFCs</p>	<p>Total Activity Result 3</p>	<p>AusAID</p> <p>AusAID</p> <p>AusAID</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>71600</p> <p>72100</p> <p>75700</p> <p>71600</p> <p>72100</p> <p>75700</p>	<p>894,187.14</p> <p>25754,106.93</p> <p>98,919.37</p> <p>224,084.00</p> <p>65,000.00</p> <p>61,679.32</p>
<p>Completed.</p> <p>Completed handover process of 236 CFCs</p>	<p>Completed.</p> <p>Scaled up 1,280 existing micro-entrepreneurs under regular programme.</p>	<p>Completed.</p> <p>Identified 500 graduates out of existing entrepreneurs but the certificates will be distributed by the end of December 2011.</p>	<p>Completed.</p> <p>Revived 739 sick micro-entrepreneurs</p>	<p>Completed</p>	

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(interaction, need assessment, revision of business plan, regular follow up, business counselling and logistic support)	Revived 55 sick Common Facility Centres and operating smoothly now.					
Action 6: Scale up of 1,000 existing agro-based entrepreneurs through group/cooperative basis.	Completed (i) Provided advance skill technical training/supports for scale up to 1,434 existing agro-based micro-entrepreneurs and filled up the HH Surveys (Form A, Form B, Form C for baseline information. (ii) Trained 29 entrepreneurs on Organic Certification of Honey in Rukum. Conducted training on Integrated Pest Management (IPM)/ Organic Product Management (OPM) massively in Nuwakot and Rasuwa and trained 175 micro-entrepreneurs.	AUSAID	71300	423,944.66	399,306.35	
Action 7: Complete the Dhorpatan CFC (Community Lodge) of Baglung	100% achieved. Completed the community lodge and the dining hall in Dhorpatan, Baglung.	CIDA	72100	27,573,113.60	20,341,187.70	
Action 8: Build linkage of Micro-Enterprises of Baglung, Myagdi, Parbat to newly established ecotourism trekking route developed in Baglung-Myagdi-Parbat.	100% Completed Completed the off-season vegetable collection centres building construction in Patichour of Parbat, one in Khibang of Myagdi and Nagi of Myagdi, and conducted the 5 tourism awareness orientation programmes in programme VDC of tourism route in Myagdi and Parbat districts. Provided supports to establish 5 Homestays along the eco-tourism routes. Installed one hoarding board at Galeshwar and sign posts in 20 places in the route of eco tourism area.	CIDA	71600	432,173.00	778,000.00	
Action 10: Operation and management for implementation of social mobilisation and overall follow	100% Completed. Provided support to implementing partners for social mobilisation implementation, follow up, regular monitoring, business counselling,	CIDA	75700	91,563.38	89,906.58	

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<p>up, interaction, regular monitoring for enterprise Scale up, information collection, data entry into Gender and Social Inclusion Management Information system (GSI-MIS) Database of 36 districts and GSIMIS/UNDP, and reporting.</p>	<p>interaction and information collection and reporting for both UNDP and MEDEP GSIMIS in 36 districts. Conducted Field level monitoring and evaluation of Policy level personnel and NMIEFEN.</p>		
<p>Action 11: Internal Evaluation for cost-effectiveness and sustainability of Common Facility Centre (CFC) support service to Target Groups on cost-sharing basis with stakeholders.</p>	<p>100% Completed The final draft has been developed on Internal Evaluation for cost-effectiveness and sustainability of Common Facility Centre (CFC) support service to Target Groups on cost-sharing basis with stakeholders, and conducted a sharing workshop.</p>	<p>AusAID</p> <p>71405</p> <p>6,699,286.00</p> <p>6,691,973.34</p>	
<p>Action 5: Provide support to 3 Non-timber Forest Product (NTFP) processing, grading, packaging and handling training; Monitoring of results</p>	<p>100% Completed Conducted 3 training in the NTFP processing, grading, packaging and handling. Conducted in Dadeidhura from 9 to 10 Feb. for Allo, in Libang Rolpa from 13 to 14 Feb. for Kaulo, and in Mann, Kalikot from 18 to 19 Feb. 2011 for Lokta. There were 41 total participants (19 female, 22 male).</p>	<p>CIDA</p> <p>71405</p> <p>532,287.80</p> <p>462,093.22</p>	
<p>Action 12: Conduct Market Study on usage of Allo from Allo product producers to the end users; and market linkage of micro-entrepreneurs product (Chyuri Herbal Soap, Pustakari, Lapsi candy, Spices, Honey) to 5 super markets</p>	<p>100% Completed Conducted a Market Study on usage of Allo from Allo product producers to the end users and report. The products of Chyuri Herbal Soap, Pustakari, Lapsi candy, Spices and Honey have been linked and supplied at the 5 stores: Annapurna Mart (Thamel), Home Grocer (Jawalakhel), Jivika Store (Satdobato), Thamel Cold Store (Thamel), Bhawani Super Mart (Ekantakuna).</p>		
<p>Action 13: Adoption of new technologies for agro-based micro-entrepreneurs in 18 districts.</p>	<p>90% Completed. Provided technology skill and upgrading training along with appropriate technologies to 1,061 micro-entrepreneurs and exposure</p>		

	<p>visit to 62 micro-entrepreneurs. Completed 49 CFCs and 2 PARs - Celler Apple Storage in Jumla and Stevia in Baglung, and yet to achieve one PAR on Soyabean. Developed draft training manual on livestock technicians to improve skills of agro-vets and Village Animal Health Workers. Conducted series of meetings with NARC, DADO, DLSO regarding Supported NARC and Nepal Horticulture Society for organisation of Seventh National Seminar on Horticulture. The seminar report indicated that this has created forum for deliberations of research papers on horticultural crops and has shared among the peers, the advancement made in this sector. However, the trainings to develop local livestock technicians and to improve skills of agro-vets and Village Animal Health Workers were not completed.</p>			
<p>Action 14: Development of Market linkages and value chains for promoting and developing products</p>	<p>95% Completed. Completed customer and market survey by applying rapid market appraisal techniques for 39 selected commodities and district level planning. Supported 156 micro-entrepreneurs to participate in trade fair exhibition. Completed the market and value chain study of ginger in Nawalparasi district.</p>			
<p>Action 15: Establish 1,500 new agro-based micro-entrepreneurs</p>	<p>100% Completed. (i) Established 1,796 new micro-entrepreneurs comprising of 68% women by gender, and 18% Dalit and 43% indigenous Nationalities by ethnicity; 58% Youths aged (16-35). (ii) Provided entrepreneurship development training to 2,142 potential micro-entrepreneurs. (iii) Conducted 18 District area potential surveys for agro-BASED enterprises promotion, potential VDC and RMCs. (ii) Completed the Environmental Assessment of</p>			

<p>Acion 16 Link agro-based micro-entrepreneurs to financial services in 18 districts.</p>	<p>selected products - strawberry, off-season vegetables, mushroom, honey, river bed farming, and piggy, and some environmental issues and recommendations were provided for preventing and mitigating negative environmental impacts during development of enterprises on these subsectors. (iv) Developed 100 business plans for new micro-enterprises. (v) Provided technical skill training on selected agro-based enterprises to 1,850 micro-entrepreneurs. (vi) Formed 86 MEGs, 3 MEGAs, 9 cooperatives, 1 mushroom product association and registered 6 cooperatives. Trained 216 micro-entrepreneurs in cooperative formation.</p>			
<p>100% Completed. Conducted mapping of potential MFIs in 16 districts. Total of 290 micro-entrepreneurs received 2.6 million rupees loan from different sources of MFIs. Conducted mapping of potential MFIs in 16 districts. Conducted one day RSRF training for existing 7 cooperative of Banke, Baitadi and Bardiya by NRB Branch office Kailali. Received training in Business Plan Development and update of RSRF from NRB and NEFCUN to the MEs representing 30 cooperatives of Kavre, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchok under APSO Kavre. Pragatishil Multipurpose Cooperative, Nuwakot received 1.9 million rupees loans from RSRF/NRB. Identified Narayan cooperative for financial service support to micro-entrepreneurs of two VDCs in Dailekh, and an MoU signed between MEDEP-APSO Baglung and Dhaulagiri Community Resource Development Centre (DCRDC), Baglung with objective of providing Micro Credit access to the micro-entrepreneurs promoted by MEDEP in Myagdi,</p>				

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	<p>Parbat and Baglung districts. Signed MoUs between MEGs and Cooperatives for micro-credit access in Rukum, Rolpa, Salyan and Sindhuli. Linked up 40 MEs of Riverbed farming for micro-credit to local MFI - Shrijana Community Development Centre Choharwa, Siraha and received loan amount NRs. 440 thousand. Meeting held at NRB with the Executive Director of Micro-Finance Department/NRB or National programme Director (NPD) of EAFS and Deputy Director of Micro-Finance (MF) Department/NRB or National programme Manager (NPM) of EAFS to develop strategies on linking MEs with the EAFS partner organizations (MFIs). Consensus made to organize national, regional and district level meetings/ workshops to work further with EAFS partner MFIs at VDC level for developing linkages for MEs to access financial services.</p> <p>Participated in the 18 EAFS partner MFIs workshop and build up consensus for developing working strategy in the up coming national and regional level workshop in the first quarter of 2012.</p>			
<p>Action 17: Produce communication reference materials for publicity and replication of MEDEP Model</p>	<p>Completed. (i) Developed one documentary on MEDEP Overview as a voice of implementing agency Mol/GoN and 12 short audio visuals to share success stories, best practices, etc) on Voices of micro-entrepreneurs, and broadcast 12 short audio visuals through NTV and Image Channel. (ii) Completed development of EDF Handbook into Nepali (iii) Completed reproducing of multiple copies of CDs of Product-based Best Practices of MEDEP; (iv) completed designing of CD covers and</p>			

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of CSIDB, DCSI, 7
DEDCs/EDUs/DDCs
, 31 DMEGAs, 36
BDSPOs, NEDC,
and NMEGA,
DFOs, FECOFUNs,
CFUGs,
CSIO/CSIDB
developed;

capacity of key central and local partner organizations and strengthen the Micro-Enterprise Unit (MEU) of Moi and Enterprise Development Unit							
Action 1: Conduct Skill Testing Curricula design for Enterprise Development Facilitators (EDF) level 3 under National Skill Testing Board (NSTB)/CTEVT	UNDP	71600	546,375.00	155,192.60			
Action 2: Conduct Skill Testing of 80 Enterprise Development Facilitators (EDF)	AusAID	71600	1,108,949.86	1,008,366.40			
Action 3: Conduct Training and Skill testing of Community Forestry Facilitators, level 2 to 20 participants.	AusAID	72100	5,092,905.88	5,378,846.11			
Action 4: MED-PA Documentation management including documentation and dissemination of Lessons Learnt and Impact Assessment of MEDEP	AusAID	74535	202,850.00	220,681.40			
Action 5: Conduct training in VEDP preparation guidelines for sustainability of micro enterprise development at local level.	CIDA	72100	1,132,243.83	549,744.00			
Action 6: Conduct financial corrective action on the basis of Special Audit Findings and recommendations in 36	AusAID	75700	404,718.65	414,663.75			

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districts; prepare for Annual Audit. Orientation to AFAs' to NGO Guidelines; Sharing and Orientation on External Audit Findings and Recommendations	Guidelines for partners, AFAs' visited all 36 districts for the orientation to audit findings.				
Action 7: Conduct Physical Assets Management from 1998 to Year 2010	Partially Completed. Under progress and will be completed by the end of January 2012.	AUSAID	74210	39,644.10	39,637.00
Action 8: Conduct Training and Orientation to Partners AFA regarding the Partners Financial Management Guidelines and Capacity strengthen to AFAs' of 7 APSOs'	100% Completed Orientated to AFAs' of all partner Organizations were completed in all 7 APSOs.	UNDP	72,100	1,187,600.70	979,334.00
Action 9: Provide capacity development support to officers of 7 new district of CSIDB and DCSI on (i) PRA Package for 7 days, (ii) SIYB orientation for 5 days,(iii) and related areas like Marketing	100% Completed Completed training on capacity development to officers of 7 new districts of CSIDB and DCSI on (i) PRA Package for 7 days, (ii) SIYB orientation for 5 days,(iii) and related areas like Marketing (Kathmandu and Chitawan).	AUSAID	72,505	160,000.00	158,680.00
Action 10: Support NMEFEN for participating in Trade Fair Exhibition	100% Completed Supported NMEFEN for huge participation in the Trade Fair Exhibition organised in two places - Nepalgunj, Banke and Banepa, Kavre. His Royal Highness Crown Prince of Norway Mr. Haakon Magnus, Goodwill Ambassador of the UNDP, and Her Excellency Ms. Helen Clark, Administrator of the UNDP, jointly inaugurated the Micro-Enterprise Exhibition and Trade Fair 2011 cutting a red ribbon amid a special function organized at Nepalgunj, Banke on 22 November, and Chief district Officer (CDO) and Local Development Officer (LDO) of Kavre district inaugurated the Micro-Enterprise	UNDP	71405	524,520.00	513,951.60

	<p>Exhibition by cutting a red ribbon in Banepa, Kavre. The Chief of the Department of Cottage and Small Industries, the Department of Industries, Ministry of Industry, Nepal Government, Robert Piper, UN Humanitarian Co-ordinator and Resident Representative of the UNDP and Shoko Nodo, Country Director of the UNDP, Deputy Country Director, other Senior Officials of UNDP and media persons from Norway accompanied the distinguished guests during the entire programme held in Nepalgunj. After inauguration the exhibition was opened to public for three days. Micro-entrepreneurs from 36 districts of Nepal covering all development regions took part in the expo. The stalls were divided into three main categories. Green, Service, and Agro-based and emerging one. There were 38 stalls of tailoring, cooking stove, blacksmithery, dolls, cyber café, beauty salon, bio-briquette, dhaka, Laha bangle, thanka, Mithila art, woollen goods, Pater, nettle powder and mushroom, bamboo, spice, pulse, fruit juice, Mujh, Babiyo rope, honey, Allo, herbal soap, tourism and Red Cross. The micro-entrepreneurs sold products equivalent to 2.4 million rupees from the two exhibitions.</p>			
<p>Action 11: Provide support to 72 female students for 15 months EDF Development course</p>	<p>100% Completed. Provided support to 72 female students for 15 months EDF Development course. Out of the 72 female students, 51 have passed the course and are engaged in Micro-Enterprise Development activities as EDFs through implementing partner organisation in the respective districts and the 21 failed students are working as On the Job Training field practice. These failed students already appeared the re-examination of CTEVT.</p>			

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<p>Action 12: Provide support to selected NGOs for technical service provision</p>	<p>100% Completed. Provided support with 17 Agro-Enterprise Development Officer (AEDO) for overall quality assurance of the CIDA programme results; and 18 computers set for effective operation of the programme.</p>					
<p>Action 13: Enhance Capacity of Implementing Partner Organisations in 18 districts for Technical Service Provision</p>	<p>100% Completed. Provided technical support service support to Implementing Partner Organisations in 18 districts.</p>					
<p>Action 14: Support Micro-Enterprise Unit in CSIDB/DCSI for implementing MED PA effectively.</p>	<p>100% Completed Provided 30 (25 districts, 3 CSIDB, 2 DCSI) SIYB Manuals as for reference material for MED-PA implementation.</p>					
<p>Action 15: Mobilise 9 interns and 2 Research Graduates for supporting implementation of programme at NPSO level</p>	<p>90% Completed Mobilised 6 interns by the time of November.</p>					
<p>Action 16: Provide capacity development support to officers of new districts of CSIDB and DCSI.</p>	<p>85% Completed Completed orientation on GSIMIS training for 1 day; 5 day long orientation to MED-PA including Household Survey, Participatory rural Appraisal (PRA), Form A to E, Rural Market Centres (RMC) identification, and NGO sub-contracting guidelines (Pokhara, Chitwan, Kathmandu); 15-day long Training of Trainers (ToT) on SIYB to staff CSIDB/DCSI officials (Nagarkot and Pokhara); Technical Support to CSIDB/DCSI districts for two days Progress Review Meeting at central level (cost sharing basis) (Palpa and Dhulikhel); Not Completed Exposure visit for Officials of CSIDB/DCSI is carried over to 2012.</p>					
<p>Action 17: Provide capacity development support to selected NGO.</p>	<p>100% Completed. Oriented to MEDEP Model and its approaches. Trained Gender and Social Inclusive</p>					

<p>Audit</p> <p>Action 26: Conduct workshop on issue of developing 9 VEDPs with selected LDOs/DDCs/MoLD and VDC secretaries.</p>	<p>95% completed. Drafted VEDPs of 9 VDC (Bankatuwa and Mahadevpuri VDCs in Banke district, Ganjari VDC in Baitadi, 3 VDCs from Rukum and Salyan, 3 from Surkhet and Dailekh), MoU signed between MEDEP and VDCs on cost-sharing basic and facilitated for technical support through InLoGos for VEDP development. Conducted orientation for VEDP preparation and MEDEP to VDC secretaries in Nuwakot, Sindhupalchok and Kavre. Total of 110 people attended the programme including few representatives from political parties. However, one DEDP Workshop was not conducted.</p>			
<p>Action 27: Publishing of MEDEP information for advertisement.</p> <p>Action 27: SIYB Manuals to new 20 districts of MED PA</p>	<p>100% Completed. Support provided to MoI publication section.</p> <p>100% Completed. Provided 20 SIYB Manuals to CSIDB/DCSI.</p> <p>Total Activity Result 5</p>			<p>10,395,809.02</p> <p>9,454,096.86</p>
<p>Activity Result 10: Establish 200 micro-entrepreneurs and provide scale up supports among Refugees and Community People in Beldangi/Jhapa and Sanischare/Morang</p> <p>Action 1: Develop 200 new micro-entrepreneurs</p>	<p>76% Completed. Completed and submitted the final reports on District area potential survey, market demand and network and MFIs assessment for enterprises promotion, potential VDCs, RMCs and MFIs. Completed the whole process of selection of potential entrepreneurs from target groups using PRA tools and verifying with 372 HH surveys (Form A, Form B, Form C,</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>72100</p> <p>72,100</p>	<p>6,498,777.60</p> <p>5,534,511.00</p>
<p>Established 200 micro-entrepreneurs among Refugees and Community People in Beldangi/Morang and Sanischare/Jhapa and linked to markets (at least 60% Women, 30% Dalits, 40%, Indigenous Nationalities (Adibasi-Janajati), and 60%</p>				

Unemployed
Youths), 30
percent Bhutanese
Refugees and 70
percent local
community people

	<p>Form D, Form E) and PRA in 2 districts. Selected 350 potential entrepreneurs. Selected five market centre and 4 VDCs and 1 municipality. Selected 237 potential entrepreneurs and provided entrepreneurship development (women 82.6 %, and 17 % dalit, 58 % adibasi janajati and 25 % other ethnicity). Established 76 new entrepreneurs. Formed 7 MEGs. Conducted monitoring and follow up visits by Senior Enterprise Development Coordinator, EDO, EDFs and DEDIC members. Produced one baseline documentary. Received technical support from DADO, DLSO, DDC and regular support from NEDC. Formed 25 micro-entrepreneurs groups (MEGs). Provided technical support to implementing partners. However, producing of baseline documentary has been completed.</p>			
<p>Action 2: Link to financial services</p>	<p>Completed meetings and one workshop with MFI Sahara Nepal for accessing financial service. For this, no risk fund is required (as per the plan). Sahara Nepal is waiting for government permission to provide the loan to refugee. This issue has been reported to the higher level authority.</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>71405</p>	<p>596957.93</p>
<p>Action 3: Adopt new technologies</p>	<p>Identified Bamboo cutting and splitting machine as appropriate technologies for the benefits of bamboo sticks entrepreneurs. Benefited sixty four people from this technology. The bamboo splitter is designed by the programme SEDC. Provided technology skill training to 148 participants (dalit 22% adibasi janajati 47 % and women 85 %), and technical support through Common Facility Centres to 142 participants (49 % dalit, 30 % adibasi janajati out of which 60 % are women).</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>71300</p>	<p>364250.00</p>

Action 4: Develop Local Resource Person for employment generation in collaboration with Council for Technical Education and private Training Centre.	Completed support to 20 EDFs development.	UNDP	72205			
Action 5: Capacity development and policy feedback to concerned Government Agencies	Conducted two Participatory Planning Workshops, orientation on MEDEP Model including HH Survey and PRA, and GSIMIS, and three DEDIC meetings in Jhapa and Morang. Conducted 3 days orientation to newly recruited staff of implementing partners on MEDEP modality, HH surveys and non-financial management. Conducted DEDIC meeting and two Participatory planning workshops with stakeholder in Morang and Jhapa.	UNDP	71600	306,438.07	122,128.20	
Action 6: Logistic support to partner NGOs in two districts	Completed. Required logistic support have been provided	UNDP	72200	228,984.36	143,149.00	
Action 7: Provide scholarship support to women of Indigenous Nationalities and Dalit group for EDF development.	Completed. Supported 24 local students from highly marginalised groups for scholarship award for completion of 15 month course on EDF development. It is an ongoing process that lasts for 15 months.	UNDP	72400	15,272.54	11,280.00	
Action 8: Human Resource, Administration and Operational Management Costs	Completed.	UNDP	73400	75000	68,810.00	
		UNDP	74505	43,710.00	37,412.00	
		UNDP	75700	163,894.97	73,785.00	
		UNDP	74525	29,118.82	15,928.00	
	Total Activity Result 10			8322,404.29	6560,865.20	
	Total Activity Result 6			7,776,218.73	7,868,890.14	
	Grand Total			95,641,518.17	88,114,899.85	

4. Results in Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment, and Social Inclusion

[Initiatives and achievements to address the Inequalities, discriminatory practices and unjust power relations between groups in society that are often at the heart of development problems, which is need to be addressed while planning, monitoring and evaluating processes and need to include men and women who are socially, traditionally excluded groups]

Describe results achieved by the Project in promoting gender equality, women's empowerment and social inclusion, using the questions below as guidance.

- a. *In 2011, did the project support change legal norms in Nepal to enhance gender equality, to empower women, and to enhance the inclusion of the marginalized? If yes, describe the laws and policies, and their envisaged changes.*

MEDEP has provided huge technical support to MoI/GoN for developing Code of Conduct against Gender-based violence 2011. It has been approved, and distributed to the concern departments, sections, branch offices and related agencies.

With the objective of enhancing the inclusion of the marginalized group, MEDEP has drafted and submitted Subcontracting Policy for strengthening business to business linkages among enterprises that promotes: (i) Micro-Entrepreneurs' business to meet input demands of Small, Micro and Large Entrepreneurs (SMLEs), (ii) incentive schemes (% free on custom duties, excise duties, VAT, tax rebates etc.) for SMLEs that support for micro-enterprises, (iii) corporate social responsibility from profits of SMLEs, (iv) mechanisms to promote access of micro-entrepreneurs to market, technology, and knowledge for enterprise development.

- b. *In 2011, did the project support change institutional norms in the partner organization(s) and the pertinent stakeholder(s) in the sector(s) or area(s) concerned? If yes, describe the regulations/guidelines/procedures/mechanisms, and their envisaged changes.*

The Guideline of MED-PA Implementation developed by DCSI and CSIDB has clearly mentioned that the EDF should have the qualification at least TSLC level or skill test level -2 or skill test level - 3 to work for implementing MED-PA. This provision of the Guidelines facilitates to hire female EDFs trained by MEDEP. In fact, MEDEP has trained 72 girl students who have passed TSLC level or skill test level -2. Most of them are mobilized in the field of MEDEP and some have got employment in government MED PA as well.

NMEFEN is committed and announced during its Annual General Management (AGM) held on 18th November to amend its constitution in regard to making more gender and social inclusive by allocating 2/3 of decision making positions (chair, secretary and treasurer) with women/ dalit/ Indigenous Nationalities as per the strongly strategic suggestion of MEDEP.

The National Entrepreneurship Development Center (NEDC) has initiated the process of developing Knowledge Management Center (KMC) for micro-enterprise development.

- c. *In 2011, did the project support change the knowledge, perceptions, attitudes and behaviour patterns of the concerned in the partner organization(s) and the pertinent stakeholder(s) in the sector(s) or area(s) concerned (but not the final beneficiaries, namely women and men, girls and boys in Nepal)? If yes, describe the target group(s) and the level and their envisaged changes.*



In 2011, the key officials of CSIDB and DCSI have been found able to conduct training by themselves and are replicating MEDEP Model successfully in the name of MED-PA. The CSIDB and DCSI have planned MED-PA (MEDEP Model) and submitted to GoN by themselves.

Likewise, private training institutes affiliated to Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT) are running Enterprise Develop Facilitators (EDFs) development course since last two years and produced successful of EDFs who are engaged in micro-enterprise development activities. With technical support of MEDEP, these training institutions have also made gender sensitive code of conduct and operational guidelines.

- d. *In 2011, did the project support change the knowledge, perceptions, attitudes and behaviour patterns of the key stakeholders in the communities? If yes, describe the target group(s) and the level and their envisaged changes.*

In 2011, the project interventions has really supported to change knowledge, perception, attitude for example some our partners showed the strong commitments to keep 2/3 of decision making potions for women.

Inclusive changes through SGOP like CFUG in Ratmate, Panchkhal, Kabhrepalanchok, included their Guideline to provide NRs5000 for construction of bio gases plant of poor user group, NRs 3000 for construction of toilet of poor users and NRs 5000 to women suffered from health problem. In addition to this, they have provided land of CFUG for IGA to the poor groups and scholarship of NRs 1500 annually to student of poor, dalit and women. Similarly, CFUG of Sallaghari and Thumpakhar, Sindhupalchok provided about 1 hectare of CFUG land to Dalit Bamboo's Goup for plantation of bamboo in next year and plan to provide support to women group.

- e. The Local community and local stakeholders accepted the changes brought by MEDEP regarding Eco tourism route development in Myagdi, Parbat and Baglung. From this, the micro entrepreneurs are encouraged to diversify their products like handicrafts, and expand the size of enterprises like vegetable farming and others. The community people are directed towards increasing their income for the whole year and focusing for tourism season.
- f. *For the projects which reported gender results under the section 2 above, briefly explain how the project interventions improved the situation of gender inequality and empowered women.*

Partners' perceptions are changing and adopted women, Dalit leadership. For example, in BDSP, women occupied 56% in decision-making positions. Similarly, Dalit and Indigenous nationalities occupied 20% and 38% respectively in decision-making positions.

In the entrepreneurs association of DMEGA, women, Dalit and Indigenous Nationalities hold 51%, 41% and 49% in decision-making positions respectively. In this way the gender role has been transformed from follower to decision-makers. The intervention of the enterprise related activities helped to transform the household role to income generating role and hence, leads to economic empowerment. Some Micro-entrepreneurs for example Baadi women in Dailekh initiating income generating activities very successfully whereas success entrepreneurs like Chitarakali Buda Magar, Pyuthan (Allo entrepreneur) and Kancha Man Tamang, Nuwakot (Strawberry and Flower) were successful to be semi-finalists among 17 for Surya Nepal Asha Entrepreneurs Award 2011 in which 66 entrepreneurs had participated.

MEDEP has been supporting to establish Common Facility Centers at rural market centers. About 528 CFCs have been established by the programme in 36 districts. Recently, an evaluation of cost effectiveness and sustainability of common facility centers (CFCs) was under taken. The evaluation study shows that MEDEP CFC programme has encompassed underprivileged group with propriety to improve their livelihood. The overall beneficiaries of the surveyed CFC are 1181. Out of them, 31% are dalit, 49% are



ethnic communities and 60% are women. About 55.4% representations on executive are women and 50% of the decision making positions of CFC hold by women. Similarly dalit representation on executive is 28.7 and 26.38% of the decision making positions. Likewise ethnic communities hold 50.1 representation on executive committee and 50.39% on decision making positions. The data presents that CFC programme of MEDEP has facilitated to develop the leadership capacity of dalit, ethnic communities and women.

- g. *In 2011, did the project incorporate socio-gender analysis at the key milestones of project cycle to track changes in gender equality and social inclusion? If yes, provide the outputs.*

Application of Gender and Social Inclusive MIS System with detail disaggregation like Hill Dalits and Terai Dalits, Hill Indigenous Nationality and Terai Indigenous Nationality, Hill Brahmin/Chhetri and Terai Brahmin/Chhetri, Other Terai caste group, Muslim, Differently Able People is being operated, and data is analyzed accordingly.

Gender and Social Inclusive Participatory Planning and Monitoring (GSIPPME) tools tested in cooperatives, MEGAs, District Micro-Entrepreneurs' Associations, CFUGs in 9 districts. The tools assisted to know the status identified and sensitized on gender and social inclusion in micro enterprise development activities and social lives through spider web, effect tree, and gender roles division. MEDEP will further implement the tested tools in wider scale in coming days. The participating organizations showed the strong commitment for transformation in gender roles for micro-enterprise development.

- h. *In 2011, did the project support incorporate gender equality and social inclusion specific components to consciously increase the human rights of women and socially marginalized groups? If yes, explain the approach.*

Twenty four girl students of the Bhutanese Refugee Camps and adjoining communities where MEDEP is implementing livelihoods component of Community-based Development Programme (CBDP) in adjoining communities of Bhutani Refugee Camps in Jhapa and Morang district were provided scholarships for 15 months Technical School Leaving Certificate (TSLC) course on Enterprise Development Facilitator (EDF). All the girls are from socially marginalized groups. They are studying in two private training institutes namely Kanchanjunga Poly technique Institute Bhairahawa (KPIN) and Mitra Udhyamshilata Vikas Kendra (MUVK), Janakapur.

5. *Briefly describe any other key achievements of your Project in addressing gender equality and social inclusion in your project not already captured above. Where relevant, provide significant examples and/or disaggregated data illustrating these achievements.*



6. Implementation Challenges

a. **Briefly** describe any implementation challenge you have faced as well as your responses.

- i. Political pressure in selection of implementing agencies through competitive bidding
- ii. Inadequacy in coordination from DEDIC due to less support from MEDEP.
- iii. Frequent transfer of government officials
- iv. Legal obstacle to provide loan to refugees
- v. Access of micro credit to rural and poor micro-entrepreneurs
- vi. Less availability of appropriate resource person for technical skill training in the rural area like Jumla, Dailekh, Kalikot, etc.

b. Update the Risk and Issues Logs (**Annexes the updated Risk and Issues Logs, using the same format as in the QPRs**).

Please find attached herewith the Report of Risk Log, Issue Log and MandE visits in Annex 1, Annex 2, and Annex 3.



7. Briefly describe the main lessons that can be drawn from the year's experiences. Mention any "best" or "worst" practices which UNDP should be aware of. Please be specific and focus on 2011.

Allo brings a sea change in Chitra Kali's life, benefits local women

Born to a poor peasant family, Chitra Kali Budhamagar, 44, suffered from deprivation from childhood to adulthood. Perhaps, it was the grinding poverty that goaded her into doing something different.

She began collecting the yarn made of *Allo* – Himalayan nettle – going door-to-door in 2003. At the beginning, she used to sell yarn in Kathmandu and buy readymade garments from there and sell them at Bahane village ward no. 6 in Lung Village Development Committee (VDC) in Pyuthan district. Yet life was quite difficult.

It was only in 2005 that she received three-month training in weaving *Allo* products from UNDP Micro-Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP) at the age of 38. She began her journey in business with a small hotel. MEDEP supported her to secure an 8,000 rupee-loan (US\$ 109) from Agricultural Development Bank (ADB/N). Later, she borrowed Rs 50,000 (US\$ 685) from ADB/N and invested in buying *Allo* yarn from local collectors, mostly women. Within a span of 6 years, she has diversified and expanded her business. She has borrowed more than 1.3 million rupees (US\$ 17,808) from various financial institutions and individual lenders.

Chitra Kali used to sell 50 to 60 kg of yarn per month 8 years ago. Now she sells 3-6 quintals of yarn a month. She buys the yarn at Rs 550 (US\$ 7.5) and sells at Rs 700 (US\$ 9.5) a kg. This fetches her profit of Rs 150 (US\$ 2) per kg. Her monthly income hovers between Rs 45,000 to 90,000 (US\$ 616 1,232) to and the total annual profit at the lowest is Rs 540,000 (US\$ 7397).

Her property has doubled over the period compared to her borrowings. Now she owns an unfinished house at Bahane worth Rs 2.2 million (US\$ 30,136) and another at Syaulibang VDC worth Rs 500,000 (US\$ 6,849). This apart, she has yarn, caps, bags and other products of *Allo* worth Rs 300,000 (US\$ 4,109) in her **Kothi Himal Allo Cloth Industry** at Bahane.

Chitra Kali has employed 12 rural young women and has been helping nearly 2,500 rural women by purchasing their *Allo* yarn and handmade goods. In the long run, her initiative could contribute to lessening the exodus of rural Nepalese youths for foreign employment.

"The training and guidance provided by MEDEP, my perseverance and continued support from family members has brought me to this position," she shares.

Taking advantage of the availability of this wasted renewable natural resource, she provided *Allo*-processing and yarn-making training to several hundred women of adjoining VDCs of Syaulibang falling in Rolpa and Baglung districts. These women mainly spin yarn of *Allo* and sell to Chitra Kali and some of them also sell small products like mobile phone covers, tea coasters, wrist bands, and ladies bags among others.

She is increasingly recognized by the society. She is the Chair of Kothi Himal Savings and Credit Cooperatives; Chair, Kothi Himal Group's Association; Chair, National *Allo* Entrepreneurs' Association supported by MEDEP and represented by *Allo* entrepreneurs of 26 districts; Treasurer, District Micro-Entrepreneurs' Groups Association; Member, National Micro-Entrepreneurs' Association Nepal (NMEFEN) all organizations supported and promoted by MEDEP; and Member of Pyuthan Chamber of Commerce and Industries.

She has been advocating with the VDC, Community Forest Users' Groups, Department of Cottage and Small Industries and MEDEP to allocate budget for destroying a killer weed *Bacopa adenophorum* locally known as "forest destroyer" to enhance the cultivation of *Allo*, provide training, increase funding, and to provide collateral-free soft loans to the rural women in order to develop them as micro-entrepreneurs.

She said, "We need to diversify and expand our business. The women involved in the *Allo* business should be trained in diversifying their products and enhancing their quality." "Only then their products can survive in the competitive market," she added.



Baadi women generate income

Dailekh, 18 December, 2011 – Radha Badi had a hand to mouth problem. After she began rearing pigs, her living condition has changed. Now she has been able to provide better education to her children. The women of Badi community who live in the fringe of Dailekh bazaar have made pig rearing as their main source of income.

The profession of the Badi community has changed. They used to ask for food grains from the villagers and used to Maadal, a traditional musical instrument. Earlier, they used to also work as transport labourer who load on and unload goods off trucks. But their husbands used to spend the hard earned money on drinking alcohol, making their lives harder to arrange two basic meals. "Now all of us are in the pig keeping enterprise and have been making good income", says Radha. "This year alone, I was able to earn 74,000 rupees from selling pigs and have pigs in the sty worth 60,000 rupees US \$ 723)", she adds.

A total of 21 households began rearing pigs after they got support from Micro-Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP). There are 24 households of the Badi community in the settlement. MEDEP had provided one sty and two piglets each to the 21 households through Laligurans Micro-Entrepreneurs' Group and Pragatishil Bangoor Palan Samuha.

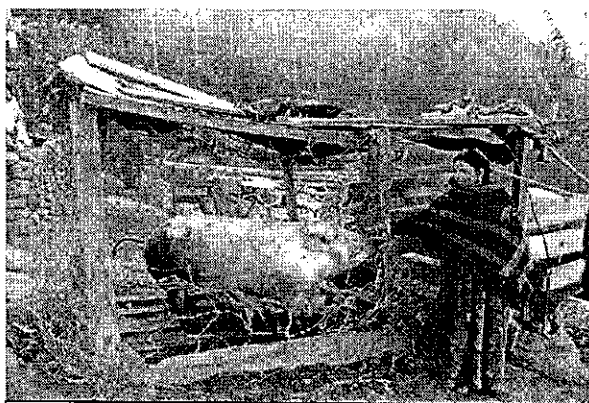
Gita Badi, a member of the group, says that the entire income of their couple was wasted on drink by her husband, which made her extremely difficult to manage the household expenses. "Since we began rearing pigs, I have been able to save some money and secure a driving licence for her husband by providing him driving training", she adds.

"All the Badi women have become united since we started rearing pigs. We have invested the money earned by our husbands in the enterprise", Gita further says. They say that those men who drink in excess are taken under control by their group. Now the men have also become more understanding. They have abandoned their habit of consuming alcohol in excess. Now the income of the entire community has gone up, Gita says.

Earlier, they used spend their entire income on alcoholic drink. Recalling the problems created by such a habit, Gol Bahadur Badi says, "Nowadays, I give my earning to my wife to support in her enterprise. We spend the money on consultation. The women have been making a good income from the enterprise."

"Previously, the people from the Badi community used to retort with no need of preaching them us if we asked them to initiate their own micro-enterprises. But our relentless effort has brought a positive change in the community", says Raj Kumar Rai, Enterprise Development Officer of MEDEP. "After they began reaping benefit from the enterprise, they have become more dedicated to it", Rai adds.

The enterprising Badi women have saved 15,000 rupees in the group which which they have deposited in the Nirdhan Utthan Bank. They borrow from the savings for doing business. The group has decided to sell two piglets and save the amount once a pig delivers 6 piglets. According to the group, each individual member of the group is planning to open a savings account in a local bank. Four of the 21 households which used to live in a cowshed-like hut, have begun the construction of cement houses from the income of pig rearing. The neighbours of the Badi are surprised by the changes taking place in the Badi community.



Pragatishil Piggery Group of Baadi

Dhaka enterprise brings change in women's lifestyle

Housewives mostly spend their time either watching television or gossiping in the sunshine. However, the daily chore of the women from Birendranagar Municipality ward no. 5 Chisapani is different from their fellows. They work in the Dhaka enterprise during their free time. Dil Maya Pulami, a local woman, says, "We have been working in the enterprise with a view to generating income working during leisure instead of wasting the time."

The women of Chisapani have been weaving Dhaka products since last two years through the Surkheti Dhaka Micro-entrepreneurs' Group and have been making a good earning. The enterprise was begun by 12 women. Now other women have also joined them. Shashi Thapa, chair of the entrepreneurs' group says, "One need not have to have an employment for earning money. If one has interest and skill, one can earn money working at home."

The women started their enterprise in 2010 after Laligurans Women's Multipurpose Cooperative provided them with financial assistance. Now the entrepreneurs have become role model in the society.

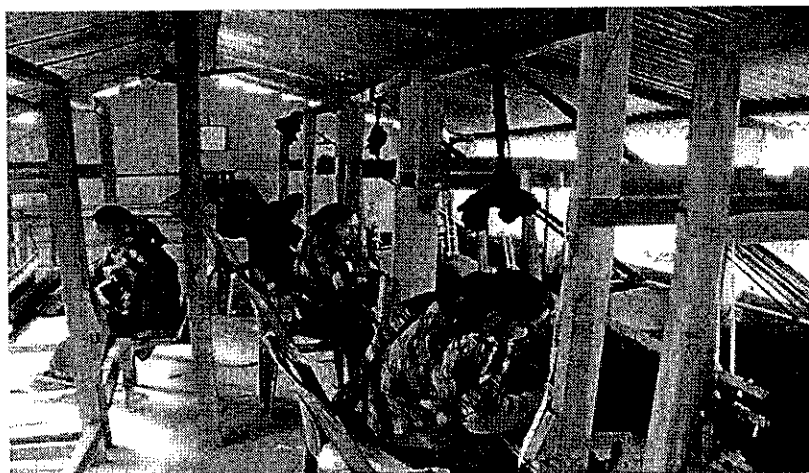
Before beginning the enterprise, the women had received entrepreneurship development training, business planning Market linkage, business counseling, and technology transfer and weaving diversified Dhaka products from the Micro-Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP), according to chair Thapa. The women who weave Dhaka clothes earn up to 10,000 rupees a month (US \$ 118).

The products of the Surkheti Dhaka Micro-entrepreneurs' are sold in the local market of Surkhet and are also exported to Dailekh, Kanchanpur, Kailali and Kathmandu. They mostly produce cap, stole, muffler, scarf, blouse, kurta and suruwal, shawl and handkerchiefs among others. The women have also planned to weave Dhaka saree. They earn as much as 17,000 rupees (US \$ 200) from an investment of 2,500 rupees (US \$ 29).

They say that the demand for Dhaka clothes goes up during the winter. "The demand for such clothes is higher during winter compared to summer", says Khadka Kumari Gaha, member of the group. They have been buying the raw materials from Kathmandu, but are now thinking of importing them from Biratnagar directly, she adds.

The women not only produce Dhaka products, but also market for their goods. Sometimes, they even go to Kathmandu and Nepalgunj for selling their products, according to Gaha.

The women have brought change in their lifestyle thanks to their income from Dhaka weaving. Now they send their children to private school. They no longer need to depend on their husbands for buying small items of daily necessities. "We used to ask money from our husbands for buying even small household items, but now the practice has reversed. Instead of asking from them, we give them some money", Gaha expresses her confidence. She further says that she would continue her enterprise as it does not affect her household chore instead generates income



Surkheti Dhaka Micro-entrepreneurs' Group

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8. What Next (Way forward steps) -

For project continuing in 2012, describe priority actions for the following year to overcome any constraints, based on achievements and partnerships strategy, and using the lessons learnt information. In particular, make clear recommendations for any required corrective action, for review by the project board.

Considering the above learning MEDEP should focus in the following activities in 2012:

For sustainable livelihood opportunities expansion, institutional development and policy environment enabled to expand employment opportunities through entrepreneurship development among Youths, Women, Poor and Individuals from Socially Excluded Groups in selected districts:

- **Enabling Environment:** Micro-enterprise friendly sectoral policies and guidelines designed and initiated operation
- **Institutionalization of MEDEP Model:** Institutional capacities of GoN and other key stakeholders enhanced for execution of MED PA following MEDEP model
 - Strengthening NGO networking those which are familiar with and practicing MEDEP model.
 - Result based sub-contracting of NGOs (BDSPs)
 - Streamlining MED-PA implementation modality with MEDEP model
 - Establishing Knowledge Management Center for micro enterprise development
- **Created new micro-entrepreneurs and scaled up existing micro-entrepreneurs:** Low income families, especially from excluded groups, acquired the required skills and business services and 1,500 Micro-entrepreneurs created, 2000 existing micro-entrepreneurs scaled up from selected districts.
 - Scaling up of existing entrepreneurs with main focus on Value Chains of the sub-sector and products for sustainability and result oriented.

9. Implementation Status of project against the MEDEP Audit Action Plan (if applicable)

Audit areas – Findings	Impact Severity	Target date for implementation	Implementation Status (Implemented, partially implemented, not implemented)
Weak budget monitoring system and activities carried out not defined in AWP	High	June-11	partially implemented
Weak control over fund disbursed to APSOs	Medium	June-11	implemented
Weak management of consultant/service providers	Medium	June-11	implemented
Procurement done beyond procurement plan	Medium	August-11	implemented
Weak control over inventory	Medium	June-11	implemented

Risk Log Matrix

Project Title: Micro-enterprise Development Programme Phase III (NEP 08/006)

Award ID: 00049631

Year: 2011

#	Description	Category	Impact and Probability	Countermeasures / Mgmt response	Owner	Author	Date Identified	Last Update	Status
	Enter a brief description of the risk	Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Security Strategic Other	Describe the potential effect on the project if this risk were to occur Enter probability on a scale from 1 to 5 P =	What actions have been taken/will be taken to counter this risk	Who has been appointed to keep an eye on this risk	Who submitted the risk	When was the risk first identified	When was the status of the risk last checked	e.g. dead, reducing, increasing, no change
1	Existing Micro-entrepreneurs are becoming inactive due to lack of support since III quarter of 2010.	Sustainability	The enterprises of the hardcore poor and residing in the interior part have started to drop/close their enterprises. (P=4)	Provided support for reviving of 500 inactive micro-entrepreneurs only.	MEDEP	MEO, EDO, MES	Jan, 2011	Dec-11	Only limited MEs could be supported due to lack of sufficient budget
2	Lack of ownership of DDCs on	Strategic	No follow up, no regular	Not satisfactory meetings.	APSOS, MEDEP,	MEO, EDO,	Jul, 2010	Nov-11	Very little support to

#	Description	Category	Impact and Probability	Countermeasures / Mgmt response	Owner	Author	Date Identified	Last Update	Status
	MEDF/DDC matching fund program due to not supporting for matching fund and regular meeting and follow up activities.		monitoring and coordination meetings that causes low quality of work and difficult to control financial transaction between the DDCs and BDSPOs. (P=3)		MoLD, DDC	MES			MEDF for quarterly meeting.
3	Legal obstacle to provide loan to refugee	Policy and Strategic	Difficult to operate the enterprise smoothly.	Issues have been referred to UNHCR, UNDP by MEDEP Field Office/Damak.	MEDEP Field Office/Damak.	MEDEP	Nov-11		Not changed yet.
4	30 % of the programme target is in refugee but most of them are in the mood for resettlement process so difficult to get potential entrepreneurs. Challenging to get involvement of refugees.	Operational and Strategic as well as political	Difficult to get the participation from refugees as entrepreneurs	Close coordination with UNHCR and the refugees	MEDEP Field Office/Damak.	MEDEP	Sep-11		
5	Establishment of micro enterprise is a time taking systematic process.	Policy and Strategic	If the programme could not extend	Discussed with consultants involved in designing project for CBDP.	MEDEP Field Office/Damak.	MEDEP	Nov-11		

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#	Description	Category	Impact and Probability	Countermeasures / Mgmt response	Owner	Author	Date Identified	Last Update	Status
	Therefore, it is better if the livelihood programme is designed for more than a year, at least for 5 years to see the results.		beyond December 2011, the effort of 2011 can be disappeared. Therefore, the programme should be continued for at least 5 years.						
6	Inadequate readiness for responsibility of CSIO and CSIDB offices for implementing MED PA (MEDEP Model).	Strategic and operational	MED-PA will be distorted and will not be effective for inclusive programme implementation for poverty alleviation through micro-enterprise development (P=5)	MEDEP is continuously providing technical supports through different types of training, exposure visits and dialogues, meetings.	MOI	MEDEP	Jan-11	Mar-11	Improving
7	Frequent transfer of government official	Operational	Due to frequent transfer of decision making level person, the whole process get stuck that delays	Just wait for another person to be assigned and orient again on MEDEP objectives/ strategies.					

#	Description	Category	Impact and Probability	Countermeasures / Mgmt response	Owner	Author	Date Identified	Last Update	Status
			implementation process and results under achievements.						

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Issue Log Matrix

Project Title: Micro-enterprise Development Programme Phase III (NEP 08/006)

Award ID: 00049631

Year: 2011

Type	Date Identified	Description and Comments	Status	Status Change Date	Author
Micro credit for Refugees to start their enterprises	Nov-11	MEDEP indentified micro finance partner but micro finance institutes are not allowed to provide loan to refugees. However, Shahara Nepal is ready to provide loan to refugee if the government authority provides permission letter.	Issue has been forwarded to NPSO, UNDP and UNHCR		MEDEP Field Office/Damak.
Administrative and legal	Dec-11	MEDEP/UNDP is supporting for livelihoods to the refugees but as per the law refugee, they are not allowed to be involved in gainful activities.	Required strong lobby and interactions. More education or clarification required.		MEDEP Field Office/Damak.
Financial	1-Aug	According to financial rules and regulation transaction of more than Rs 5000 need to deal with VAT registered party but there are very few VAT registered parties which are not sufficient to provide the service as per the requirement at the district level.	no change		APSO/MEDEP and MEDEP Field Office/Damak.
Human Resource	1-Jan	Due to lack of human resources in CSIO/CSIDB, MED PA model is not followed properly.	Implementing by sub contracting as well as by hiring EDFs, the revised guidelines to be followed up properly.		MEDEP
Lack of means of transportation to go to field	Jan-10	Monitoring and evaluation field visits are time consuming due to frequent unavailability of vehicles.	Official vehicle and local transportation and few days of field visit	2011	

Type	Date Identified	Description and Comments	Status	Status Change Date	Author
monitoring visits, Lack of micro finance service support in the rural and interior part	Jan-10	Most of the micro finance institutes do not want to go to interior parts where most of the poor micro-entrepreneurs are becoming weak/ dropping their enterprises.	The incentive mechanism developed by Govt. encouraging MFIs to reach the unreached areas to be implemented effectively, RSRF services still need to expand widely.		
Mobilizing of few numbers of EDFs at the implementation level.	Jan-10	Lower the number of EDFs lower the frequency of follow up or monitoring visits to micro-entrepreneurs in the interior areas, weaker the information collection process, and weaker the supply of services.(P=4)	No change at all. Public Private Partnership for efficient and effective service delivery, monitoring, information collection.		
Only 10% overhead cost	1-Jan-11	The implementing partners are not happily accepting 10% over head cost. Instead, they are requesting for 15% overhead costs which is the common rate in the market.			
Not sufficient budget for scale up support to existing micro-entrepreneurs.	Jan-10	Sustainability of the existing micro-entrepreneurs depends up the quality and quantity of their production and operation of their enterprises. This whole situation depends upon the availability of technical as well as regular support services. And, again, this kind of regular support service depends up on sound budgetary environment. (P=4)	Change little bit of it for few micro-entrepreneurs. In the absence of regular technical support and business counseling, the inactive micro-entrepreneurs cannot be active and even the active ones cannot be scaled up. As for the countermeasures, very few existing micro-		

Type	Date Identified	Description and Comments	Status	Status Change Date	Author
Delay in budget release from UNDP and donors	2010	Severely affects implementation to result achievement level of the programme.	entrepreneurs have been supported for scale up. Rushing and hectic implementation process and low quality results.		Not changed since 2010.

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MandE Matrix

Project Title: Micro-enterprise Development Programme Phase III (NEP 08/006)
 Award ID: 00049631
 Year: 2011

Type of Action	Stakeholders	Due by	Completed on	Status
Monitoring field visit, observation of the enterprises and interaction with micro-entrepreneurs by Policy Level Personnel.	His Royal Highness Crown Prince of Norway Mr Haakon Magnus, Goodwill Ambassador of the UNDP, and Her Excellency Ms Helen Clark, Administrator of the UNDP, and Personnel of UNDP/Nepal		Nov 2011	They jointly inaugurated the Micro-Enterprise Exhibition and Trade Fair 2011 cutting a red ribbon amid a special function organized at Nepalgunj, Banke on 22 November. They interacted with micro-entrepreneurs of tailoring, cooking stove, blacksmithery, dolls, cyber café, beauty salon, bio-briquette, dhaka, Laha bangle, thanka, Mithila art, woolen goods, Pater, nettle powder and mushroom, bamboo, spice, pulse, fruit juice, Mujh, Babiyo rope, honey, Allo, herbal soap, tourism and Red Cross.
Monitoring field visit and observation of the enterprises by Donors	CIDA team		October to December	Visited Naba Bihani Cooperative of Strawberry in Nuwakot, Dairy Milk Sweet Enterprise in Kavrepalanchok,
	AusAID Team		October to December	Ms. Tara Gurung from Australian Embassy visited micro-entrepreneurs of Jajale and Murkuchi RMC in Udayapur.
	Monitoring by Australian Ambassador Susan along with Sunita Gurung from Australian Embassy		12-Nov-11	Rukum - Noodle and Doughnut Making Enterprise

Type of Action	Stakeholders	Due by	Completed on	Status
Monitoring Field Visit from Policy Level Personnel/ UNDP.	Country Director of UNDP and representative of MOLD and media personnel		20/5/2011	Visited to the enterprises like Briquette, compost and handy craft/flowers of prepared by wastage materials of plastic goods of MIEs of Langhali CFUG, Tinkune, Dharan.
Monitoring Field Visit from Project/UNDP ADR team (UNDP)	Dr Bal Gopal Baidhya, Mr Bijay Kumar Singh, MS Kalpana/UNDP's field office Biratnagar along with MEDEP staff.		24/05/2011	visited and interacted to vegetable production group of Laukahi VDC, Jute carpet making group of Duhabi VDC and Briquette, Compost and handy craft/flowers of MIEs of Laghali CFUG Dharan with objective of evaluation (Assessment of Development Result) of programs/projects and UNDP Nepal.
Monitoring Field Visit from Policy level Personnel/ MOI.	Honorable secretary of MOI, Mr Sankar Koirala NPD Mr. Mr. Legendre Raj Sharma Paudyal and other 3 joint secretaries of MOI		Jun-11	Visited and interacted with micro-entrepreneurs of Jaljale RMC of Udayapur district where 20 MIEs were present and a micro exhibition of products of MIEs of Udayapur were displayed. After the short presentation of MIEs/APSO Udayapur and treasures of DMEGA Gita Purity interaction was continued with Micro-entrepreneurs and visited to individual MIEs' enterprises as well.
Monitoring field visit and observation of the enterprises by UNDP Personnel	UNDP Personnel		October to December	Ms Nabina Shrestha, PO/UNDP visited to Dolakha, Nuwakot and Rasuwa and interacted with micro-entrepreneurs about their status of enterprises, directly.
Monitoring field visit of Policy Level Personnel from GoN.	Mr Yuba Raj Bhusal, Secretary of National Planning Commission (NPC) and Ms. Yam Kumari Khatriwada, Joint Secretary of MOI and team			Visited and interacted with the micro-entrepreneurs of Mushroom sales outlet and Mushroom Production CFC in Tulsipur, Dang.

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Type of Action	Stakeholders	Due by	Completed on	Status
	A team of monitoring field visit members comprising of representatives from NPC, MoF, PMO and MoI and MEDEP Staff.			One day workshop at Dipayal/Doti and Surkhet. They visited and interacted with the micro-entrepreneurs of Dang.
	Regular monitoring visit by National Programme Director, MEDEP/MoI			Interacted with the officials of Cottage and Small Industry Office, regional staff of APSO Kailali, micro-entrepreneurs of Kailali, and Banke regarding issues and strengths of MEDEP and MED PA implementation.
Monitoring field visit of country director of UNDP	To identify the facility for various MIEs of Banke and Bardiya.		31-Aug	Completed
Monitoring field visit from PB members	PB Member from Ministry of Forest, Soil and Conservation (MoFSC) along with MEDEP staff			Baitadi and Dadelhura districts.
In-depth monitoring field visit and interaction with micro-entrepreneurs and MEDEP staff directly.	Environmental Assessment Team members from ECARDS		Sept to Dec 2011	Visited and interacted with micro-entrepreneurs of Naba Bihani Cooperative of Strawberry in Nuwakot, Chilli Enterprise in Ramechhap and Potato Enterprise Group in Dolakha.
	National level study team for developing plans and strategy for Capacity Development of MoI/GoN for institutionalization of MED PA.		Oct to Dec 2011	Interacted with DEDIC members and micro-entrepreneurs in Nuwakot and Kavrepalanchok districts. Interacted with BDSPO and DMEGA members regarding MEDEP programme issues.
	Development of Plan and Strategy for MED PA team; Bal Govinda Bista and Rabindra Prasad Adhikari			Conducted meeting with DEDIC members, MEDEP staff and directly interacted with micro-entrepreneurs of Kavrepalanchok, Dang and Nuwakot districts.

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Type of Action	Stakeholders	Due by	Completed on	Status
	Team of two experts Ambika Rai and Bachchu Basnet for piloting of Gender and Social Inclusive Participatory Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation to selected DMEGA, MEGA, MEG and Cooperative of MEDEP.			Visited Sunsari, Sindhuli, Dhanusha, Kailali, Surkhet, Dang and interacted with micro entrepreneur and MEDEP staff.
	Internal Evaluation of CFC conducted by a team of two experts Mr. Deepak Paudyal and Mr. Sita Ram Uprety from NEDC			Monitored and discussed in-depth about 80 common facilities centers (CFCs) with direct beneficiaries - micro-entrepreneurs of MEDEP.
	Media Crew from Karobar Daily, Himalayan Times Daily, Nagariknews.com			Observed enterprises and interviewed micro-entrepreneurs in Kavrepalanchok, Sindhupalchok, and Ramechhap and Dolakha districts.
Field observation, monitoring and interviewing micro-entrepreneurs	Documentary team from Independent Business News (IBN)			Interacted and interviewed micro-entrepreneurs, produced audio visual of enterprises and products in Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Kavrepalanchok, Terhathum, Sunsari, Udayapur, Dhanusha, Darchula, Baitadi, Dadelhura, Kailali, Bardiya, Banke, Dang, Pyuthan, Salyan, Rolpa, Dailekh, Jumla
	Baseline Documentary production team of two persons Prakash Ghimire and Ashok Bhandari from Media Workshop Consultancy.			Interacted directly with micro-entrepreneurs and shoot activities they were under taken by MEDEP.
In-depth Monitoring field visits	UN Field Monitors, Regional Office/ UNDP at Nepalgunj and BDSPOs of the concerning districts.		July- November 2011	The field monitors interacted with micro-entrepreneurs of Modern Stove Manufacturing CFC, Sewing and Cutting Enterprise CFC, Incense Stick Making Enterprise, Carrot Seed Production

Type of Action	Stakeholders	Due by	Completed on	Status
				Enterprise, Beans Production CFC, Organic Pesticide CFC, Organic Apple Marketing Unit and meeting with DMEGA member from Jumla, and Chyuri Herbal Soap Making Enterprise, Noodle and Doughnut making enterprise, CFC for seed collection and processing centre from Rukum. They also visited Dailekh, Rolpa, Dang and Salyan.
Regular Monitoring and field visits	MEDEP staff from NPSO and APSOs, DEDIC and representatives of local political parties, members of NMEGA and NEDC and representatives of strategic local stakeholder in all 36 districts of MEDEP and MED PA.		January to December 2011	Monitored and interacted with micro-entrepreneurs of MEDEP as well as MED PA programme within the districts.
Extensive Monitoring Field Visit from NPSO	NPM , IDandMFS along with MES APSO Dang		April	Field visit of Rolpa, Pyuthan and Dang for regular programme of MEDEP as well as MED PA conducted by CSIDB/CSIO. During the visit, NPD had visited allo processing, noodles making and soap making enterprise of Pyuthan and pig rearing, Vegetable enterprises of Dang under MEDEP programme. Similarly, NPD had visited vegetable production enterprise as well as tailoring training in Pyuthan under MED PA programme.

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Endnotes

1. Chaired by the Chairperson of District Development Committee (DDC) and members of DEDIC comprise of Local Development Officer (LDO)/DDC, Enterprise Development Unit (EDU)/DDC, District Micro-Entrepreneurs' Group Association (DMEGA), District Chambers of Commerce and Industry (DCCI), Federation of Nepal Cottage and Small Industries (FNCSI), District Agriculture Development Office (DADO), District Forest Office (DFO), District Livestock Service Office (DLSO), Women Development Office (WDO), Federation of Community Forest Users Nepal (FECOFUN), Dalit Co-ordination Committee, Indigenous Nationalities Co-ordination Committee (INCC), representative of Micro-Finance Institutes (MFI), and Cottage and Small Industry Office/Board acting as the role of member-secretary.

Sanj