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Annual Progress Report - 2012

Project Title

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Award Title: **Livelihood Recovery for Peace (LRP) Project**

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACD- Assistant Country Director
APR- Annual Progress Report
CD- Country Director
CG- Community Group
CI- Community Infrastructure
CO- Country Office
CSO- Community Service Organization
DAO- District Administration Office
DCD- Deputy Country Director
DDC- District Development Committee
WCO- Women and Children Office
DDC- District Development Committee
LDF- Local Development Fund
DEES- District Energy and Environment Section
DEEU- District Energy and Environment Unit
DIM- Direct Implementation Modality
DLCC- District Level Coordination Committee
DNH- Do No Harm
DPC- District Project Coordinator
DPR- Detailed Project Report
DVD- Digital Video Disk
Eg- Example
FDG- Focus Group Discussion
FM- Frequency Modulation
FM- Field Monitor
GESI- Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GoN – Government of Nepal
HH- Household
Hill BC- Hill Brahman Chettri
HR-Human Resources
ICS- Improved Cooking Stove
IGA- Income Generating Activity
IT- Information Technology
LGCDP- Local Governance and Community Development Programme
LRP- Livelihood Recovery for Peace
LTA- Long Term Agreement
ME- Micro Enterprise
MISA- Management Information System Associate
MoUs- Memorandum of Understanding
NIM- Nepal Implementation Model
NLSS – Nepal Living Standard Survey
NPM- National Project Manager
NRs- Nepalese Rupees
PAF- Poverty Alleviation Fund
PAL- Peace and Livelihood Facilitator
PC- Programme Coordinator
PISU- Programme Implementation Support Unit
PLA- Participatory Learning and Action
PO- Programme Officer
PSA- Public Service Announcement
PWD- Person Living with Disabilities

QPR- Quarterly Progress Report
RDC- Rural Development Centre
RFP- Request for Proposal
RYC- Ratauli Youth Club
ToR- Terms of Reference
TT- Technology Transfer
UC- User Committee
UNDP- United Nations Development Programme
VAW- Violence against Women
VDC- Village Development Committee
VEED- Vulnerable, Excluded and Economically Deprived
WA- Woman Activist
WASH- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WCO- Women and Children Office
WRF- Women Rights Forum
YC- Youth Club
Yr- Year
YV- Youth Volunteer

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Annual Progress Report

1. Overview of the Project

Provide a brief description of the project and its main intended results

The five-year Livelihood Recovery for Peace project (LRP) is one of the initiatives through which UNDP Nepal is promoting local peace through livelihood support as an entry point to directly support the communities to have better livelihood outcomes. This flagship project in the Tarai was launched in late 2009 and the implementation started in early 2010. The project is implemented in Mahottari, Sarlahi and Rautahat, where poverty, conflict (armed groups), gender-based violence and natural disasters have hindered development (see Map below). These districts have one of the lowest Human Development Index. The 2.1 million people who live in these districts have a mixed ethnic makeup and almost 30% are landless. The overall objective of this integrated, area-focused project is to contribute to local peace building and restoring



LRP Project Locations



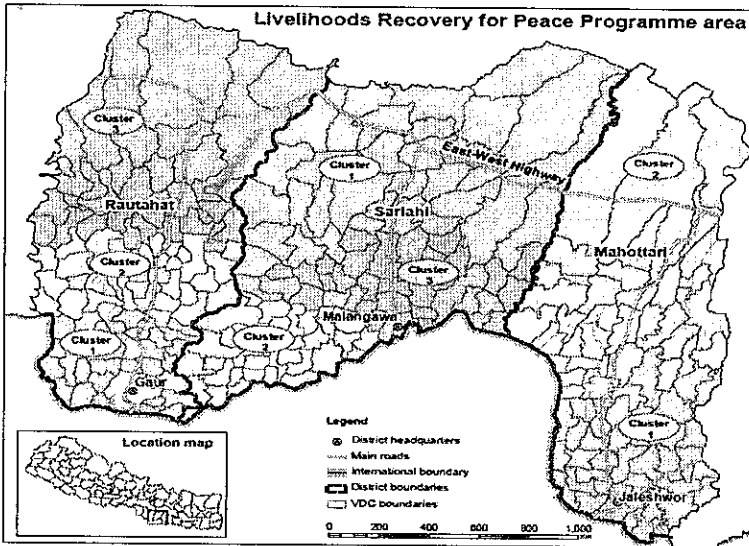
the foundations for sustainable livelihoods. The focus is on improving household/community livelihoods and local economic recovery, enhancing social cohesion, strengthening village and district level local government and non-government institutions for supporting livelihoods initiatives, and empowering women.

The project has five main result areas: (i) mobilize and empower communities to improve social cohesion and peace; (ii) build new community infrastructures and rehabilitate damaged and degraded ones to benefit communities and create short-term jobs; (iii) facilitate the poorest and most vulnerable individuals and households to accrue improved livelihood assets; (iv) promote women's empowerment and gender equality; and (v) strengthen local government bodies and national institutions to respond to communities' livelihood needs.

In order to achieve these objectives, LRP applies an integrated approach to livelihood promotion with a focus on building various assets at both household and community levels. It prioritizes promoting gender equality and social inclusion and also ensures that social harmony and community cohesion is enhanced through LRP's

interventions. The project's poverty pocket approach targets vulnerable excluded and economically deprived (VEED) households within the programme VDCs. This approach takes into account locational factors (e.g. communities living in flood-prone areas), economic deprivation of the households, as well as social exclusion and historical marginalization of the community groups. Coupled with this approach of focusing on the VEED households, LRP gives priority to empowering women and those from the excluded communities.

The project is designed to be implemented in all 271 village development committees (VDCs) of the three districts. It has adopted cluster approach (see map below) to implementing the project whereby 104 VDCs (38 in Mahottari, 33 in Sarlahi and 33 in Rautahat) of Clusters - 1 were covered in 2010. In 2011, it entered into additional 104 VDCs (38 in Mahottari, 34 in Sarlahi and 32 in Rautahat) of second clusters. Project entry into the remaining 63 VDCs of cluster III is expected in 2013 and beyond depending on the availability of fund.



The project activities are in line with the policies of the Government of Nepal (GoN) and are implemented in collaboration with local government, relevant district line agencies, NGOs, CBOs, and community organizations in the form of youth clubs, women's groups, and user groups and administered and monitored by a team of technical experts.

2. Key Results in 2012

2.1 Summarize three major results achieved in 2012, 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. Include any policy changes that the project has contributed to.

1. Social inclusion, empowerment and peace in the community: The inclusive social mobilization approach initiated with Vulnerable, Excluded and Economically Deprived (VEED) people is clearly visible by the meaningful participation of women and Dalits in project activities.

Ninety five percent beneficiaries are women (out of the total 21215 CG members), 60% beneficiaries are Dalits and more than 80% decision making positions in community groups are held by women. They are better organized today and have developed a strong bond of unity. The beneficiaries have better understood their rights and responsibilities, and feel strong enough to claim their rights from the local government. On several occasions, they have succeeded in bringing block grant from the local government for their empowerment.

Likewise the number of VEED households having citizenships, vital registration, including birth, death and marriage, and pension for elderly citizens, single women and people living with disabilities (PWDs) has increased (Data available). The beneficiaries have received increased awareness on community sanitation and health. They have increased access to services from sub-health posts and school. They are more informed and aware of their rights and see education as the vehicle to change their social status. Almost all school-aged children, including girls, are attending schools.

They have got their share of scholarship provided by the government. In several villages, members from socio-politically and economically deprived communities have united to have their representation in executive board like school management committee and sub-health post management committee. Weekly group meetings have proven instrumental to discuss their common issues and find an agreeable solution to local level conflicts. Weekly participatory learning (PLA) sessions, facilitated by a Peace and Livelihood Facilitator (PAL) have largely resulted in this change. Social cohesion has increased in the community.

The youth groups' engagement in promoting peace through various activities such as, street dramas, peace dialogues with communities, sports and socio-religious and cultural events have created an environment of social cohesion, togetherness and motivation to be engaged in productive and peaceful activities.

The project has created income generating opportunities through micro-capital grants for 17284 (3770 in 2010, 6003 in 2011 and 7511 in 2012) households out of which 96% are women. The income generating activities (IGA) are not only a stimulus package to stabilize and recover local economy but, they are also catalysts to socio-economically empower and transfer local political landscape for women and VEED to lead in the process of social cohesion and peace.

3. Achievements against Annual Work Plan (Annual Targets & Activities)

Please fill out the tabulation below and include all the annual targets set in the AWP for 2012

Annual Targets	Achievement (against annual targets)	Planned Activities (take from AWP)	Achievements (against activities and action)	Financial		
				Fund	Budget Code	Budget Actual expenditure
Project ID : 00070763 : Recovery for Peace Building						
Baseline study of 3 clusters (104 VDC) completed; 96 new CGs formed, empowered and capacitated for peace and recovery; project support (empowerment and capacity building) continued to last year's 632CG; 133 VDC level youth clubs mobilized and capacitated for peace and social cohesion; 3 youth networks formed and capacitated for peace governance and published, PLA guideline	Baseline study of 3 clusters (cluster II of Mahottari, Sarlahi and Rautahat) completed; A total of 96 new CGs formed, empowered and capacitated for peace and recovery, capacity building activity continued to last years' 632 CGs, A total 133 youths clubs mobilized for peace and social cohesion, 3 youth networks formed one in each district and capacitated for peace and governance;	1.1 Action Understanding local livelihood strategies as the basis for planning, designing and implementing livelihood Planned Activities: (i) baseline study (2 nd cluster of 3 districts) – survey and data entry, (ii) Sampling frame design for 2 nd cluster of Sarlahi, Mahottari and Rautahat baseline; iii) Printing of change indicator recording register,	Baseline study: i) Sampling frame designed, ii) Baseline information collected and reported. The survey indicates : ▶ Population above 14 years who are able to Read and Write - 20.48%; of them ◦ Male – 70.5% ◦ Female 29.5% ▶ Average Per Capita Income – NRs. 3954.44 per year (compare with NLSS 2010-11, NRS 19261) ▶ Average Household Income - NRs. 22749.53 per year ▶ Households Below Poverty Line – 85.39% ▶ Percent of Household not having Private Land – 26.1% ▶ Household with Toilet – 2.6% ▶ Household with Private Drinking Water Source – 36.5% ▶ House with Thatch / Straw Roof – 49.7% ▶ Household using Mud Oven – 99.3% ▶ Percent of Household with perceived security threat at the time of project start – 41.64% ▶ Percent of Women reporting different types of Gender Based Violence – 41% ▶ Percent of Women who say they are making decision about	0	242	10,306
				0	0	1,182
				7,661	0	107
				10,100	0	8,880
				295,550	0	269,990
				74,706	0	7,654
				0	0	382
				0	0	65,471
				0	0	235
				0	0	55
				04000	72600	2,033
				04000	64300	3,699
				04000	71300	0
				04000	71400	0
				04000	71600	0
				04000	72100	893
				04000	72200	0
				04000	72400	0
				04000	72600	1,626
				04000	73100	17,683
				04000	73400	0
				04000	74200	13
				04000	74500	656
				11888	71200	411
				11888	71300	0
				26941	61300	0
				26941	63500	0
				26941	71300	0
				26941	71600	0
				26941	72100	0
				26941	72400	0
				26941	72500	0
				26941	74200	0
				26941	74500	0

		<p>Action 1.2 Mobilization for collective action on peace, social cohesion, and livelihood recovery. Planned activities: (i) Social mobilization in 6 clusters, ii) PLA session guideline printing and publication, iii) Editing and design of PLA guideline,</p>	<p>the household expenditure -- 16.15%</p> <p>i) Performance assessment of 6 mobilization NGOs of Mahottari, Sarlahi and Rautahat done and extension made for another one year term except for NEWS which was done for 6 months only.</p> <p>ii) Issues based training curriculum for the refresher training to PALs was designed and training delivered to 208PALs of mobilization NGOs of Mahottari, Sarlahi and Rautahat districts.</p> <p>iii) PLA sessions continue for 728 CGs.</p> <p>iv) For data collection on PLA sessions, a register was prepared based on 20 point indicators and being used for recording the recording of change brought about.</p> <p>v) PLA session guide prepared and is in process of printing.</p> <p>vi) Data on PLA change indicators are being compiled, analysed and used for developing exit strategy.</p> <p>In the first 3 clusters in 2010-2011 a steady increase in vital registration has been noticed. The status of the group has improved and community members have started to send their children to school. They are aware of providing immunization to children and have claimed family health and other services provided by sub-health posts. In addition, the community mobilization work has built a sound platform upon which a number of other LRP activities have been undertaken, such as community infrastructure, IGA, formation of WRF, and other activities related to peace, cohesion and GBV.</p> <p>A total of 32 youths including 7 Dalits representing 30 YCs received training on Good Governance before implementing the good governance package. Major focus of the training was on the concept</p>				
		<p>Action 1.3 Develop local capacity on social cohesion and train community groups Planned activities; i)</p>					

				<p>VDC governance for Peace training to YC members of VDC where the YC activities have been implemented for 2 years for 3 days for 64 personnel; ii) Grants to youth clubs (to run peace building events - games, cleaning and other campaign, festival, interaction meeting, drama, essay competition, and other events on peace), iii) Training on social cohesion, dispute resolution to 48 youth - for 3 days, iv) Leadership development and report writing training to 131 persons for 3 days, v) Logistic support to YC, vii) YC networking - executive committee meeting 3 events in 3 districts (one day event with a total of 45 persons), vii) YC networking - General assembly - 3 events (300 persons), YC networking - District level peace and governance conversation - 3 events (150 persons), viii) Mid-term review of LRP, x) Implementation, monitoring support by LRP staffs quarterly</p>			
<p>of governance, orientation on the block grant directives and accountability of VDC and citizens for the block grant planning and management. The trained YC members were expected to train citizens on the block grant directives and governance to bring transparency, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of VDC block grant. .ii) Grants to youth clubs to run peace building events – A total 133 youth clubs received grants and logistic support to run peace building events.</p>	<p>Youth being an important element for peace and harmony in the community, LRP has used the leverage of youth clubs to address the causes of social conflict and help build social cohesion and peace. In 2012, LRP entered into agreement with 133 VDC level youth clubs. The 30 YCs that are in third year of partnership with LRP implemented Governance and peace package at the VDC level and 103 Youth clubs implemented peace package. As a result many VDC officials have committed to displaying hoarding board for VDC budget and do proper planning from the new fiscal year. Youths have established themselves as a watchdog for proper utilization of VDC and other development grants. Attitude of political leaders, social workers and parents towards youths has changed and youths' role is more acknowledged in society.</p>	<p>iii) A total of 74 youth clubs were oriented on the process and modality of activities mentioned in the agreement document. The training articulated them skills to analyze how a host of events would contribute to building inclusion, peace and social cohesion at the VDC level. They also learnt DNH principles. A total of 50 participants attended the training.</p>	<p>iv) A three day- training on leadership</p>				

2. 56 WASH focused community infrastructure will be supported benefitting 1860 HH and creating short term employment for 16800 persons days.	77WASH focused community infrastructures projects with 1246 structures like individual toilets, drinking water supply system supported in three project districts benefiting 3044 households including 69% Dalit and creating a short-term employment of 24524 person days of which 25% were women.	<p>Action: 2.1. Designing new community infrastructure and rehabilitating old ones to generate short-term employment</p> <p>Planned Activities; i) Community infrastructures Construction/ rehabilitation in I & II cluster of Rautahat and Sarlahi ii) Community infrastructures Construction/ rehabilitation in Mahottari Cluster I & II; iii) Consultant for technical support to Mahottari user committee; iv) Implementation, monitoring support by LRP staffs quarterly</p>	<p>development and proposal writing was delivered to Youth Clubs as an exit strategy for the institutional development of youth clubs. A total of 76 representatives of YCs, including 3 women and 4 Dalits, received the training.</p>				
Activity Result 2: New community infrastructure built and damaged and degraded ones rehabilitated to benefit the entire community and create employment.							
			i) For the construction/rehabilitation of Community infrastructures (CI), UNDP/LRP signed a Letter of Agreement (LOA) with the District Development Committee: Local Development Fund (DDC: LDF Sarlahi and Rautahat Districts (government agency) for 2012. ii) In Mahottari individual consultant overseer was hired for technical backstopping to the User Committees with whom UNDP directly signed the Grant Agreement. The LOAs comprised specific implementation guidelines, such as, conducting needs assessment, formation of user committee (UC), preparation of detail project reports (DPRs) for construction or rehabilitation of community infrastructures, fund flow mechanism, maintaining transparency and accountability through public charter and public auditing, and regular monitoring and supervision. Need identification of community infrastructures was done by the community; LDF developed a detailed DPR and oriented the community for the implementation by forming Users' Committee in a democratic manner. PAL facilitated the community level works relating to CI.	04000	71600	0	78
				04000	71600	0	83
				04000	16000	0	0
				04000	71600	1,600	2,752
				04000	72100	419,256	382,707
				04000	72400	0	8
				04000	72600	0	77
				26941	16000	0	0
				26941	71600	0	530
				26941	72100	44,540	469,694
				26941	74500	0	3,724
Project Operations Management		Activity Result 3: Programme Support Expenses: Office was shifted from Jaleshor to Janakpur and is now well established and furnished and functional		04000	72800	0	403
				04000	63500	0	386
				04000	71400	267,792	195,177
						44,367	57,441

<p>1000 HH will have access to solar lighting system; 71 PALS will be trained on IGA facilitation, 271 CG will receive IGA grant,</p>	<p>(including 64% women and 43% Dalit) got employment as tutors. The tutorial support has increased school enrollment. The students have enhanced confidence and attend the school regularly as they are able to do home works and are better treated by their school teachers. A total of 1084 HHs of VEED communities benefitted from solar lamps. A total of 64 PALS including 41 women and 8 Dalits trained on IGA facilitation. IGA grants transferred to 258 community groups benefitting 7511 households</p>	<p>community groups and members for IGA grant utilization in 3 first and 3 second clusters by NGOs ii) provide IGA grant to community group of Sarlahi, Mahottari, Rautahat, iii) Technology support grant to community groups, iv) Printing of IGA progress recording register, vi) Training to PAL on IGA process to complement IIF in the first cluster of Mahottari and Sarlahi vii) Technical support consultants 40 days x 3 different themes for the community groups, viii) Market analysis/ IGA analysis consultant 1 person x 45 days</p>	<p>order to facilitate the efficient, effective and proper utilization of IGA/ ME and TT grants and for capacity building of Community Groups ii) In first cluster, Mahottari NGO is supporting 141 old and 11 new CGs, who received grant in the previous year; the Sarlahi NGO is supporting 116 old and 16 new CGs and the Rautahat NGO is supporting 67 old and 65 new CGs. Thus by 2012 a total of 152 CGs in Mahottari, 132 CGs in Sarlahi and 132 CGs in Rautahat, received IGA grants. The IGA grants have contributed to economic recovery and capacity building of the VEED groups. iii) In the cluster I the focus of NGOs is on capacity building, scaling up and sustaining the IGA programme. In the new CG the focus is on the implementation of IGA activities as planned in the agreement with CGs. iv) In the second cluster a total of 174 CGs (Mahottari – 61, Sarlahi – 57 and Rautahat – 56) has signed agreement and grant is being transferred. v) In the first cluster, a total of 91 CGs (11 Mahottari, 16 Sarlahi and 65 Rautahat) received IGA grant in 2012. Grant utilization and capacity building of CGs and scaling up of IGA will continue in 2013 as well. vi) A total 64 PALS have been provided the skills to get engaged with IGA implementation and facilitation to CG members in Mahottari and Sarlahi. vii) A total of 8 Technical support consultants of Agriculture, livestock and off-farm business were mobilized in the first cluster</p>	<p>04000 26941 26941 26941 26941</p>	<p>74500 71300 71600 72100 72600</p>	<p>0 0 0 46,760 4</p>	<p>562 0 45,520</p>
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		<p>Action: 4.2 Provision of inputs for improved living conditions at the household level</p> <p>Planned Activities; i) Grants for rural energy conservation/development in selected project VDCs of three districts; technical training to youths for solar lamp repairing and tools, ii) Grants to youth club to run tutorial support at VDCs for 11 months, iii) Grants to youth club to run tutorial support at VDCs for 7 months, iv)</p> <p>Implementation, monitoring support by LRP staffs quarterly.</p>	<p>CGs in the three districts to build the capacity of community groups on IGA.</p> <p>viii) Consultant for market/IGA analysis was hired and he has submitted the draft final report to LRP</p>				
			<p>i) UNDP/LRP entered into MOUs with District Energy and Environment Unit/Section (DEEU/DEES) of DDCs of Mahottari, Sarlahi and Rautahat Districts for rural energy promotion. This has, to some level, allowed leveraging resources from DDCs. A total of 1084 HHs of VEED community have benefited with Solar Tuki (two lamps per household) programme in the three districts, where electricity is not available. All the beneficiaries are women. For this, 33% of total cost of solar Tukis was mobilized from the government's subsidy through the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (which is government's apex body for rural energy promotion in Nepal). Besides, DDC Mahottari and Rautahat each contributed Rs 240,000 benefiting additional 120 VEED households.</p> <p>ii) A total of 72 youths including 14 women, were trained on solar lamp repair and maintenance.</p> <p>iii) An MOU was signed with 133 YC of Mahottari, Rautahat and Sarlahi Youth Clubs to run tutorial support in 477 CGs. A total of 285 local persons including 64 %women found employment as part time tutor (2 hours a day). 43% of the total tutors were from Dalit and poor families. A total of 8230 children of VEED community including 74 % Dalit benefited</p>				

		<p>oriented on the flipchart prepared for HH and group sensitization related to early marriage, dowry, witchcraft and VAW.</p>	
	<p>Action 5.3 Community campaign against GBV Planned Activities; i) Radio episodes to combat GBV and promote social inclusion and community empowerment, ii) Book on FM Radio campaign 1000 copies x 2.5 \$, iii) Hoarding Board on women Empowerment themes, total 12 x 3 districts) for printing and installation (not WCO), iv) Celebration of international day and women activism, v) PSA on gender and GBV and airing 15 FM (with FM), vi) Pamphlets on GBV and reporting format (20,000 pcs), vii) Web hosting, viii) Implementation, monitoring support by LRP staffs quarterly</p>	<p>FM Radio campaign to empower women in 3 districts. 26 events per district. A total of 78 radio episodes, 26 episodes each in Nepali, Maithili and Bhojपुरी, were produced and aired through six local FM stations in Mahottari, Sarlahi and Rautahat districts. The radio episodes of 30 minutes each encapsulated the messages of women empowerment and gender equality and reached out to almost 2 million listeners in the programme districts and neighborhood. The mainstreaming of gender in all components of LRP was highlighted through the field visit reporting and scripts contained the first-hand information provided by the community group members of the project. The episodes were contributory to raise mass awareness on gender equality.</p> <p><u>Hoarding Board to empower people and back up LRP objectives :</u></p> <p>A total of 20 hoarding boards were installed in strategic locations of the three districts to make the presence of UNDP/LRP more visible and generate mass awareness through catchy messages to promote a culture of social inclusion, participation and representation of the VEED, do away with discriminations and promote transparency and accountability of local funds. These messages have urged the people in general to back up the objectives and work of the project in general.</p> <p><u>PSA on gender and GBV and airing (15 themes) in Local language:</u> Messages were developed on gender equality, public accountability, need to treat the son and daughter equally, way to</p>	

4. Cross Cutting Issues

Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment, and Social Inclusion

4.1 Describe results achieved by the project in promoting gender equality, women's empowerment and social inclusion. Please highlight gender results achieved which has resulted in change in gender equality and status of women in particular. Please provide quantitative data wherever possible.

LRP has been taking a comprehensive stance in ensuring gender equality, women empowerment and social inclusion in every aspect of implementing its integrated activities.

The Terms of References (ToRs), guidelines and working procedures developed for partner organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, reflect this. LRP systematically makes it mandatory that the NGO partners submit their workforce diversity and gender equality policies for facilitation of social mobilization and income generating activities. If such provisions are not there, LRP has made it mandatory for them to revise their policies and procedures and put their revised policies and procedures into action. As a result of LRP's special focus on gender equality, women's empowerment and social inclusion, all the NGO partners now have in place their gender and inclusion policies.

LRP team has consistently guided the partner NGOs to look each and every aspect of project planning, implementation and reporting from the gender lens. The number of such NGOs in partnership with LRP is now 7 (RDC and RYC doing both social mobilization and IGA) and is likely to increase in 2013. Responsibility and competency in gender equality and social inclusion is built into the ToRs for NGO staff. The joint meeting between the partner NGOs and LRP in 2012 that 50% of staffing would be allocated for women, Dalits, Janjatis and Muslims. The partner NGOs have not only adhered to this agreement but are encouraging smaller groups and organizations to follow suit.

The joint meeting between the partner NGOs and LRP concluded in 2012 that 50% of staffing would be allocated for women, Dalits, Janjatis and Muslims. The partner NGOs have not only adhered to this agreement but are encouraging smaller groups and organisations to follow suit.

The results of these provisions are highly encouraging and presented in table 1 below with disaggregated data:

1: Inclusion in Partner NGOs staffing

Partner NGO Staffs	Total number of staff in 2012	% of the total									
		Men	Women	Terai Dalit	Hill Dalit	Terai Janjati	Hill Janjati	Terai BC	Hill BC	Muslims	Other Madhesi
PAL	208	55	45	13	1	7	4	25	3	6	41
IIF	57	33	67	14	2	5	9	16	11	9	35
WA	208	0	100	12	1	9	6	11	9	3	48
Tutor	285	36	64	38	11	1	6	8	3	6	28
Total	758										

Formal and informal discussion with partner staff has indicated that employment opportunities created by the project has largely contributed to their increased well-being and reduced vulnerability of women and other excluded community members. The employment has supplemented their income and boosted their self-esteem and understanding of inclusion. They are now better respected in the family and in their community for their contribution. Most importantly, 95% of members in the community groups are of women. Due attention is

	Activity Result 2: Women's empowerment enhanced and gender equality promoted	from after school tutorial classes.	
<p>(i) Disaggregated gender based data for 208 VDCs for all LRP activities collected;</p> <p>(ii) Capacity building continued of 208 WRF</p> <p>(iii) 32 new WRF will be formed and capacitated;</p> <p>(iv) Campaign on Violence Against Women designed and women activism celebrated in 208 VDCs;</p> <p>(v) Implementation of District level GBV strategy initiated;</p> <p>(vi) 750 women/men oriented/trained on gender themes;</p> <p>(vii) 208 local women will get part time employment as facilitator for WRF capacity building and for creating household level awareness against GBV.</p>	<p>Gender disaggregated data for all LRP activities regularly collected and updated on the data base system created on Microsoft Access based Software.</p> <p>Capacity building continued of 208 WRFs (176 previous years' and 32 of this year formed in Rautahat cluster - II)</p> <p>Women activism (16 days campaign) has been celebrated in 208 VDCs by WRFs coordination with youth clubs and CGs in December 2012.</p> <p>A total of 443 women trained on gender themes</p> <p>A total of 208 women activists, one per each VDC got honorarium for part time work at HH level and Group level sensitization on GBV issues related to early marriage, dowry, witchcraft and VAW based on the pictorial flip chart prepared by LRP.</p>	<p>Action 5.1</p> <p>Disaggregated data collected and analyzed and training provided on gender responsive livelihood recovery programming</p> <p>Planned Activities; i) Media workshop on Gender and Development for peace - 75 participants of 3 days, ii) Implementation of GBV strategy - Planning workshop for stakeholders - development of coasted action plan 75 stakeholders of 3 districts for 2 days, iii) Implementation of GBV strategy - one day Review and consultative workshop - 2 times x 75 persons of 3 districts.</p>	<p>04000</p> <p>04000</p> <p>04000</p> <p>26941</p> <p>26941</p> <p>26941</p> <p>26960</p> <p>26960</p> <p>26960</p> <p>26960</p> <p>26960</p> <p>26960</p> <p>26960</p> <p>26960</p> <p>26960</p> <p>26960</p>
<p>i) A programme entitled "Workshop for media persons on gender and development" was organized. A total of 61 participants, including 12 women and 5 Dalits attended the workshop.</p> <p>ii) District level GBV strategy implementation planning workshop was held for two days in three districts and coasted consolidated district level plan against GBV was developed.</p> <p>iii) One day review and consultative workshop on GBV strategy was organised in the last week of December 2012.</p>	<p>71600</p> <p>71600</p> <p>74500</p> <p>71500</p> <p>71600</p> <p>74500</p> <p>71300</p> <p>71600</p> <p>72100</p> <p>72400</p> <p>72500</p> <p>74500</p> <p>75100</p> <p>71600</p> <p>74500</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>12,000</p> <p>7,600</p> <p>87,011</p> <p>11,500</p> <p>0</p> <p>7,701</p> <p>9,100</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>39</p> <p>17,624</p> <p>110</p> <p>12</p> <p>3,968</p> <p>176</p> <p>0</p> <p>8,812</p> <p>92,802</p> <p>1,352</p> <p>2,334</p> <p>10,235</p> <p>9,100</p> <p>120</p> <p>2,851</p>
	<p>Action 5.2 Training and orientations on women's empowerment and protection of women's rights</p> <p>Planned Activities; i) 3 days training to WRF</p>	<p>i) A total of 409 members including 196 Dalits from 137 WRFs were trained on GBV. (38 WRFs were from Mahottari, 34 from Sarlahi and 65 from Rautahat. Training on basic sensitization on GBV was given to chairperson, secretary and treasurer</p>	

<p>members on GBV 411 participants ; ii) GBV sensitization training to 32 women activist of Rautahat, iii) Support to WCO (3 coordinators, 6 monitors, desktop computers, printers -3 and stationary, communication, DSA) for 10 months, iv) WRF strengthening (Part time allowance of women activists (208), Quarterly meeting of women activists, logistic support to WRF,</p>				<p>of the WRF of the second cluster of Mahottari and Sarlahi and both clusters of Rautahat. The training has improved their understanding of GBV and capacitated them to work at the local level on GBV issues.</p> <p>ii) A total of 34 WAs, including 4 Dalits, and 2 Muslims were trained on preventing gender based violence. With the new insight, they are now expected to put their learning into action on GBV cases. WRFs were assigned to launch an awareness campaign on GBV to make the group more functional and deal with the key GBV issues of Terai. The major themes for awareness were: witchcraft; early marriage, VAW and Dowry practice.</p> <p>A calendar size flip chart was prepared on the thematic areas providing vital information on the prevalence of the problem and legal provisions for prosecution if there were any cases of violence against women. The WAs have been assigned to discuss the contents of the flip chart with the entire family members at a household and community group levels. A monitoring format was also developed and distributed to WRAs. A total of 45513 HHs (203831 family members) were oriented on gender themes through WAs' door to door campaign. Similarly these trained WAs also visited a total of 781 groups including 640 CGs, 129 WRFs and 12 YC for raising awareness on gender themes where 17626 members attended the orientation programme.</p> <p>iii) Quarterly meeting with focus on progress review and capacity building was conducted for the women activists of 208 VDCs. Besides, the women activists were</p>		

paid to ensure that every activity that LRP carries out with the support of its partner organizations benefit and boost the morale of women.

Because women have been socio-economically pushed to the brink in the programme districts of LRP, most of LRP's motivational activities are focused in changing the old mindset and placing women at the centre-stage of any decision making.

As part of social mobilization, it is the vulnerable, excluded and economically deprived women in the poverty pockets who are learning the importance of participation and representation through participatory and learning sessions which are facilitated by a trained youth. Women have given up the age-old practice of hiding under their sari veil and have built up the courage and confidence to speak up in their community for equitable distribution of local resources, and their role in any local decision making.

LRP is seen as a project largely dedicated for women's empowerment because it has laid much emphasis on women's socio-economic empowerment. They have learnt to sign their names, document decisions made at the meeting with the help of a facilitator and demand their participation and representation. This is something that had never happened before.

In the village of Janakinagar in Sarlahi women of the community group supported by LRP were empowered to the stage of replacing a local school teacher because he was found to be misusing the school fund. Several women have been elected members in the school management committee in Rautahat, Sarlahi and Mahottari. The consolidation of community group has led women to understand their capacity to voice for their space at a time there are no elected local bodies.

LRP has penetrated into the poverty pockets of each working VDC where 3 to 4 community groups are formed; depending on the availability of fund. Out of the 30% household of VEED in each VDC LRP is reaching to 8-9%. Women, Dalits, Janjatis and ethnic minorities, conflict affected, and disaster affected and differently abled are prioritized for membership in the community groups. Results of inclusion are highly encouraging as presented in the Table 2 below.

They are substantially in decision making positions like chairperson, treasurer and secretary within the group and in user committee for community infrastructure as given in Table 3.

The project supports the community groups through social mobilization, community infrastructure, micro capital grants for income generating activities, after school hours tutorial supports to primary school students and solar lamps there is a demand from project stakeholders, local leaders and general public that all groups be provided with the CI, IGA grants and tutorial support.

However, in the absence of sufficient fund, LRP is not able to take these goods and services to all the CGs even in first cluster VDCs.

Table 2: Inclusion in the beneficiaries

No of CG	Total no of beneficiaries	% of the total												
		Conflict affected	Disaster affected	Disabled	Men	Women	Terai Dalit	Hill Dalit	Terai Janjati	Hill Janjati	Terai BC	Hill BC	Muslims	Other Madhesi
728	21215	0.78	17	0.4	5	95	58	2	7	6	0.8	1.2	8	17

Table 3: Inclusion in the decision making positions of CG

Positions	Total no	Percentage of									
		Man	Women	Terai Dalit	Hill Dalit	Terai Janjati	Hill Janjati	Terai BC	Hill BC	Muslims	Other Madhesi
CG Chair	728	10.2	89.8	58.5	2.3	7.6	6.9	1.5	1.8	6.9	14.6
CG treasurer	728	4.1	95.9	58.8	3.4	5.9	6.5	0.7	1.4	6.9	16.5
CG secretary	728	10.3	89.7	57.0	1.9	6.2	7.6	1.6	2.3	7.7	15.7

The weekly PLA sessions conducted by Peace and Livelihood Facilitators (PALs) in the CG has empowered and contributed to the capacity building of the beneficiaries (CGs). In the PLA sessions they learn about the village level organizations and service they provide to the community as defined by the Government of Nepal. Such organizations include VDC, public primary schools, sub-health posts and agriculture service centers. They also learn about community health and sanitation, family health, gender and social inclusion, GBV, disaster preparedness and the importance of education. There are some open slots where they discuss issues of their interest. They also develop a vision and plan for the coming three years.

Major changes brought about by the PLA are increased access of beneficiaries in the VDC, school, and sub-health post services. Popular awareness on vital registration, community sanitation and children's education has been observed. They are encouraged to provide education to girls beyond primary education. Today they are better organized and have developed their identity as a CG and earned respect in society. The services provided by LRP have brought a sense of respite to the VEED communities and they are in a position to feel the sense of peace dividend reaching out to them. Percent increase in different indicators compared to the beginning of the intervention is given in Table 4 below:

Table 4: Percent increase in different indicators

Table 4: Percent increase in different indicators

SN	Indicators	Baseline 2010 (%)	Change 2012 (%)
1	Participate in VDC Planning Process	0.89	10.63
2	Participate in Ward Citizen Forum	0.66	20.0
3	Representation in School Management Committee	0.35	1.37
4	Representation in Health Post Management Committee	0.26	0.83
5	CG Members Doing Signature	14.00	67.0
6	Marriage of CG members Registered	64.0	82.73
7	Birth of CG Children Registered	66.8	78.27
8	Dalit Received Scholarship	21.98	34.49
9	CG Members received Citizenship	69.97	73.61
10	School Enrolment of Children	50.24	70.0
11	Death of CG members registered	37.68	64.65
12	CG members having Own Drinking Water	18.93	33.83
13	CG Members having Own Toilet	3.59	11.81
14	CG Members Receiving Allowance under Social Security	46.41	81.56
15	Health Post Services received by CG members including Children	10463	17441
16	Electricity available in CG households	14.18	37.62

17	Number and types of communications available	1537	3875
18	Marriage of Children after 20 years of age	5.8	11.91
19	Marriage of Children without taking Dowry	3.07	8.02

The community infrastructures that benefit the entire community, but mostly the VEED, are inclusive and gender friendly. They are aimed at reducing the burden of women because water supply system, community bath rooms and toilets have eased women's lives.

The community building has brought people together and has acted as connector, leading to promote social harmony and restore peace. The building is also used for celebrating religious festivals and thus promotes harmony and peace to benefit the entire village. The census data collection and voter list updating of the village was done in the building. The community could see for themselves how an ideal venue would bring the data collector at their door step for the first time. Community groups have also started a good practice of collecting a small sum of money from the beneficiary households to sustain the maintenance for using the community building overnight. Income Generating Activities (IGA) grants to 17284 households and individuals have transformed the lives of many VEED households and individuals. A total of 590 CGs out of the total 728 have received the motivational grant for IGA and many of them are building on the seed support provided to the targeted beneficiaries, mostly women of whom more than 90% are from Dalit, Janjati and Madhesi groups. Assessment of outcome level impact of IGA and technology Transfer (TT) was conducted by LRP team at Ankar - 6 and Kolhua Bagiya -7 VDCs of Mahottari. A total of 44 community group members, all of them women, participated in the focus group discussion. On the changes brought about by the IGA and TT activities, they said they were doing different businesses like seasonal vegetable farming; goat, buffaloes, heifer, calf rearing; vegetable, potato/onion, spices, ice-cream selling (hawkers) and tea/snacks shops. On average their earnings vary from Rs 1500 - 4000/ months. They do it as seasonal and part time work and get good support from other members of their family.

Concerning the use of earnings 100% of the respondents said they use it for basic needs, 67% said they use it to educate children; 39% said they use it for investment in business and 44% said they make some small savings. They all said they wanted to get technical and financial support to expand their business. Concerning the question, "Has the project improved your livelihood?" They unanimously replied that they have gained knowledge and skills to do business which has also built their resilience. The beauty of motivational grant extended to the poorest of the poor families is that it has kindled hopes of improved livelihood assets in the poverty pockets. The poor families who could not think of buying scales and doing business are now making more income through small businesses.

South-South Cooperation

4.2 Has the project/UNDP supported Nepal in drawing on expertise and experiences from other developing countries or sharing its expertise and experiences with another develop country/countries? Please indicate details.

4.3 Are specific models of practices from other developing country/countries being adopted by Nepal or is Nepal promoting its model/practices in other developing country/countries with the support of the project/UNDP? Please specify.

Capacity Development

4.4 Has the project contributed specifically to improving the performance of institutions and systems through strategic (Comprehensive or targeted) capacity development interventions? If so explain the systems, describe who and what, indicating the category of institution that were the main focus of your efforts?

LRP considers Women's Rights Forum (WRF) as an important and strategic vehicle for women's empowerment, gender equality and social inclusion. As planned, one WRF per VDC has been formed and in order to precede this activity, LRP has provided training to PALs and Youth Volunteers (Yvs) to coordinate at the local level for the formation and strengthening of WRF. As of today, a total of 208 WRFs have been formed, one per VDC in Mahottari, Rautahat and Sarlahi districts. A total of 443 WRF members (Chairperson, Treasurer and Secretary) were trained on basic gender sensitization. Similarly 208 Women Rights Activists (WRA) received basic and refresher training against GBV. The WRA receive a small amount as honorarium and create household level awareness on major GBV issues of the Terai. A total of 30 persons from youth club and WRA who received ToT on GBV in 2011 have filled up the gap of trained resource persons on gender themes in project districts. The WRFs are expected to empower and capacitate community groups and other women on gender issues. They are also advised to link survivors of the Violence against Women (VAW) with the line Government institutions, NGOs and networks for enlarging support mechanism and ensuring justice.

Similarly, a total of 93 men and women from the line agencies trained on gender and social inclusion (GESI) responsive planning, budgeting and monitoring in 2011 have been working as focal person on GBV in their respective institutions.

A three day workshop on gender and development was organized to sensitize local journalists on gender and development theme. A total of 61 journalists, 12 of them women working for local and national newspapers, FM and television stations participated in Mahottari and Sarlahi. The forum was of good help to sensitize the media persons about the importance of covering stories from gender and development perspective. Bringing journalists together to understand the integrated interventions of the project in the three districts has created the space to disseminate information about LRP's work to a vast number of people. It has also been a way to use the media strength to make the people more responsive for social inclusion and women's empowerment and stress the need for locals to allocate their priorities to work in the interest of the poor people.

GBV strategy and action plan was developed under the leadership of DDC/WCO in the three districts to take a comprehensive approach in reducing all forms of VAW prevailing in the districts.

Implementation Challenges

5.1 Describe any implementation challenges you have faced during the implementation of the project in 2012, as well as your responses.

There have not been any such implementation challenges as the project is deeply embedded in the poverty pockets and the reception of the LRP work is overwhelming encouraging. However, one reality is that LRP is only reaching out to 8% of the hard-core poor through the formation of three to four community groups at 2 to 4 poverty pockets in each programme VDC. Many of the hard core poor and poverty pockets remain uncovered by LRP. The trend observed so far is that other projects and government service provider as well do not reach them.

It is not possible for LRP to reach out to all the poverty pockets with the available resources and within stipulated time. Each time we visit the community groups, we are struck by the hair thin difference between the project beneficiaries and the non-beneficiaries who are equally poor and deserving for assistance of some sort.

5.2 Update the Risk and Issues Logs in the templates provided below. The updated risk and issue logs should follow the same format as in the QPRs.

Risk Log Matrix

#	Description	Category	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Author	Date Identified	Last Update	Status
1	Prevalence of political conflict and armed groups in Tarai Ethnicity-based conflict - Madhesi vs Pahadi tensions, gender based violence, criminal groups (extortion, abduction, etc.) strikes, vandalism, Lack of elected bodies	political Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affect project implementation and consequently progress, P = 3 <p>Lackadissical attitude implementing activities in partnership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media, political line party, agency and CSOs visit to LRP activity Process and Progress sharing with Media, political party, line agency and CSOs Reflection meeting after field visit A lot of meetings and requests made for the timely implementation of activities 	External	NPM	Beginning of the project	December 2012	No threat yet received, no such conflict observed since the start of the project in 2009
2	Disaster: flood and landslide, possibility of earthquakes drought, bird flu, swine flu and other epidemics.	Environmental	<p>Impact target , staffs community; difficult to move in the field and thus affect implementation</p> <p>P = 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time management in implementation of CI – most of the works done before and after monsoon. 	External	NPM	Beginning of project	December 2011	Flood risk especially during monsoon

Issue Log 2012 December

Project ID	Type	Date Identified/ Author	Descriptions	Comments	Status	Status changed date	Owner
	Programme	2012/ NPM	Budget gap	All activities of the project are not implemented simultaneously in all community groups. In 2012 there was gap of budget for IGA grant, CI and for entering into 2 new clusters. This will affect phasing	Prevailing- necessities in reduction in LRP staffing, prioritization	January 2013	Poverty and inclusion Unit, UNDP-CO

					out (exit) of the project in 2014 and necessitates extension	and integration of activities.		
Programme	2012/NPM	Condition of target groups long term programme approach	LRP is working with poorest of the poor. They are virtually without most essential basic needs and services. While working with them new and equally pertinent issues keep on emerging. Thus, there is need to work under long term strategy	Prevailing	January 2013	Poverty and inclusion Unit, UNDP -CO		
Programme	2012/NPM	Agreement with Ministry of Women, Children and social Welfare	District based Women and Children Offices are not enthusiastic to sign agreement with LRP citing there is no agreement between UNDP and line ministry exist. MOU between the line ministry and UNDP would further the chances of strong ownership and effective implementation of project activities	Prevailing	January 2013	Poverty and inclusion Unit, UNDP -CO		
Administrative/ financial	2010/NPM	Delay in fund transfer to client	Project is not informed about the fund transfer done from CO while the clients look at project for delay in fund transfer. This affects timely completion and quality of the planned work.	Prevailing	January 2013	Finance Unit/ UNDP		

6. Lessons learned and next steps

6.1 Describe the main lessons learnt that can be drawn from the year's experiences. Please mention any "best" or "worst" practices which UNDP should be aware of. Please be specific and focus on 2012.

- Achieving many of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) will only be possible when the hard-core poor (25% people in Nepal are below poverty line) are approached and empowered, socially, economically and politically. The poverty pocket approach and Participatory Learning and Action or (PLA- based on the principals of REFLECT) sessions conducted by LRP at the community groups have been found very effective in empowering and mainstreaming vulnerable, excluded and economically deprived people. It is the lesson learnt of LRP that VDC Directives and guideline documents for local development should put a focused and integrated poverty pocket approach to address the problems, issues and development needs of hard core poor. LRP has been using measureable indicators for all its interventions. The indicators clearly shows the levels of change brought about by the project over defined period of time. This is yet another approach to be replicated.
- The Community groups formed so far should get guidance and assistance to ensure their institutional transformation and sustainability. Hence, strong need for programme approach has been realized.
- Participatory Learning and Action or (PLA) sessions conducted once in a week in each community group by PAL have been very effective in improving their access to the services provided by VDCs, sub-health posts, schools and other line agencies. It has been useful in building capacity of the community groups on various themes like health and sanitation, gender and inclusion, peace and social cohesion etc.
- Exit strategy for the project: LRP has already considered how it can make its initiatives sustainable. Thinking about a proper exit has helped the project to stay focused and plan its activities accordingly.
- Coordination with UN and other agencies – could work better. A lot can be done and greater impact created at the community level through increased coordination between UNDP projects and other UN agencies' initiatives. Efforts were made by LRP to coordinate with UNDP's MEDEP. Early results of collaborative efforts undertaken by LRP and MEDEP to provide backstopping training and entrepreneurial skills to the beneficiaries of LRP have heralded some encouraging signs that collaboration does really pay off. Coordination with district line agencies, VDCs and NGOs in 2012 resulted in the development of coordinated action plan with focus on empowering hard core poor. The plan needs to be followed up and implemented.

6.2 For projects continuing in 2013, describe priority actions for the following year to overcome any constraints, build on achievements and partnerships, and use the lessons learnt during the previous year. In particular, please make clear recommendations for any required corrective action, for review by the project board.

1. Social Mobilization

- Develop exit strategy by outlining capacity building and sustainability of CGs based on (i) community group assessment and service and goods delivery received from LRP/ others (ii) replacement of PAL by natural leaders.
- Continue social mobilization in Cluster I and II of the 3 districts; development of strong monitoring and reporting mechanism on PLA
- Develop exit strategy for exit, capacity building and sustainability for youth clubs, strengthening YC networks

2. Community Infrastructures

- WASH focused CI in cluster II of Rautahat; cluster 3 of Sarlahi and Mahottari.
- Study the results of CI of LRP

3. Improved Assets for better livelihoods

- IGA - development of exit, capacity building and sustainability strategy for first cluster community groups
- IGA – to remaining CGs and new CGs of II Tutorial support plus development of exit and community capacity building strategy for tutorial support

4. Capacity building of VDC and governmental and non-governmental partner organizations

- Training
- Workshops
- Meeting
- Monitoring and field visits

5. Women empowerment and gender equality

- WRF formation and capacity building continued; exit plan for 2 year old WRF
- Communication activities – PSA, , street, drama, hoarding boards, success stories etc
- Implementation of district GBV strategies.

