



Annual Progress Report - 2011

Project Title

Award ID: 00057322
Award Title: Livelihood Recovery for Peace (LRP) Project
Project ID: 00070763; 00071973
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Implementation Modality: (DIM/NIM): DIM
Project Beginning Year: 11 August 2009
Project Ending Year: 31 December 2014

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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 Organisation
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
PPR- 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
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
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

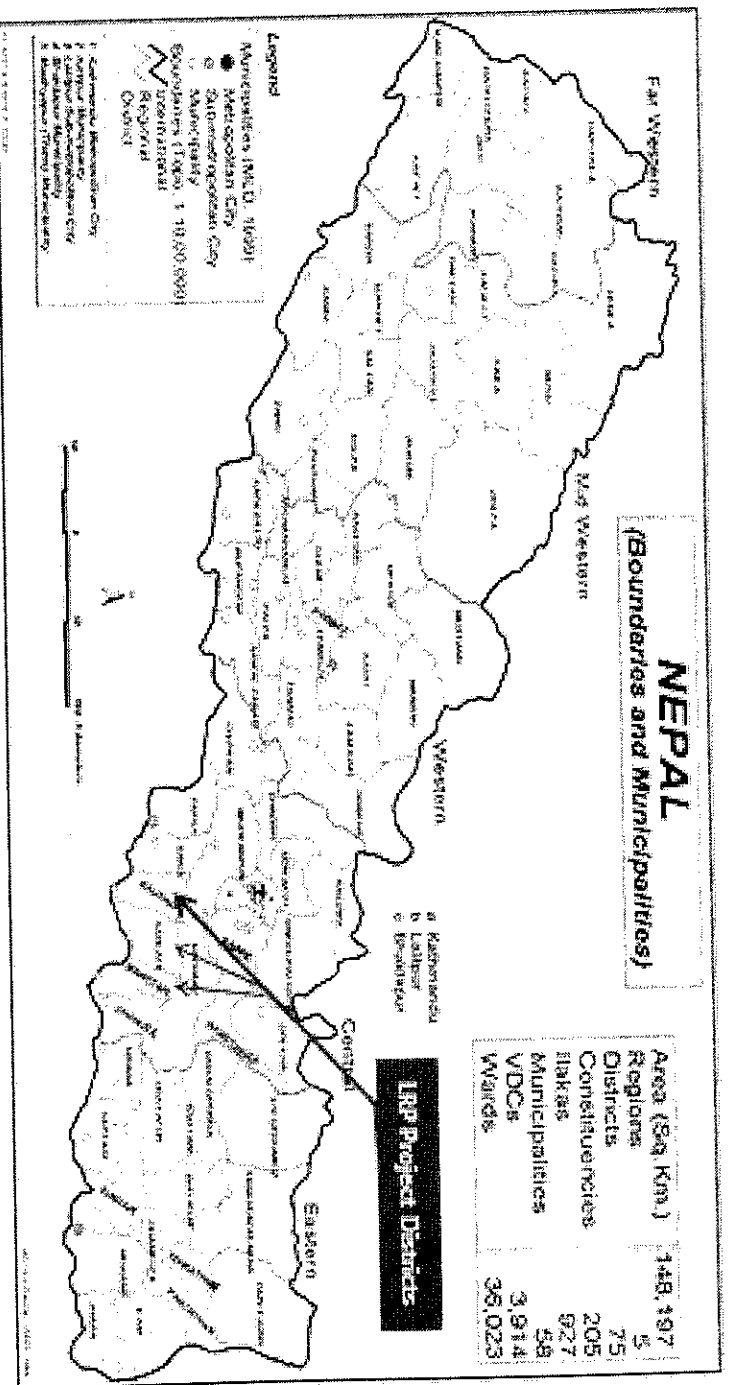
1. Overview of the Project

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

The five-year Livelihood Recovery for Peace project (LRP) was launched in late 2009 and the implementation started in early 2010. The project is implemented in Mahottari, Sarlahi and Rautahat, three Central Terai (southern plains) districts of Nepal, 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% people are land less. The project 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.



LRP Project Locations

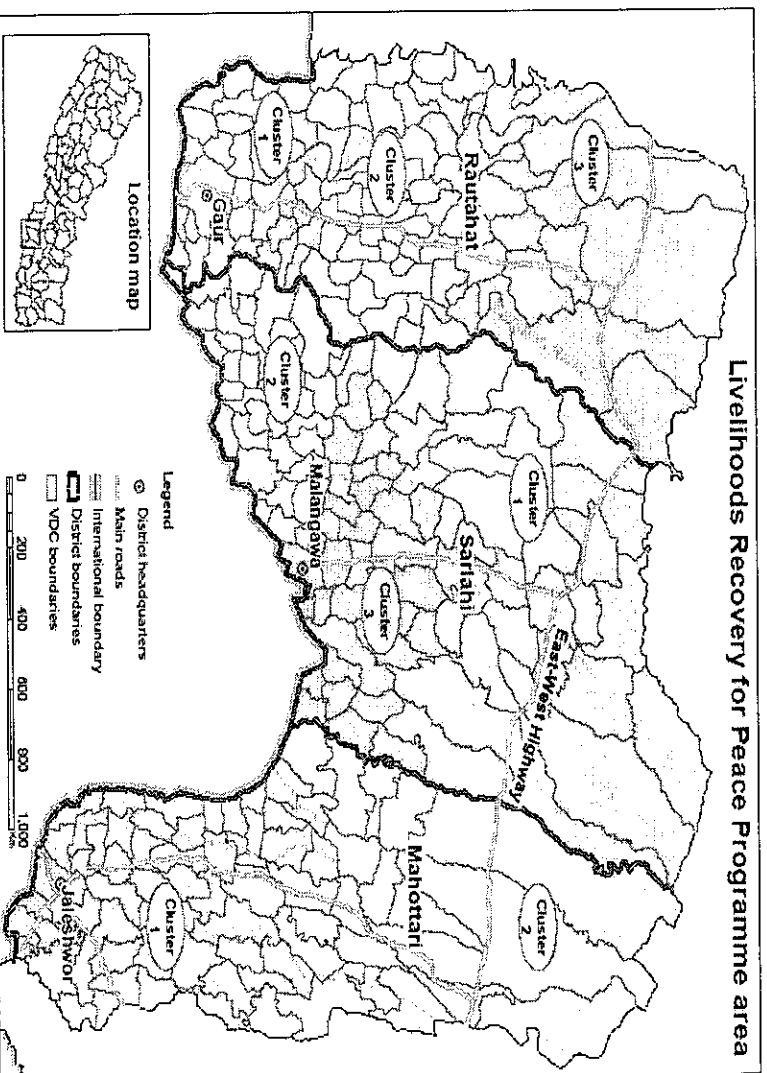


The overall objective of this integrated, area-focused project is to contribute to local peace building and restoring the foundations for sustainable livelihoods. The focus is on improving household/community livelihoods and local economic recovery, enhancing social cohesion, strengthening village and district level local government and non-government institutions for supporting livelihoods initiatives, and empowering women.

The project has five main result areas: (i) mobilise 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 promoted 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 and historical 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, the project, in addition to the 104 VDC of first clusters, entered into 104 VDC (38 in Mahottari, 34 in Sarlahi and 32 in Rautahat) of second clusters. Project entry into the remaining 63 VDCs of cluster III will be done in 2012 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 2011

2.1 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. Include any policy changes that the project has contributed to.

1. Social inclusion and empowerment of VEED and Peace enhanced at the community level: 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 three percent beneficiaries are women (out of the total 18286 CG members), 61% beneficiaries are Dalits and more than 80% decision making positions in community groups are held by women. They are better organized 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. 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 the 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 all-party political mechanism. 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 based on peace themes 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 9773 (3770 in 2010) 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.

2. Accomplishment of 130 Community infrastructure projects have complemented in social cohesion and peace; have reduced vulnerability and have improved livelihoods: Community infrastructures like community buildings, health posts, deep borings, culverts and school buildings have been good connectors as they benefit the entire community. Increased access to household water supply has reduced the burden, particularly of women. Similarly toilets have ensured security, particularly to women as some of them used to report of abuse while going to open spaces in the dark for open defecation. Community buildings have brought a sigh of relief to the community, reducing their vulnerability from possible incidents like fire and flood. Community infrastructures are also used for holding meetings and trainings or providing health services to the target beneficiaries like Vitamin A capsules, polio drops and vaccination. Community buildings are also used for holding social functions like wedding ceremony, engagement and as guest houses for villagers and VEED. Most of the VEED households live in small houses with a single room and community infrastructures have come as their great assets. In 2010 and 2011, 97,383 person-days (in 2011- 38807 person days) of short-term employment was generated through community infrastructure work directly benefiting 28% women.

3. Gender equality and women empowerment activities have increased awareness and security against VAW: Women Rights Forum (WRF) and women activists (W/A) are engaged in raising awareness against Violence against Women (VAW) at the community and VDC levels contributing towards increased security of women and urging men to join hands in the fight against gender-based violence. So far they have reached to approximately 2500 households. Periodic training provided to Women Activists and WRF chair, secretary and treasurer has begun to show early results as they have organized and empowered more women to demand gender-equality and fight all forms of violence. Women Rights Activists' visit of VEED and non-VEED households, sharing information on the prevailing VAW, government policies, procedures and way forward to get protection and justice have helped both men and women to help fight the social menace. Hearing boards installed in strategic locations with messages on gender equality and women's empowerment have created mass awareness in all the three project districts. Public Service Announcements (PSAs) have been crafted to raise mass awareness on gender-based violence and moves to be undertaken for women's empowerment. These messages are broadcast by local FM stations in local languages and reach to approximately 3 million listeners. District strategy against GBV has come as an important document to chart out short-term and long-term plans to reduce VAW and seek a collaborative effort from district based governmental and non-governmental organizations to create an accountable and gender friendly society.

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 2011

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; 354 new CGs formed, empowered and capacitated for peace and recovery; project support (empowerment and capacity building) continued to last year's 350 CG; 85 VDC level youth clubs mobilized and capacitated for peace and social cohesion;	Baseline study of the first 3 clusters (cluster 1 of Mahottari, Sarlahi and Rautahat) was completed; detailed report available at LRP. 282 groups formed out of the 354 targeted. Initially the decision was to form 4 CGs/ VDC but later decided that 3 CGs/ VDC be formed because of shortage of fund. Agreement with 84 youth clubs of three districts was done (One did not sign contract as its last year's performance was unsatisfactory)..	Activity Result 1: Communities are mobilized for improved social cohesion, local peace building, and livelihood					
		Action 1.1 Understanding local livelihood strategies as the basis for planning, designing and implementing livelihood	<u>Baseline study:</u> Final Baseline report for the first three clusters received. Findings on major outcome level indicators are: Adult literacy rate: average – 19%, Male – 26%, female – 11%; HH access to drinking water: 48%; HH access to toilet: 3.5%; HH with perceived security: good – 49%, bad – 30%, average – 21%; VEED participation in planning process: 4.4%; Per capita income: NRs. 4795 (when the poverty line is NRs. 19261) Youth (15 – 29 yr) employment: agriculture wage labor – 68%, non agriculture labor – 3%; casual – 3%; self employed – 10%; migration – 24%; women experiencing gender based discrimination: high – 44%, moderate – 29%, very low – 27%	04000	72600	0	242
			04000	64300	10,306	1,182	
			04000	71300	7,661	107	
			04000	71400	0	8,880	
			04000	71600	10,100	269,990	
			04000	72100	295,550	7,654	
			04000	72200	0	382	
			04000	72400	74,706	65,471	
			04000	72600	0	235	
			04000	73100	0	55	
			04000	73400	260	2,033	
			04000	74200	2,400	3,699	
			04000	74500	30,000	0	
			11888	71200	30,000	0	
			11888	71300	170,000	0	
			26941	61300	0	893	
26941	63500	0	0				
26941	71300	0	1,626				
26941	71600	0	17,683				
26941	72100	0	0				
26941	72400	0	13				
26941	72500	0	656				
26941	74200	0	411				
26941	74500	0					

		<p>Action 1.2 Mobilization for collective action on peace, social cohesion, and livelihood recovery.</p>	<p><u>Social mobilization in six clusters:</u> To facilitate the community mobilization process partner NGOs were hired for 6 clusters (Mahottari – 2, Sarlahi – 2 and Rautahat – 2) for 2011 and onwards under long term agreement (LTA). The NGOs of first cluster have given continuity to the social mobilization process initiated in 2010 with a focus on weekly PLA sessions in each CG. Social mobilization in three second clusters (of the 3 districts) has focused on assessment and community group formation. To date the project has entered into 208 out of 271 VDCs with the formation of 632 CGs having 18286 direct beneficiaries out of which 93% are women. Ethnicity wise, the beneficiaries include Terai Dalit – 58%, Hill Dalit – 2%, Terai Janjati – 7%, Hill Janjati – 7%; Terai BC – 1 %, Hill BC – 1 %; other Madheshi – 15% and Muslims – 7%. Inclusive of the above, the beneficiaries include 11% youths, 17% flood affected, 1% conflict affected and 0.44% differently-abled people. Peace and Livelihood Facilitators (PALs) were recruited by the partner NGOs and were provided with 8 days' of residential training on LRP social mobilization and deployed in 208 project VDCs. The project focused on inclusion in the recruitment of PALs and as a result 43% of PALs are women. The PALs have done a very good job of organizing, empowering and building the capacity of CG members for livelihood improvement, peace and social cohesion. 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 received family</p>				
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			<p>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. As the mobilization NGO of Rautahat cluster II was selected very late in November, the data base on CG formation is yet to be received.</p> <p><u>Video- documentary:</u> A private film producing company was hired for the purpose and they submitted the report and required number of DVD copies. The video documentary was produced on the early stage intervention of LRP project to provide a visual evidence for the project to make a comparative study for the future.</p>				
		Action 1.3 Develop local capacity on social cohesion and train community groups	<p><u>Grants to youth clubs to run peace building events –</u> Youth being an important element for peace and harmony in the community, LRP has used the leverage of youth clubs to help build social cohesion and peace. In 2011, LRP entered into agreement with 84 VDC level youth clubs. Youth clubs have accomplished all the activities as per the plan (events on peace and social cohesion i.e. Peace Conversation, Social/cultural events for community peace and cohesion, celebration of inter/national day, peace events for school going youths, sports for peace, interaction with VEED community for peace and social cohesion). All YCs except one have submitted the final reports. Youth clubs have created an environment of social cohesion, togetherness and motivation to be engaged in</p>				

			<p>productive and peaceful activities. Speaking on the impact of peace related activities at the community level, a group exercise was conducted with 25 youth club-board members of Rautahat. They described target groups as their peer, social workers, political parties, women, community groups and other members of the community. The perceived changes included increased participation of people at VDC level events, increased respect and sensitivity on religious faith and gender issues and increased understanding of youth's role and leadership for social change and community peace. Attitude of political leaders, social workers and parents towards youths has changed and youths' role is more acknowledged in society. On measuring changes, they suggested doing focus group discussion with the target groups.</p> <p><u>Training on Social cohesion, dispute resolution to Youth:</u> A 3-day-training oriented representatives of youth clubs 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 and what their role is for the purpose. On top of financial management , process and requirement for organising public audit, youths learned about application of DNH principles in the implementation of package programme. A total of 83 participants from 3 districts attended the training.</p> <p><u>Web hosting and graphic enhancement:</u> The homepage materials were developed and later a</p>				
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			private IT company was outsourced for domain registration for LRP. The company assisted with the design of the template for the homepage, provided graphics enhancement and took care of web hosting for 2011. The work was done well.				
52 smaller (\$ 4000) and 85 normal (\$ 8000) community infrastructures built or rehabilitated to enhance livelihood assets, create short term employment	A total of 130 CI projects (agreement with user committee) were completed through DDC: LDF who constructed/rehabilitated 1102 structures (structure refers to unit of infrastructure under each agreement; for example a CI project signed with a user's committee under which total of 30 hand pipes installed for CG members is counted as one project) of CI with a total budget of NRS 49727470 (community building- 25 %, culvert – 1%, drainage and pavement – 24%, drinking water – 13%, rural electrification – 5%, school building = 3%, toilet – 29%) benefitting 5820 households (Terai Dalit – 63.47%, hill Dalit – 1.65%, Terai Janjati – 9.04%, hill Janjati – 5.84%, Tarai BC 0.14%, Hill BC 1.87%, other	Activity Result 2: New community infrastructure built and damaged and degraded ones rehabilitated to benefit the entire community and create employment.					
		Action: 2.1. Designing new community infrastructure and rehabilitating old ones to generate short-term employment	<u>Community infrastructures building/maintenance in 3 districts:</u> For the construction/rehabilitation of Community infrastructures (CI), UNDP/LRP signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with the District Development Committee: Local Development Fund (DDC: LDF) of Mahottari, Sarlahi and Rautahat Districts (government agency) for 2011. The MOUs 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		

	Madheshi – 12.29% and Muslim – 5.70%) and creating a short-term employment of 38807 person days with 19.6% women participation.					
Project Operations Management	Activity Result 3: Programme Support Expenses: All staff on board, including new recruitment of MISA following resignation of the previous one in August 2011. New recruitment is in process. Office well established at Jaleswor, Mahottari; major procurements of goods and services have been done.	04000	72800	0	403	
		04000	63500	0	386	
		04000	71400	267,792	195,177	
		04000	71600	44,367	57,441	
		04000	72200	23,100	6,940	
		04000	72400	12,000	17,759	
		04000	72500	8,000	6,432	
		04000	72800	5,000	3273	
		04000	73100	45,000	31,909	
		04000	73400	30,000	20,925	
		04000	73500	0	23,918	
		04000	74100	0	0	
		04000	74400	0	261	
		04000	74500	50,000	23,648	
		11888	71200	0	19,800	
		26941	61300	0	101,428	
		26941	62300	0	34,672	
		26941	63200	0	450	
		26941	63500	0	10,479	
		26941	65100	0	5,735	
		26941	71400	0	46,907	
		26941	71500	0	79	
		26941	71600	21,700	16,260	
		26941	72100	0	1,191	
		26941	72100	0	5,993	
		26941	72200	0	588	
26941	72400	0	282			
26941	72500	0	2,108			
26941	73100	0	184			
26941	73200	0	1,145			

				26941	73400	0	13,267
				26941	74500		
Project ID : 00071973 : Sustainable Livelihoods							
<p>340 women/ men will get part time employment to provide after school tutorial support benefitting 6375 primary level students of the CG;</p> <p>400 HH will have access to solar lighting system;</p> <p>1278 HH will receive fruit and fodder trees. Facilitation and capacity building support for IGA grant utilization continued to 131 Community groups; 184 additional groups will receive IGA grant.</p>	Activity Result 1 : The poorest and most vulnerable individuals and households have improved assets for better livelihood						
	<p>Off school tutorial support provided to children below grade 5 of 303 CGs through Youth Clubs in 84 VDCs under which they hired 303 tutors (including 60% women and 40% men) benefitting 9147 students with 48% girls. 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 408 and 7 HHs of VEED communities benefitted from solar lamp and biogas attached toilet respectively.</p> <p>A total of 13848 saplings of different plant species have been planted in the public and road side area under village greening programme.</p> <p>IGA grants transferred</p>	<p>Action 1.1 Improved livelihood diversity, capabilities and empowerment at the household level.</p>	<p><u>Facilitate and support community group and members for IGA grant utilization in 3 first clusters: UNDP/LRP entered into agreements with 3 local qualified service providing NGOs for Mahottari, Sarlahi and Rautahat respectively in order to facilitate the efficient, effective and proper utilization of IGA/ ME and Technology Transfer (IGA/ME/TT) grants and to build the capacity of CGs and to report on the achievement and results of grant utilization, . The Mahottari NGO is supporting 72 old CGs, who received grant in 2010, and 78 new ones who received grant in 2011; the Sarlahi NGO is supporting 59 old and 56 new CGs whereasthe Rautahat NGO is supporting 67 new CGs. The NGOs have completed staff recruitment, staff training and have submitted inception reports. In the Old CGs the focus of NGOs is on capacity building and sustainability of the IGA programme. In the new CG the focus is on the implementation of IGA activities as planned in the agreement with CGs.</u></p> <p><u>IGA grant to community group of Sarlahi, Rautahat Mahottari first cluster:</u> A total of 201 CGs (78 Mahottari, 56 Sarlahi and 67 Rautahat) received IGA grant in 2011. Grant utilization and capacity building of the CG will continue in 2012 as well. Thus a total of 150/152 CGs in Mahottari 115/132 CGs in Sarlahi and 67/132 CGs in Rautahat, all from Cluster I, received IGA grants. .</p>	04000	71300	0	226
				04000	71600	3,384	5,680
				04000	72100	93,498	38,787
				04000	72500	0	7
				04000	72600	611,579	674,753
				04000	74200	0	1,316
				04000	74500	4,900	2,092
				26941	71300	0	4
				26941	71600	0	562
26941				72100	0	0	
26941	72600	46,760	45,520				

	to 201 community groups benefiting 6003 households.		The IGA grants have contributed to economic recovery and capacity building of the VEED groups.				
		Action: 4.2 Provision of inputs for improved living conditions at the household level	<p><u>Rural energy programme:</u> 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 in the project villages,. This allowed leveraging resources from DDCs. A total of 408 HHs of VEED community in three programme districts, where electricity is not available, benefited with Solar Tuki (two lamps per households).All the beneficiaries are women; ethnicity wise composition of the beneficiaries are: 81 % Dalit, 3.9 Janajati, other Madhesi 5% and Muslim 9.5 %. 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 Sarlahi contributed Rs 34500 benefiting 7 beneficiaries among the total. Two toilet attached Biogas plants of 8 cubic meter were constructed at Jethrahiya VDC of Rautahat as pilot energy activity benefiting 7 households of the CG. The beneficiaries have understood the bio-gas reduces their burden and health hazards and saves their time by providing smokeless system for cooking as well as lighting homes.</p> <p><u>Village greening and tutorial support programme conducted through YCs:</u> MOU was signed with 84 YC of Mahottari, Rautahat and Sarlahi. Youth Clubs completed implementation of Tutorial support in 303 CGs. Village greenery programme implemented by</p>				

			<p>25 youth clubs of Rautahat saw plantation of 13848 saplings of Kadam, Eucalyptus, Ashok, and Arjun.</p> <p>A total of 303 persons including 61% women found employment as part time tutor (2 hours a day). 31 % of the total tutors were from Dalit and poor families. 9147 children of VEED community, 58.3 % Dalit benefited from after school tutorial classes. .</p>				
Documentation of LRP implementation process completed;	Activity Result 2: Capacities of VDC, municipality, district and national level key institutions strengthened to respond to communities livelihood recovery needs(ATLAS Activity 2)						
Institutional capacity building of district stakeholders, partners and LRP staffs will be done		Action: 2.2. Capacity development of government and non-government partner organizations to deliver livelihood services	<p><u>Stakeholders' visit to LRP VDCs and reflection workshop:</u></p> <p><u>Capacity building, Review and Reflection meeting with partner organizations:</u> A meeting was conducted on August 26, 2011 with the PC, PO, Accountant and Chairperson/ and Executive Board members of mobilization NGOs. The meeting reviewed the progress made and helped both parties to have a common understanding on the clauses of the agreement and ToR and clarify some programmatic and management issues of concerning NGOs.</p> <p><u>LRP monthly reflection and staff meeting:</u> Meetings were conducted periodically to review the progress and delivery; field monitoring and quality assurance and to develop individual monthly activities and field coordination plan.</p> <p><u>capacity building and Quarterly progress and reflection meeting with youth clubs</u></p> <p><u>DLCC coordination Meeting:</u> Two District Livelihood Coordination Committee (DLCC) meetings were conducted in Sarlahi and Mahottari</p>	04000	71600	0	24
				04000	71300	0	0
				04000	71600	23,922	2,827
				04000	74100	3,000	191
				04000	74500	12,925	6,255
				26941	71300	0	0
				26941	71600	0	825
				26941	72100	0	0
				26941	74500	0	5,160
				26960	71600	4,188	620
				26960	71600	0	0
				26960	74500	0	-3,824

			<p>and one in Rautahat to update the members on LRP progress.</p> <p><u>LRP annual planning meeting:</u> An annual Planning Meeting of LRP staff was conducted on 26 – 28 November 2011. ACD, Livelihood advisor and Social Development officer from Poverty and Inclusion Unit participated. The 2011 progress was assessed and lessons learnt drawn. Strategic direction for 2012 was clarified and plan for 2012 was developed in the meeting.</p> <p><u>Networking of youths for peace promotion:</u> As part of exit strategy and strengthening youth to work for peace, development and social cohesion, a district level Youth Network was initiated in 2011. A two day workshop was organized for the YCs of each district. The YCs of Sarlahi and Mahottari formed Ad-hoc committee and developed a ToR. The committee is expected to write By-Laws, get the network registered and conduct its first general assembly. In the case of Mahottari all youth clubs agreed to join and strengthen the existing Youth Network for Peace, cohesion and Development.</p> <p><u>Coordination Meeting:</u> Several coordination meetings were conducted with PAF, CARE, LGCDP and VDC secretaries with the purpose of creating complimentarity and synergy. The meetings were fruitful to learn about each other's work in the region but did not go very far because there were differences with regard to corporate branding and goals, interests, target groups, working modality, monitoring and reporting procedures.</p>				
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<p>(i) Disaggregated gender based data for 176 VDCs for all LRP activities collected;</p> <p>(ii) Capacity building continued of 71 WRF formed in 2010;</p> <p>iii) 105 WRF will be formed and capacited;</p> <p>(iv) Campaigns on Violence Against Women designed and women activism celebrated;</p> <p>(v) District level GBV strategy developed and initiated;</p> <p>(vi) 513 women/men oriented/trained on gender themes;</p> <p>(vii) 176 local women will get part time employment as facilitator for WRF capacity building.</p>	Activity Result 3: Women's empowerment enhanced and gender equality promoted						
	<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>Basic GBV sensitizing training conducted for 199 executive members of the 71 WRF (Women Rights Forum) of Mahottari and Sarlahi; Refresher training on (3 days) on GBV conducted for the 75 women activists;</p> <p>One hundred five new WRF formed (38 Mahottari cluster II, 34 Sarlahi cluster II and 33 Rautahat cluster I); women activists, one from each WRF identified and trained (5 days) on GBV themes; Quarterly meeting with focus on progress review and capacity building conducted for the women activists of the 105 WA. Besides, the women activists were oriented on the pamphlet prepared to do sensitization at HHs level on GBV</p>	Action 3.1 Disaggregated data collected and analyzed and training provided on gender responsive livelihood recovery programming	<p><u>Training of project staff, government partners, CSOs, and implementing partner on gender and social inclusion (GESI) responsive planning budgeting and monitoring:</u> Four three-day training events were conducted; first for the LRP and CO staffs and the remaining for districts stakeholders. A total of 93 stakeholders were trained; 34 % of them, women. The main objective of the training was to enhance awareness, knowledge and skills on gender equality, social inclusion, corporate policies and tools and reporting requirements. The other objective was to sensitize the participants on incorporating the learning outcomes as GESI action plan to mainstream their planning process. The district GBV strategies have been prepared and it is expected that the stakeholders will mainstream gender and social inclusion in their respective AWP.</p> <p><u>Media workshop on Gender and Development:</u> A three day workshop was organized to sensitize local journalists on gender and development theme. A total of 55 journalists, 6 of them women working for local and national newspapers, FM stations and television stations participated.</p> <p>Journalists acquired a better understanding of development journalism. The workshop reviewed the media coverage by different newspapers, FM and TV stations. It was realized that there is a need for more coverage on gender equality, women empowerment and development stories from the field. The journalists expressed their interests to cover the</p>	04000	71600	0	39
				04000	71600	0	17,624
				04000	74500	0	110
				26941	71500	0	12
				26941	71600	0	3,968
				26941	74500	0	176
				26960	71300	12,000	0
				26960	71600	7,600	8,812
				26960	72100	87,011	92,802
				26960	72400	11,500	1,352
				26960	72500	0	2,334
				26960	74500	7,701	10,235
				26960	75100	9,100	9,100
26960	71600	0	120				
26960	74500	0	2,851				

	<p>issues related early marriage, Dowry, Witchcraft and VAW.</p> <p>Women activism (16 days campaign) celebrated in 176 VDCs. Mass rallies with slogans and play cards against GBV were displayed for the first time in the VDCs.</p> <p>GBV strategies for the 3 working districts have been developed.</p> <p>Thirty individual got TOT on GBV. Thus in summary 199 WRF members, 186 women activists/PC/FM, 120 LRP, NGOs and line agencies staffs, 55 media people received training on gender themes totaling 560.</p> <p>One hundred seventy six women activists at the rate of 1/VDC got honorarium for part time works on HH level sensitization on GBV issues related to early marriage, Dowry, Witchcraft and VAW based on the pamphlet prepared by LRP.</p>		<p>untouched area. The workshop served as a bridge between media houses and UNDP to understand each other's issues and priorities. It was resolved that working together would help to enhance development and gender equality.</p> <p><u>Develop district-level GBV strategies and action plan:</u> the GBV strategy and action plan was received from the WCOs of the 3 districts. It was presented to the district stakeholders and inputs were incorporated in the strategy.</p>				
		<p>Action 3.2 Training and orientations on women's</p>	<p><u>Training to WRF members on GBV:</u> Basic sensitization training on GBV was given to chairperson, secretary and</p>				

		<p>empowerment and protection of women's rights</p>	<p>treasurer of the WRF of the first clusters of Mahottari and Sarlahi. A total of 199 members of 71 WRFs were trained. The training improved their understanding of GBV and capacitated them to work at the local level on GBV issues.</p> <p><u>GBV sensitization training to 111 women Activist including PC and FM of Rautahat cluster I and cluster II of Sarlahi, Mahottari:</u> A total of 105 WA were trained; 16% of them were Terai Dalit, 8% Hill Dalit, 4% Terai Janjati, 5% Hill Janjati, 6% Terai BC, 8% Hill BC, 2% Muslims and 51% Other Madheshi. With the new insights, they are now expected to put their learning into action on GBV cases.</p> <p><u>GBV Refresher Training for WA of Mahottari and Sarlahi:</u> A total of 75 WA received the training; the composition included 8% Terai Dalit, 1% Hill Dalit, 12% Terai Janjati, 11% Hill Janjati, 20% Terai BC, 16% Hill BC and 32% other Madheshi. The training was organised to clarify their confusion and concerns and further strengthen their capacities to create awareness against local GBV issues.</p> <p><u>TOT for local women and man on women empowerment, GBV and protection of women rights:</u> The training was conducted for pro-active youths and WA to develop them as trained human resources to work on GBV theme in the 3 districts. A total of 30 persons were trained; 60% of them, women. Ethnicity wise composition of the trainees were 6.7% Terai Dalit, 3.3% Hill Janjati, 20% Terai BC, 16.7% Hill BC, and 53.33% other Madheshi.</p> <p><u>WRF strengthening:</u> WRFs were assigned to launch an awareness campaign on GBV to make the group more functional and deal with the key</p>				
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			<p>GBV issues of Terai. The major themes for awareness were: witchcraft; early marriage, VAW and dowry practice. A four-page leaflet was prepared on the thematic areas providing vital information on the prevalence of the problem and legal provisions for prosecution if there are cases of violence against women. The WRAs was assigned to discuss the content of the leaflet with the whole family members of a household and groups. A monitoring format was also given to WRAs to ensure that the work was done.</p>				
		<p>Action 3.3 Community campaign against GBV</p>	<p><u>FM Radio campaign to empower women in 3 districts, 26 events per district:</u> Contract signed with contractual media company. They have just initiated the work; 6 FMs have been selected and events preparation is in process.</p> <p><u>Hoarding Board on women empowerment themes:</u> Altogether large size 12 hoarding boards were developed in a participatory way on gender equality and women empowerment themes in the most common languages spoken in the project area: Maithili, Nepali and Bhojpuri and were installed in different strategic locations to inform and aware the people to respond positively for gender equality and women's empowerment.</p> <p><u>Celebration of international days and women activism:</u> As a result of increased engagement and empowerment of women in the poorest communities, there have been some encouraging developments.</p>				

			<p>Women came out spontaneously to celebrate 16 Days of Activism against Gender Based Violence in all project VDCs. Women have discovered their collective strength in their group, are better informed today about gender equality and women's empowerment and feel bold enough to protest and penalize actors of domestic violence.</p> <p>Staging rallies and chanting slogans to demand gender equality and better status for women is a rare case in the project VDCs which largely record a large number of cases on domestic violence. In the absence of proper information and empowerment, many such cases used to go unheard and unreported. But the trend is gradually changing as a result of the work of Women Rights Activists.</p> <p>A total of 28613 number of people participated in rallies.</p> <p><u>PSA on gender and GBV and airing (15 themes) in Local language:</u> One of the other means of reaching out to the public in general and not only key beneficiaries was the creation of 15 Public Service Announcements or PSAs in Nepali, Maithili and Bhojpuri languages and airing them continuously for 90 days in the super prime time (before and in-between prime time news bulletins) through FM stations in three project districts. The FM stations airing the PSAs covered project clusters in the North as well as South of the districts. These messages were blended with voice overs and music to call for ending social evils like dowry, child marriage and witchcraft and called for sending children, particularly girls to schools. The messages also called for ensuring</p>				
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			<p>women's meaningful participation and representation in all local level decision making bodies and urging women and men to report incidents of domestic violence to the police and penalize the guilty. These PSAs articulated the essence of providing more space and voice to women and how they could be brought to the forefront in different professional spheres. These PSAs were received well by the people and contributed to the behavioral change of the listening public to create a gender-friendly environment at the local level.</p> <p>The number of people listening to these PSAs is estimated at 3 million . FM stations are also listened to in six neighboring districts of Mahottari, Sarlahi and Rautahat as well as in the indian state of Bihar</p> <p><u>Success Human stories 1000 copies:</u> Discovering Peace through Livelihood, a compilation of 24 human stories from the field in English was published capturing some tangible changes brought through LRP intervention in the targeted beneficiaries' lives through empowerment, increased information and their engagement in productive outlets, including income generating activities.</p> <p>The Nepali version of the book is being prepared for publication to share the achievements made and lessons learnt in the course of directly working with some of the most disadvantaged communities in Central Tarai of Nepal.</p>				
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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 which are reflected in Terms of References (ToRs), guidelines and working procedures developed for partner organizations. LRP systematically makes it mandatory that the NGO partners, for facilitation of social mobilization and income generating activities submit their workforce diversity and gender equality policies. If such provisions are not there, then LRP strongly encourages them to revise their policies and procedures. All the NGO service providers now have gender and inclusion policies. The number of such NGOs is now 7 (RDC and RYC doing both social mobilization and IGA) and is likely to increase in 2012. Responsibilities and competencies in gender equality and social inclusion are built into the ToRs for NGO staff. At a joint meeting between the partner NGOs and LRP in 2011, it was decided that 50% seats would be allocated for women, Dalit, Janjati and Muslim in their staffing and accordingly the staff recruitment has taken place. The results of these provisions are presented in the table 1 below with disaggregated data which are highly encouraging:

Table 1: Inclusion in Partner NGOs staffing

Partner NGO Staffs	Total number of staff in 2011	% of the total									
		Men	Women	Terai Dait	Hill Dait	Terai Janjati	Hill Janjati	Terai BC	Hill BC	Muslims	Other Madhesi
PAL	176	57	43	14	2	2	3	22	12	5	40
IIF	19	68	32	16	0	26	0	32	5	0	21
WRA	175	0	175	14	5	7	8	9	10	1	46
Tutor	303	40.3	59.7	21.9	3.5	16.8	23.5	5.9	2.4	4.3	21.6
Total											

An informal talk with the partner staff indicated that employment opportunity provided has contributed to increased well-being and has reduced vulnerability of women and other excluded community members working as partner staff. The employment has supplemented their income and boosted their self-esteem and sense of inclusion. They are now better respected in the family for their contribution and in community for their work by the CG members, WRF, YC, and others.

The project extends its support and resource to Vulnerable, Excluded and Economically Deprived (VEED) Communities and groups. To materialize this, the project has chosen to implement its activities starting from the poverty pockets. In each working VDC, poverty pockets are identified, and 3 to 4 community groups formed; depending on the availability of fund. Out of the 30% household of VEED in each VDC LRP is reaching to 10 – 12%. Women, Dalits, Janjatis and ethnic minorities, conflict affected, 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. The women population in CG as beneficiaries is over 93%. 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 mobilisation, community infrastructure, micro capital grants for income generating activities, off hours tutorial supports to primary school students, solar lamps and seedlings/plantation support for village greening. 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 absence of sufficient fund, LRP is not able to take these goods and services to all the CGs even in first cluster VDCs.

No of CG	Total no of beneficiaries	% of the total														
		Conflict affected	Disaster affected	Disability	Men	Women	Terai Dalit	Hill Dalit	Terai Janjati	Hill Janjati	Terai Janjati	Hill Janjati	Terai BC	Hill BC	Muslims	Other Madhesi
630	18248	0.78	17	0.4	7	93	58	3	7	7	7	7	0.8	1.2	7	1

Table 3: Inclusion in the decision making positions of CG

Positions	Total no	Man	Women	Terai Dalit	Hill Dalit	Terai Janjati	Hill Janjati	Terai BC	Hill BC	Muslims	Other Madhesi
CG Chair	632	11.75	88.25	58.57	2.86	7.78	7.78	1.9	2.06	5.87	13.17
CG treasurer	632	12.96	87.04	58.24	2.56	5.92	8.8	1.28	2.56	6.4	14.24
CG secretary	632	5.14	94.86	59.87	4.01	6.58	8.03	0.96	0.80	5.62	14.13

The weekly PLA sessions conducted by PALS (as part of social mobilization activities) 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 GON. 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 so on. 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 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 equal opportunity to both girls and boys beyond primary education. Today they are better organized and have developed their identity as a CG and are respected in the 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

Indicators	Baseline 2010 (%)	Increase in 2011 (%)
School enrolment of school age children of CG	69	83
Signature literacy in the CG	6	32
Access to toilets to CG households	3	5
Access to safe drinking water to CG households	23	28
Access to sub-health post services to CG households	26	41
Marriage registration of CG family members	34	48
Death registration of CG family members	8	13
Citizenship obtained CG members	55	70
Representation at VDC level committees of CG members	0.1	0.58

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 the lives of women. Assessment of outcome level impact of community building was conducted by LRP team at Kolhua Bagiya – 7 VDC of Mahottari in November 2011, one year after the project was completed. Eighteen community members participated in the focus group discussion(FGD), 94%of them, women. Speaking of the benefits from the building, the community members said the building was used as a common guest room during wedding. They said five wedding events of daughters and six engagements had been solemnised in the building. Likewise, 45 HHs found shelter in and around the building for five days during the high flood in October 2011. Similarly local Meharun Khatun and her family got temporary shelter for many days when her house was gutted by fire. Tutorial classes were conducted for 30 students for 3 months and some 45community group meetings had taken place in the building. It was also utilized to administer vaccination to children and collect agriculture products like vegetable, milk etc from farmers. The building has brought people together and has played the role of connector, leading to promote social harmony and restore peace. The infrastructure provided ideal platform to settle seven local conflicts, as of today. The building was also used for celebrating religious Krishnashthami fair for three days; thus promoting 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 the door step for the first time. Concerning the management and maintenance of the building they reported that they have collected Rs.500/- as fee in lieu of overnight stay during marriage. They have a management committee to look after the building.

Asked how women beneficiaries use their wage earned from the short-term employment gained in the community infrastructure constructino or rehabilitation work that LRP supported, 28% reported that they decide by themselves; 22% reported their mother-in-law makes decisions, 6% said father-in-law decides whereas 44% reported their husband behind making decisions. It was also learnt 55% spend the wage earning for food, 28% for clothing 28% for children's education and 17% for medical treatment.

Income Generating Activities (IGA) grants transferred to 201 community groups in 2011 have benefitted 6003 CG members, mostly women of which 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 in November 2011. 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, helper, 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. They used the small saving to buy basic needs during the October floods of 2011.

Concerning the question, what differences the project has made to the life of crisis affected people, they replied that they now have better food and clothing and that they celebrate socio-cultural events in better ways, adding that they have better respect in the family and feel a sense of their economic security improved.

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 proceed this activity, LRP 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 176 WRFs have been formed, one per VDC in Mahottari, Rautahat and Sarlahi districts. A total of 213 WRF members (Chairperson, Treasurer and Secretary) all women (3 from each of the 71 WRF of Mahottari and Sarlahi cluster 1), were trained on basic gender sensitization. Similarly 176 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. Training of Trainers(TOT) was conducted for 30 persons from Youth Club and WRA To fulfill the gap of trained resource persons on gender themes in these districts. All of them have begun to work to address issues of gender based violence. The WRF 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.

A total of 93 men and women from the line agency, NGOs and projects were trained on gender and social inclusion (GESI) responsive planning, budgeting and monitoring.

The three day workshop on gender and development was organized to sensitize local journalists on gender and development theme. A total of 55 journalists, 6 of them women working for local and national newspapers, FM and television stations participated. 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 work to a vast number of people and use the strength of the media to make the people more responsive for social inclusion, women's empowerment and stress the need for local government officials to allocate their priorities to work in the interest of the poor people.

GBV strategy and action plan was developed under the leadership of DDCC/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 implantation of the project in 2011, as well as your responses.

Working with DDC: LDF, DDC: DEEU and DDC: WCO: LRP/ UNDP signed an agreement with DDC/ LDF for implementation of CI and with DDC/DEEU for energy activities. Similarly an agreement was signed with DDC/WCO to implement activities under gender equality and women empowerment. Approximately 33% of the annual LRP budget is spent under these three activities.. As DDC remained padlocked for a substantial number of days because of their internal conflict it led to the delay of fund transfer to the respective units and beneficiary groups. Absence of LDO, WCO and other Unit-Incharge from the districts and seizure of the DDC accounts time and again on the request of political parties further aggravated the problem. In Mahottari, the project management had to have several rounds of meeting with political parties and DAO to get DDC account opened for the transfer of LRP fund to VEEDbeneficiaries. It was also realized that the WCO has limited capacity to run the additional project resulted from the agreement between DDC/WCO and UNDP/LRP. In Mahottari the last installment of community infrastructure (CI) could not be released due to its low performance, and therefore funds were diverted to IGA and other activities. Following tough pressure from the LRP team the energy activities of all the 3 districts were implemented towards the end of the year; from the end of November to the first week of December. Similarly, the LRP team had to take extra load to materialize the WCO agreement. In Mahottari the LRP/team had to write the first and final progress reports of WCO.

Selection of partner NGOs. Selection of NGOs for providing services was challenging. UNDP/ PISU received a lot of fake letters expressing dissatisfaction against the selection process and sometimes accusing the LRP staff. This delayed the selection of NGOs and implementation of the project. There is a need to understand the local context and the attitude that they have developed over years. Steps were taken to make them understand the UNDP system and selection procedures. Even independent auditors were sent on a fact finding mission.

Budget gap: There is a big gap of budget in LRP. All activities of the project are not implemented simultaneously in all community groups. In 2012 there is gap of budget for IGA activities, CI and for entering into 2 new clusters of VDCs. This will affect timely phasing out (exit) of the project.

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, vandalization,	political Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affect project implementation and consequently progress, <p>P = 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media, political party, line agency and CSOs visit to LRP activity Process and Progress sharing with Media, political party, line agency and CSOs Reflection meeting after field visit 	External	NPM	Beginning of the project	December 2011	No threat yet received, no such conflict observed since the start of the project in 2009
2	Selection of NGOs and Youth Clubs poses tension to LRP staffs. When the selection process was ongoing, letters/emails were written to CD and DCD with fictitious accusations on on staff	Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affect staff motivation Delays in selection consequently affect progress and delivery. Threat call from NGOs to staffs. P =4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Audit sent to LRP districts Details of proposal submission and evaluation criteria announced and RFP is widely distributed. Pre-bid meeting conducted for every bid as done from the very beginning of project implementation 	PISU/ LRP	NPM	July 2011	December 2011	After the selection process was completed, these kinds of issues also stopped.
3	Disaster: flood and landslide, possibility of earthquakes drought, bird flu, swine flu and other epidemics.	Environmental	Impact target , staffs community; difficult to move in the field and thus affect implementation	<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 2011 December 1

Project ID	Type	Date Identified/ Author	Descriptions	Comments	Status	Status changed date	Owner
00057322	Operational	August 2011/ NPM	Separation of Management information Associate from the LRP	Affects project efficiency. No one to manage the data from field, therefore causing delays in preparing reports	Prevailing	December 2010/ NPM	HR . Recruitment is complete and the new staff is to join from early January 2012.
	Programme	December 2011/ NPM	Budget gap	All activities of the project are not implemented simultaneously in all community groups. In 2012 there is gap of budget for IGA activities, CI and for entering into 2 new clusters. This will affect phasing out (exit) of the project.	Prevailing		

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 2011.

- PLA (Participatory Learning and Action) sessions conducted once in a week in each community group by PAL had 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. LRP needs to document the changes brought about by these social empowerment activities
- Exit strategy for the project: LRP has already thought through how it can make its initiatives sustainable. This has informed its efforts to draft an exit strategy. Thinking about a proper exit has helped the project to stay focused and plan its activities accordingly early on.
- Coordination with UN and other agencies – did not work well. A lot can be done and greater impact at the community level and people's lives can be brought about through greater coordination between UNP projects and other UN agencies' initiatives. Efforts were made by LRP to coordinate better with UNDP's Access to Justice project, Disaster risk reduction project, and Conflict Prevention Project. However, there is a lot of room for more effective coordination and efforts will be made in 2012 towards this.

6.2 For projects continuing in 2012, 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
 - Development of strategies for exit, 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
 - Development of strategy for exit, capacity building and sustainability for Youth Clubs, strengthening YC networks
 - Accomplish baseline studies in second clusters
2. Community Infrastructures
 - CI in cluster II of Rautahat; cluster 3 of Sarlahi and Mahottari with focus on WASH
 - Studies on the results created by CI of LRP
3. Improved Assets for better livelihoods
 - Energy services to the CG – solar lamp, ICS, biogas attached group toilets
 - IGA - development of exit, capacity building and sustainability strategy for 131 CG
 - IGA – to remaining CGs and new CGs of cluster I and II respectively
 - Village greening – common land forestry based IGA
 - Tutorial support plus development of exit and community capacity building strategy for tutorial support
2. Capacity building of VDC and government partner organizations
 - Training
 - Workshops
 - Meeting
 - Monitoring and field visits
 - Database management DDC/WCO
3. Women empowerment and gender equality
 - WRF formation and capacity building continued; exit plan for 2 year old WRF
 - Communication activities – PSA, FM events, Hoarding boards, success stories etc
 - Implementation of district GBV strategies.

7. Implementation Status of DIX or NIX Audit Action Plan (if applicable)

Update the implementation status against each audit/ spot check recommendations for 2011 in the table below

Obs No	Audit Observation	Audit Recommendation	Risk Severity	Action Planned	Target Implementation Date	Person Responsible	Status