

Submitted to:

Livelihood Recovery for Peace (LRP) Project
Janakpur, Nepal

Final Report on the Mid – Term Evaluation of Livelihood Recovery for Peace (LRP/UNDP) Project



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Acknowledgements

The Livelihood Recovery for Peace (LRP) Project has been implemented in Mahottari, Sarlahi and Rautahat districts to cover 271 VDCs. It works in collaboration with the district line agencies, local government bodies and local NGOs/CBOs, while emphasizing possible linkage enhancement with other projects as relevant. In order to understand the course taken by the project to-date, especially in the context of accomplishing its objectives of ensuring livelihood recovery and building peace, this Mid-Term Evaluation has been undertaken. In this process, the Evaluation Team obtained cooperation and support from the individuals representing various agencies.

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Acronyms

| | |
|-------|---|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| ADDCN | Association of District Development Committees Nepal |
| AEPC | Alternative Energy Promotion Centre |
| AS | Agriculture System |
| AWP | Annual Work Plan |
| BOGs | Basic Operating Guidelines |
| CBOs | Community Based Organizations |
| CCA | Common Country Assessment |
| CCF | Country Cooperation Framework |
| CIDS | Community Infrastructures Development System |
| CP | Country Program |
| CPA | Comprehensive Peace Agreement |
| CPAP | Country Program Action Plan |
| CPD | Country Program Document |
| COs | Community Organizations |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organizations |
| CTEVT | Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training |
| DDC | District Development Committee |
| DADO | District Agriculture Development Officer |
| DLSO | District Livestock Services Office |
| DEO | District Education Office |
| DEES | District Energy & Environment Section |
| DFID | Department for International Development |
| DLGSP | Decentralized Local Governance Support Programme |
| DPC | District Project Coordinator |
| DWCO | District Women & Child Office |
| EFS | Employment Fund Secretariat |
| ENRMS | Environment and Natural Resource Management System |
| EVENT | Enhanced Vocational Education and Training |
| FGDs | Focus Group Discussions |
| GEM | Gender Empowerment Measure |
| GESI | Gender and Social Inclusion |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| G & D | Gender and Development |
| GOs | Governmental Organizations |
| GSIS | Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist |
| HHs | Households |
| IIFs | Income Improvement Facilitators |
| IGA | Income Generation Activities |
| LRP | Livelihoods Recovery for Peace Project |
| LSGA | Local Self-Governance Act |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MEDEP | Micro-Enterprise Development Programme |
| MGEP | Mainstreaming Gender Equity Programme |

| | |
|-------|---|
| MIS | Management Information System |
| MLD | Ministry of Local Development |
| MTR/E | Mid-Term Review/Evaluation |
| M&ES | Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist |
| NGOs | Non-Governmental Organization |
| PAL | Peace and Livelihoods Facilitator |
| PLWHA | People Living with HIV/AIDS |
| PMAS | Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System |
| PMU | Project Management Unit |
| REDP | Rural Energy Development Programme |
| SDC | Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation |
| SDP | Skills Development Project |
| SGBV | Sexual and Gender Based Violence |
| SM | Social Mobilization |
| TT | Technology Transfer |
| UC | User Committee |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| VDC | Village Development Committee |
| VEED | Vulnerable, Excluded and Economically Disadvantaged |
| WA | Women Activist |
| WID | Women in Development |
| WRF | Women Rights Forum |
| YC | Youth Club |

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Executive Summary

The Livelihood Recovery for Peace (LRP) Project has been launched in Mahottari, Sarlahi and Rautahat districts from 2010 covering 208 VDCs. Its objectives are consistent with the national priorities stated in the Three-Year Interim Plan of the GoN. It is also coherent with the UNDP Nepal's Three-year Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP), 2008-2012. The project emphasizes improved social cohesion built with mutuality-focused community groups. It aims to restore peace and economic progress in line with the emphasis indicated by the CPAP and UNDAF outcomes. The LRP can be considered an unique project of its kind as it covers both peace and livelihood support simultaneously. It holds an attempt of balancing interventions in creating the public goods (community infrastructure) while providing access to the private goods (employment and income of the individuals) at the same time. The employment opportunities emphasized for the VEED groups aims at the peace dividends to be provided for the disadvantaged communities.

The project is implemented with a team of committed as well as experienced staff. It is selective in inviting partners for collaboration. The activities implemented through the selected partners are regularly monitored. It emphasizes social mobilization as a process to integrate inclusive rights of the disadvantaged groups. The project has directly engaged VEED groups in ranking the wellbeing of its neighbours in the community. It has helped to filter out the possibility of elite captures in the support programmes. The MIS and monitoring systems of the project are GESI responsive. They maintain and report disaggregated information by gender, ethnicity and socio-economic status. The project is transparent in channeling funds to the CGs through the bank accounts.

The project has been effective in creating social harmony and improving livelihood condition of the CG members. It has increased access to community and household level assets by creating infrastructures. These activities have helped the CG members in developing sense of mutuality, which is an valuable asset for building peace.

The project is largely inclusive. It covers representation of 95% women beneficiaries, out of the 21,215 CG members served. This level of accomplishment including increased participation of Dalits also can be attributed to project's priority of enhancing participation of the disadvantaged groups.

The project provided a grant of Rs. 9,000 to each CG member under its IGA component. It helped to mobilize additional funds from the private sector. In the year 2011 and 2012, the CG members earned Rs. 5,817 in average out of their investment of Rs. 11,582. This earning was largely contributed by investment on agricultural activities (e.g. goat and other animal raising). The enterprises were successful mainly because of the opportunities for availability of inputs and product disposal potentials locally. Given that the CG members have been able to enhance their income and also have the potentials to grow further, it would be useful for the project to maintain time series data indicating their income performance in the future by the enterprise engaged.

The level of return to investment varied across the districts as well as business enterprise. The rate of return to investment was 1:0.5 in Mahottari followed by 1: 0.89 and 1: 0.27 in Sarlahi and Rautahat. The MTR found that the enterprises were carefully selected with analysis of profit margin and marketability of products. They have the potential for further improvement, if the project could assure timely delivery of inputs including institutional credit.

The infrastructure development activities supported by the project are managed by the Users Committee represented by the beneficiaries. The infrastructures built covers: community building, culvert, drainage, road improvement, electricity transmission line installation, health post building,

school building and installation of drinking water systems at different locations. These activities are selected in line with the priorities set by the VEED members. Of the total number of 22,714 households benefitting from the developed infrastructures, around 51% are Terai Dalits. Their construction generated 121,907 person days of work (37% skilled and 63% unskilled). Since the CG members got opportunity to be organized as a working team on these, they could benefit from enhances mutual understandings and increased the sense of belongingness in the community. These elements have added significant value for the collaborations in solving local problems.

The project has provided access to justice by mainstreaming GESI. The service of WRF/WA has been instrumental in preventing GBV and VAW. They have made the village women aware about their rights to remain secured. Linkage has been established with the local service agencies (e.g. Police Office, VDC, DDC and CDO) in case of the need of their occasional help. The WRF/WA services have also been useful in changing the traditional belief of witchcraft. It has contributed to the reduction of VAW. Likewise, the practice of child marriage and dowry has declined. Almost every household member in the community now knows the marriage age of girl as 20. The women groups have now been a strong pressure group against the violence. There was substantial difference between the VDCs having access to the project's interventions and not. The MTR discussion revealed that the women in the project area VDCs were more conscious about the need for prevention against GVB than the non-project area VDCs.

The project mobilized youths as the catalyst for building social cohesion within and across the communities. It has helped to build social relationship in the community, while promoting access to the services offered by various institutions. They have helped in reducing school dropout rates by organizing tutorial classes for the students. The involvement of youths has also helped to improve the local governance system among the institutions as they played the role of watch dog for implemented activities.

The project has built linkage of the CG members with the local institutions for accessing necessary services offered by the Sub/Health Post, School and VDC. The Dalit and other socially excluded group members have accessed new opportunities for representing the SMC, SHP Management Committee, Users Group, VDC Level Women's Committee and Dalit Committee, Ward Citizens Forum etc. The cases of claiming the scholarship offered for Dalit by the VDC has increased from 22% to 34.5%. An increased level of awareness created about the rights and privilege for the widow, elderly people and Dalit children has also been useful for accessing their respective rights from the local organizations. The vital registration system promoted by the project has worked as basic record for claiming the resources allocated for improved nutrition of the Dalit children. Such increased access of the disadvantaged groups in demanding services from the local institutions has also put pressure on the VDCs for arranging subsequent budget in the state sponsored programmes. In the non-project area VDCs, such pressures were found lacking.

The illusions of untouchability and gender discrimination have declined with increased awareness level. The so-called higher caste groups, who refused the consumption of milk sold by the Dalits have now started buying the milk from them (e.g. in Basatpur). The women, who were treated as subordinate in the past, have now been socially recognized on their own right and are now listened, respected and invited in the social events.

Though building faith in a conflicting situation was very challenging, the project has successfully achieved progress within a shorter time span of almost three years. Its quick result can be attributed to the social mobilization process it followed. The project operationalized regular monitoring system, which helped to make the interventions envisaged results focused. The information stored in the MIS was utilized for critical review of both positive and negative results. It was applied for replication

of better practices, while controlling negative results with corrective measures. The triangulations made by the MTR between the MIS described information and field realities revealed no difference in the process and results reported, so far.

The target group filtering process applied by the project through identification of VEEDs, right at the start of the project, has contributed to reach the unreached. Despite these achievements, the project is not free from its unanticipated surroundings such as: the effects of fractional coverage of the VEEDs and the limitation in the availability of budget. Out of the 30% VEED households identified, the project has covered only 8% up to now. It has left the project in a difficult situation of promoting social cohesion for some in one hand, while leaving others with no support despite their similar condition (which might be counterproductive due to their non-cooperation to the CG members). There are also cases that the project has not been able to award the infrastructure schemes in some clusters, where the support package had originally expected their inclusion. Such position has made the linkage across the implemented components weak. Viewing all these achievements, opportunities and constraints, the MTR Team recommends the following:

In order to create congenial environment for social cohesion and peace in the community, the project should cover all VEEDs (as identified during the poverty mapping exercise) than leaving a significant portion outside the scope of the project. Therefore, it needs to follow a strategy of intensive coverage of all VEEDs in the locations served rather than promoting thin spread the activities for creating sporadic show pieces of success.

Except for the social mobilization process, the sequencing of implementation of different components at different locations have remained oscillating. There are clusters not covered by the infrastructure scheme. Therefore, there is a need to maintain consistency in the support package extended across all CGs/VDCs. If there are budgetary constraints, the project should first cover the Clusters with a complete package and then only move to the new Cluster.

The project should not be left incomplete, as it may spoil reputation. Neither, an incomplete support package should be implemented. In view of these, the project should attempt to arrange adequate fund at least to meet the requirements of targets specified in the project document. If there is any choice to be made due to the resource limitations, the project should attempt to complete all targeted activities for the Cluster I and Cluster II first and then only move to the Cluster III.

The project has attempted coordination with DDC, DADO, WCO and DLSO in the DLCC. It has signed MoU with MEDEP and also linked the CGs with WCFs established by the LGCDP. Coordination meetings are often held to obtain support from each other. The meeting also identifies areas of common interest requiring coordination on an annual basis. Despite such effort, the project has encountered problem in making them obligatory as there is no specified allocation of budget with all related organizations to include the agreed upon activities as their targets. As a result, they occasionally fail to maintain complementary role in actions. This situation suggests making the coordination process functionally complementary with a set of obligatory targets backed by necessary budgetary allocations for the agreed upon activities in the related agencies. Following such practice with the project like MEDEP and LGCDP would pave way for greater impact on the ground too, especially with regard to enterprise development and building functional linkage with the local government bodies.

The CG members operated enterprises are in the verge of scaling-up mode. However, most of these entrepreneurs lack ideas on scale-up opportunities. The project could train them for market assessment for accessing greater scope and also help in developing the link with institutional sources of credit. It could also encourage them to establish collective enterprises and cooperative, which have not been ventured yet.

Currently, the project has not emphasized sustainability of the implemented programmes so much. However, it is an important element to be considered. For this, the project should attempt to establish post-project link for the initiated activities. In this regard, the creation of maintenance fund for the community infrastructures, establishment of linkage with the VDC for future resource needs and establishment of linkage with the financial institutions for up-scaling the IGAs would be useful.

Some CGs have almost completed three years. Depending upon the assessment of their awareness, transformation and engagement cycle results, they should be phased out. For this purpose, the project should finalize its exit strategy soon. The project should link its exit strategy with other agencies and projects (e.g. VDC, DDC, LGCDP, MEDEP etc.) for complementary support to provide further development opportunities to the CG members.

The capacity building package tailored for the partner agency staff members at present is largely focused on monitoring and reporting aspects. In order to accomplish better results from the integration of implemented activities, the project should also provide training on the subject areas such as inter-component linkage building, inter-group learning, inter-group networking, self-monitoring and cooperative establishment procedure.

The project provided vocational training for the repair of solar tuki. It has been quite useful for the CG members to access job. As similar vocational training can open the door for further employment opportunities, it would be useful for the project to establish linkage of its CG members with other agency and projects (e.g. regular short-term training programme of CTEVT; EFS supported by World Bank, SDC and DFID; EVENT supported by World Bank; and forthcoming SDP under the support of ADB). All these programs are operated free of cost targeting the disadvantaged groups. Signing the MoUs with these agencies and projects for an specified quota for the LRP targeted groups would be useful as they also have a mandate of training the disadvantaged groups nationwide as a matter of priority.

The project worked with DDC and WCO in the project area districts. It attempted to complement their activities by building capacity of their staff members. It has helped these organizations to champion their priorities in a transparent and accountable manner. The district stakeholders, including the WCOs, were also mobilized for developing strategy against GBV. To implement their plans in future, further support for these agencies would be desirable.

The project needs to make its guidelines more forceful by integrating both GESI and conflict sensitive words. In this regard, it should emphasize avoiding gender bias terminologies, while highlighting the need for building capacity of the implementing partners on "Do No Harm".

The National Plan of Action developed by the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction on the basis of UN Resolution of 1325 and 1820 prepared should be familiarized with project staff. It helps to mainstream GESI in the project.

The participation of women is significant in the project at the grassroots level. However, at the VDC and DDC level training programmes, workshops and meetings, their representation is limited. Therefore, the project should attempt to strike gender balance aiming at 33% representation of women in all opportunities.

The Social Mobilization Guideline has specified minimum secondary level as the basic qualification for Women Activist. However, the Guidelines for Enhancing Women's Empowerment and Promoting Gender Equality has specified it differently by stating literate or up to secondary level. These inconsistencies should be avoided.

As LRP needs to provide more input against the VAW, it needs further involvement of WAs. The service of WA should be continued till the WRF/CG members are fully capable to take over their roles.

The project contracts are prepared in English. In order to make them understandable among the less educated CG members, they should be prepared in Nepali.

The contribution of project in building long-term capacity through social mobilization, preventing violence, building peace is not adequately highlighted in the reporting process of the project. In order to fully understand their qualitative achievements, occasional research and case studies capturing their respective contributions would be useful. In view of this, the project should apply inter-component contribution as one of the indicators of the assessment of social mobilization and gender integration components in the reporting process.

LRP Fact Sheet

| SN | Particulars | Status |
|-----------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Quantifiable Facts: | |
| 1.1 | No. of VDCs targeted to cover by the project design | 271 |
| 1.2 | No. of VDCs currently covered | 208 |
| 1.3 | No. of Community Group (CG) members served | 21,215 |
| 1.4 | Percent of women beneficiaries (out of the total) | 95% |
| 1.5 | IGA grant per CG member | Rs. 9,000 |
| 1.6 | Private investment of the beneficiaries in average | Rs. 2,582 |
| 1.7 | Average investment per enterprise | Rs.11,582 |
| 1.8 | Average earning per enterprise | Rs. 5,817 |
| 1.9 | Average rate of return to investment (Mahottari) | 1:0.50 |
| 1.10 | Average rate of return to investment (Sarlahi) | 1:0.89 |
| 1.11 | Average rate of return to investment (Rautahat) | 1:0.27 |
| 1.12 | No. of households benefitting from the infrastructures built | 22,714 |
| 1.13 | Terai Dalit households benefitting from the infrastructures built | 51% |
| 1.14 | Person days of employment generated during the construction and rehabilitation of infrastructures | 121,907 |
| 1.15 | Proportion of working opportunities generated for the skilled workers (out of the newly generated employment of 121,907 days) | 37% |
| 1.16 | Proportion of working opportunities generated for the unskilled workers (out of the newly generated employment of 121,907 days) | 63% |
| 1.17 | Percent of Dalits accessing scholarship support from the VDC upon awareness created by the LRP | 34.5% |
| 1.18 | No. of infrastructures built | 3,019 |
| 1.19 | No. of households benefitting from built structures | 22,714 |
| 1.20 | Average proportion of saving from earned income (Sarlahi) | 8% |
| 1.21 | Average proportion of saving from earned income (Rautahat) | 32% |
| 1.22 | Control of child marriage (girls marrying only after attaining the age of 20 years) | 11.9% ^a |
| 1.23 | Refused cases of dowry | 8% ^b |
| 1.24 | Households accessing protected drinking water | 2,872 |
| 1.25 | No. of public and private toilets constructed | 2,169 |
| 1.26 | Participation of VEED in VDC planning has increased from in the past to in 2013 | 10.63% ^c |
| 1.27 | Proportion of VEED identified in the project area districts | 30% |
| 1.28 | Proportion of VEED currently covered | 8% |
| 2. | Non-quantifiable Facts: | |
| 2.1 | Increased VDC allocations for the disadvantaged groups | |
| 2.2 | Decrease in the illusion of untouchability | |
| 2.3 | Recognition and respect of women in the communities | |
| 2.4 | Regular monitoring of implemented activities (backed by the project established MIS) | |
| 2.5 | Inclusive disaggregation of data in the project's MIS | |
| 2.6 | Engagement of vulnerable groups in selecting the target groups (by avoiding elite capture) | |
| 2.7 | Progress in line with the UNDAF and CPAP objectives | |

^a Was 5.8% in 2010, which rose to 11.9 in 2012.

^b Which was 3.1% before.

^c Currently, it is 0.89% in 2013

I. INTRODUCTION

The Livelihood Recovery for Peace (LRP) Project was implemented from 11 August 2009 in Mahottari, Sarlahi and Rautahat districts. Designed to cover 271 VDCs (104 VDCs in 2010, 104 in 2011 and 63 in 2012), it collaborates with the district line agencies, local government bodies and local NGOs/CBOs as its working partners. Its operational strategy emphasizes integration of activities with other UNDP-supported projects (e.g. Micro-enterprise Development Programme, Rural Energy Development Programme, Enhancing Access to Financial Services Programme, Community-based Disaster Management Programme, Enhancing Access to Justice, Local Governance and Community-Development Programme and other projects related to conflict mediation) to the extent they are found compatible to the objectives followed by LRP. Promotion of complementing roles among different components is one of the priorities of LRP. It hopes for strengthening cooperation with the government agencies including the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction in the context of extending peace dividends to the conflict affected communities.

LRP followed the emphasis laid by the Interim Plan (2010-2012). It is currently working in the first and second cluster VDCs in each district, while entering into the cluster three very recently. Major objectives followed by the LRP are:

- To transform socio-economic status of people with ensured prosperity for a modern as well as justice based Nepal; and
- To reduce poverty and unemployment for sustainable building of peace.

1.1 Envisaged Outputs of the Project

LRP has aimed to accomplish five outputs as follows:

- Output 1:** Communities mobilized for improved social cohesion, local peace building and livelihood choices;
- Output 2:** Community infrastructures built and rehabilitated to the benefit of community as well as for the creation of employment for the household members;
- Output 3:** Livelihood assets for the poorest and most vulnerable households improved;
- Output 4:** Gender equality promoted with women's empowerment enhanced; and
- Output 5:** VDC, municipality, district and national level capacity of the key institutions strengthened to make them responsive towards the livelihood recovery needs of the communities

Output 1: LRP launched social mobilization programme in the beginning of all activities as the entry point. It assessed and mapped local issues with identification of strategies looked potential for improving livelihoods. It mobilized people for collective peace building and social cohesion. One of its priorities has remained recovery of the livelihood system, while emphasizing empowerment of the local community organizations to make them self-governing entities in the long-run.

LRP activities are implemented through the local NGOs and Youth Clubs. One Youth Club has been mobilized for the promotion of peace and social cohesion in each VDC covered by the Project. Such mobilization is made complementary to the social organization of the target groups. Peace building events are launched by involving youths, civil society representatives, political leaders, teachers and women living in the VDCs covered.

Output 2: Infrastructures such as community building, school building, culvert, drinking water system, electrification, drainage, road improvement and toilet construction are developed for the benefit of communities. Their construction generated employment opportunities for the job seekers. These activities have been implemented through Local Development Fund (LDF) of the District Development Committee (DDC). Likewise, the solar energy activities are launched through the District Energy and Environment Unit / Section (DEEU/S) of the District Development Committee (DDC).

Output 3: Income generating activities such as micro-enterprise development and technology transfer are launched to broaden the scope for livelihoods. Household members are targeted for their economic empowerment. Capacity building activities are launched through local NGOs. Green Village Programmes are organized. Tutorial support is provided for the school going children of below grade five. They are implemented through the Youth Clubs.

Output 4: Women Rights Forums (WRFs) are formed at the VDC level. They are provided with orientation and training support to their capacities for empowerment. Community campaigns are launched against gender based violence. Support is provided to the District Women and Child Office (DWCO) through the DDC in the formulation of Gender Based Violence Strategy in Sarlahi, Mahottari and Rautahat districts.

Output 5: Training programmes are launched for the staff members working in the local government bodies and non-governmental organizations working at the local level. Capacities are built for planning, monitoring and social / gender segregated database management including their utilization in the development of livelihoods plan.

1.2 Expected Results

Envisaged results of the Project are as follows:

1. Communities empowered with improved social cohesion and peace;
2. Communities benefited from the infrastructures built and rehabilitated;
3. Short-term jobs created for the benefit of poorest / most vulnerable households;
4. Gender equality promoted with women's empowerment; and
5. Role of the local government bodies / national institutions strengthened for responding to the livelihoods need of the communities.

The scope of the Project is consistent with the government's priorities, while it is also compatible with the UNDP Nepal's Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP). The Project is supposed to contribute to the following CPR Outcomes:¹

Outcome 7: Gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced in post-disaster and post-conflict situations;

Outcome 8: Post-crisis community security and social cohesion restored; and

Outcome 9: Post-crisis socio-economic infrastructure restored, economy revived, employment generated and crisis affected groups returned

The Project is also expected to contribute to the progress towards the UNDAF and CPAP Outcomes as follows:

UNDAF Outcomes:

Outcomes A- Consolidating Peace (Peace Building, Recovery and Reintegration): National institutions, process and initiatives strengthened for the consolidation of peace: and

Outcome C - Sustainable Livelihoods: Sustainable livelihood opportunities expanded (especially for the socially excluded groups in the conflict affected areas).

CPAP Outcomes:

Outcome 1.2: Programmes, strategies, policies and systems promoting post conflict recovery in place

¹COR outcomes indicated in the UNDP Strategic Plan (2008 to 2011).

Outcome 3.1: Employment and income opportunities including access to financial services enhanced (especially for the youths and excluded groups including PLWHA) in partnership with the private sector

1.3 Evaluation Objectives

This mid-term evaluation has been undertaken to track progress and suggest corrective measures for the remaining period as necessary. Specific objectives related this were as follows:

- To assess progress accomplished by the LRP towards the livelihood outcomes;
- To examine effectiveness in promoting peace and improving social cohesion (particularly in reference to the VEEDs); and
- To recommend measures for improvement for the remaining period of the project (till 2014).

1.4 Duration of the Study

The study was planned for 21 effective working days between 19 February 2013 and 29 March 2013. The period available for the evaluation was divided into three parts of 7 days each: (a) review of materials, (b) field visits, and (c) preparation of the report.

Information was gathered from the project database and discussions held with the key stakeholders in the respective districts covered by the study and Kathmandu. The information from the beneficiaries was obtained by applying PRA / RRA methods during the fields in all the three districts (**See Annex – I, Annex – II and Annex – III for the key informants contacted during the information collection process, schedule of field visit and the list of persons met**).

II. METHOD FOLLOWED FOR THE STUDY

As specified by the ToR, the study followed two-pronged approach:

- a. Progress assessment on the LRP's goals and objectives (including contribution towards CPAP outcomes); and
- b. Assessment of:
 - LRP strategy, approach and process of reaching the youths including women and poor;
 - Synergy among integrated components of LRP;
 - Synergy between LRP and other projects (e.g. MEDEP and Access to Finance); and

- Progress in building linkage with the line agencies and NGOs serving the project area VDCs/districts.

In addition, the study attempted to examine changes in level of conflict sensitivity and social harmony contributed by the connecting factors such as ensuring equity, inclusion and building peace. Assessment was made about how these factors contributed to the improvement of the livelihoods of target group members. Together with the examination of positive effects of intervention, the study also attempted to examine unintended effects, if any.

Information was collected and analyzed as follows:

Review of secondary materials: The LRP Project Document, 2009; LRP Outcome Baseline Household Survey Report, 2010; LRP Annual Progress Report, 2012; CPAP (2008-2012); UNDAF for Nepal (2013-2017) and related guidelines were reviewed. Information available in the LRP database was also analyzed (**See Annex – IV for the list of materials reviewed**).

Design of information collection instruments: Information collection instruments were developed to suit information collection in line with the set objectives and scope of the Project. They covered the subject areas of interventions and expected results (**See Annex – V for details on the checklists used for collecting different types of information**).

Information Collection: Interviews and focus group discussions were organized with the stakeholders for information collection. Field visits were undertaken in the project area VDCs. Respondents selected represented government line agencies, local government bodies, civil society members, LRP staff members and the staff members associated with other related projects.

At the beneficiary level, discussions were held with the Community Groups, Women Rights Forum, Youth Clubs, User Committee members and the Control Group Communities (i.e. the neighboring community members, who had no access to participation in the project activities).

Focus Group Discussions were held with the groups benefitting from LRP. Attempts were made to grasp their observations of changes in the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice, as a result of project's interventions. Discussions were focused on triangulating major observations gathered regarding strengths and weaknesses of the project. In holding such discussions, the study team members

worked jointly and separately depending upon the nature of information to be gathered.

Data processing: Both quantitative and qualitative data has been processed focusing on the extent of contributions made on social cohesion, livelihoods, social inclusion and peace. The quantitative data was processed by using Excel, while the qualitative information has been blended in the descriptive text form as relevant in the sections concerned.

Report preparation: Analyzed data are interpreted for the preparation of report by explaining the facts in the descriptive form, while presenting comparative scenarios against the baseline information as available. The narrations are blended with qualitative and quantitative dimensions of the information. Disaggregated data has been presented revealing socio-economic status of different beneficiary groups by their categories. Attempts are made to draw lessons for future based on the analysis of findings.

III. PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

3.1 Focus on the Poverty Pocket Areas

The project selected its working area in view of their relatively disadvantaged position among others from the perspective of recovering livelihoods and building peace. The criteria applied for the selection of districts, VDCs and households in general were found as follows:

3.1.1 Selection of Districts

Prior to the start of the project activities in the selected districts, they often encountered following conditions:

- Occasional conflict among the households in the community;
- Disaster-proneness;
- High level of gender discriminations (in terms of access to information, employment and other livelihood opportunities);
- Low level of HDI score (as indicated by the Nepal Human Development Report 2004); and
- Large number of VDCs mapped with the category 3 and 4 in terms of the concentration of DAGs

3.1.2 Selection of VDCs

As a part of the district, there were many poor VDCs. They were largely represented by:

- Vulnerable, marginalized and poor households (including those encountering the lack of access to basic services);
- Households directly or indirectly engaged in conflicts

3.1.3 Selection of Households

The VDCs had several poverty pocket areas. There were many households:

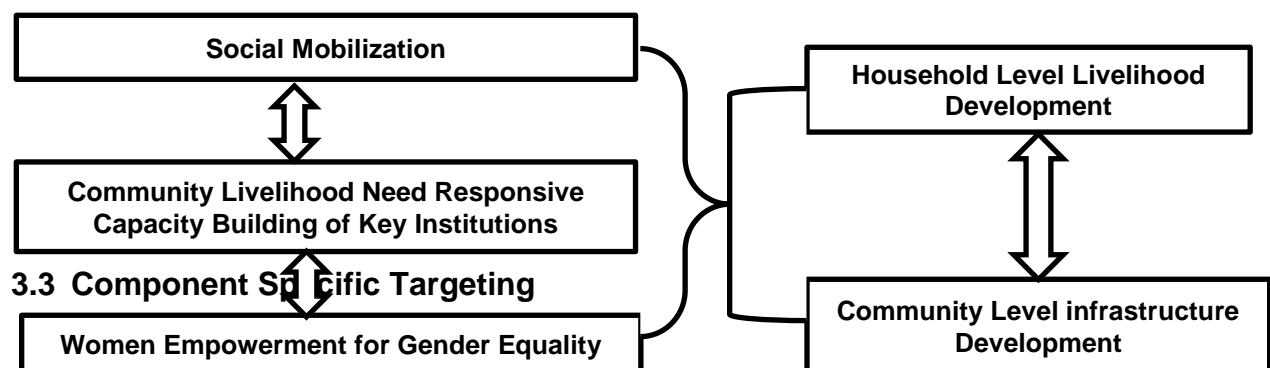
- Losing breadwinner due to the killing or disappearance during conflict;
- Suffering from gender-based violence;
- Having an ex-combatant who left or was discharged from the cantonment;
- Holding Dalit caste;
- With women as family head;
- Extremely poor in the community;
- Troubled by and vulnerable to natural disaster (e.g. flood or landslide); and
- Landless without any major economic activity.

Consistent to the objective of the project, all these selections (districts, VDCs and households) are found relevant. In the area selection process, the project was found emphasizing the potential of building synergy by giving priority to the places where other UNDP-supported projects were also working for improved livelihoods of people. The process followed for such careful selection reveals that the project was intending to focus on envisaged results to justify the value of money invested by the donors.

3.2 Support Components

The LRP interventions covered following components:

Chart 1: Components of LRP Interventions



The interventions of the project are targeted to generate benefit extending from household to the community clusters. Accordingly, some interventions emphasize generation of benefits exclusively for the VEED groups, while others emphasize coverage of both VEED and Non-VEED groups. For example, the activities of WRF and Youth Clubs were targeted for both VEED and non-VEED groups focusing at the VDC level. In the case of other interventions (e.g. social mobilization and IGA), they focused on household clusters. Likewise, the interventions related to community infrastructure development focused on both individual household (e.g. toilet construction) and the community (e.g. culvert construction). Following Table demonstrates the targeting structure of different components:

Table 3: Targeting of the LRP Components

| SN | Intervention Areas | Operational Targets | |
|-----------|---|---------------------|---|
| 1. | VEED and Non-VEED Focused Activities | | |
| 1.1 | WRF / WA | VDC | |
| 1.2 | Youth Club | | |
| 2. | Exclusively VEED Focused Activities | | |
| 2.1 | SM | Household | Community Cluster (Community Groups) |
| 2.2 | IG | | |
| 2.3 | Infrastructure* | | Community as a Whole |

* Depending upon the nature of infrastructure, both household and community clusters are targeted

The project implemented five components: Social Mobilization; Livelihood Development; Community Infrastructure Development; Women Empowerment for Gender Equality; and Community Livelihood Need Responsive Capacity Building of Key Institutions (e.g. VDC, Municipality, District and National Level institutions including Youth Clubs and NGOs). These components are interlinked with one another.

3.3.1 Social Mobilization

Social mobilization was the first entry point implemented to engage vulnerable groups. Steps followed for their mobilization were as mentioned below:

| Steps | Activities Undertaken |
|-------|---|
| I | Selection of partner NGO |
| II | Selection of programme VDC |
| III | Selection of Peace and Livelihood Facilitator (PAL) ² |
| IV | VDC entry and familiarization ³ |
| V | Programme announcement among the local stakeholders ⁴ |
| VI | Transact walk of the settlements in the programme VDCs |
| VII | Participatory preparation of the resource map in the selected VDC |
| VIII | Participatory preparation of Vulnerability Map in the selected VDC |
| IX | Participatory identification and prioritization of Poverty Pockets (1, 2, 3, 4) in the selected VDCs |
| X | Identification and prioritization of development need at the Poverty Pocket Areas identified |
| XI | Well-being ranking of the households into 3 categories (very poor, poor and moderately poor households) |
| XII | Participatory analysis of the extent of women's mobility in the area |
| XIII | Participatory analysis of Income-Expenditure of the households in the Poverty Pocket Areas |
| XIV | Formation of ultra-poor and poor household group in the Poverty Pocket Area ⁵ |

Upon implementation of abovementioned activities, the PALs started establishing nomenclature, setting norms through meeting with the target groups and related stakeholders. These activities were then followed by the implementation of capacity development activities for empowerment (**See Annex – VI for the procedures applied for social mobilization under this component**).

The Social Mobilization intervention was a stage setter integrating other activities to follow. It opened rooms for joint planning. The strengths and weaknesses of this component were as follows:

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focused on VEED households with the application of Poverty Pocket approach • Social mobilization as an entry point is useful to develop cohesiveness • Capable PALs for capacity development and empowerment • Facilitation for demanding access to resources and services provided by government / non-government agencies • Encouraged groups to solve community issues • Group work as a means for promoting peace and reducing conflict • Increased awareness of rights • Tutorial support a tool for focus on continued | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only 8% VEED households covered in three districts • Left out households of similar status in the program (unanswered rationale) • Quick result demanding project within a short duration • No standard intervention packaging (e.g. YC not in all VDCs and infrastructure support not for all CGs; also no sequencing standard among the components – e.g. whether the IGA first or infrastructure first) • Limited monitoring from NGO partner • Only 43 percent well-functioning CGs • Limited coordination of implemented activities |

² Based on the guidelines prepared by LRP; placed to the field after 8 days training on social mobilization package

³ Among the local organizations such as health post, service centers, schools, I/NGOs, government line agencies and VDC

⁴ Through interaction meetings with political party representatives, intellectuals, teachers, community members, I/NGO representatives, service center staff and government line agencies)

⁵ Priority pocket determined as No. 1, No. 2 and so on.

| | |
|--|--|
| education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VDC peace dialogues a basis for harmonious living in the village • GBV strategy a tool for action in all districts covered by the project (Household / CG level awareness raising) • Strong database and monitoring system of the project | with VDC |
| Threats | Opportunities |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No attempt for obtaining support of elites (who represent 80% in the community) might exert threat anytime • No direct engagement of local bodies might exerts constraints on the effective utilization developed services • Lack of coordinative support from other agencies affecting the quality of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential to mobilize resources available with VDC, Health Post, Schools through the CGs • An attractive project with simultaneous socio-economic progress and peace agenda • Potential for project cooperation at the DDC and VDC levels (e.g. LGCDP initiated Ward Citizen Forum and Citizen Awareness Centre etc.) • Potential for cooperation with the government line agencies (e.g. DADO, DLSO, District Health Office, District Education Office etc.) |

The component was successful in generating multiple benefits on its own and also by integrating its services with other components. It served as foundation for the success of other components. It made people aware about the importance of participation, which led them to greater engagements thereafter. It provided them opportunity enhance access to resources as well as services offered by different development agencies. The Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) followed under this component was an asset in developing group cohesiveness among people in the community.

The social mobilization empowered people to bargain for their rights. It helped them to increasingly access VDC, DDC and other agency services.⁶ One of the major advantages of social mobilization has been increased sense of unity and reduced dependency on elites. It has engaged people for collective approach to solving local problems. It has helped to reduce conflict with cooperation enhanced in the communities. It has developed conduciveness in implementing the development programmes at the local level.

For greater results, the component still has scope for introducing following improvements:

- As not all households are covered in the identified poverty pocket areas yet, by project has scope to develop critical mass of VEED groups working for self-help. It needs expansion of coverage of more number of households.

⁶ Such as citizenship, security allowance, children's enrollment in schools, vital registration, nutritional support package allocated for children etc.

- Coordination needs to be established with the project like LGCDP undertaking similar social mobilization function.
- The CGs should be linked with WRF to establish a planning channel at the VDC level. It helps to integrate implemented activities with prospects for sustainability.

3.3.2 Livelihood Development

Major activities covered under this component are: IGA grant, technical support, facilitation for the establishment of enterprise and capacity building of the target groups. It covers targeting of VEED groups represented by Dalits, Janajatis, people identified as ultra-poor by the community, Muslims and women. Support is provided in the pocket areas. They are identified on the basis of Vulnerability Context Analysis, wellbeing ranking, production need and potential analysis, market opportunities, family labour availability, local resource mobilization potential, indigenous skills utilization potential, interest for collective actions etc.

Cooperation of local NGOs, DADO, DLSO, Cooperative society, Banks, micro finance institution, MEDEP (for 9 VDCs) and the respective VDCs has been attempted. Major support areas of the project are as follows:

IGA grant mobilization: The facilitation NGOs are mobilized for IGA grant mobilization. They provide grant to the groups and also monitor productive utilization.

Fund management: The grant is delivered through bank. The recipient is required to open bank account to access the grant. It has made the cash management process transparent as well as less risky in handling the fund.

Technical support service: Technical support services are provided directly as well as by requesting related sector agencies (e.g. for agriculture, request is made to DADO and DLSO service centers).

Financial service to the schemes run by the group members: The Income Improvement Facilitators (IIFs) of the Project attempt to link entrepreneurs with micro finance organizations including the savings and credit groups for financial support. As there are not many financial institutions at the local level accessing loan through such organizations is often difficult. On the other hand, the entrepreneurs operate in a small scale and do not have capacity to submit collateral against the loan.

This component revealed following strengths and weaknesses:

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood improvement support to the relatively weaker section of the population having no access to such support before • Capacity of the households to raise income after engagement in the project activities • Participation contributing to diversify the source of income • Improved access to food • Socially empowered and respected women parallel to the earning of incomes • Increased social recognition of the groups who were neglected otherwise | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No second round scale up support package • Limited number of project staff providing support for IGA implementation • No provision of vocational training in the IGA support package • No provision for infrastructural support • Small scale support per capita (Rs. 9,000 per beneficiary) • Lack of access to resources for those who demonstrate capacity to grow faster • No resource as well as provision for animal insurance • One size fits all approach followed for IGA (Rs. 9,000 for all household irrespective of the business) • Lack of scale-up plan for the IGA |
| Threats | Opportunities |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occasional outbreak of animal disease • Non cooperative attitude of the households who have been left from inclusion in the group despite similar eligibility conditions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for institutional networking for coordinated support • Synergy built through other components of the project • Collaboration potential prevailed with other projects working in the same area • Increasing market offering new scopes for commercialization of micro-enterprise activities |

The component has offered following benefits to the target groups:

- Improved working opportunities for VEED members
- Opportunities for the governance of collective work with a sense of mutuality
- Economic empowerment
- Reduction in GBV

The benefit generated through the component is both direct and indirect. If increased income in the hands of marginalized groups is a direct benefit, their bargaining power developed in the form of a collective group personality is an indirect benefit.

The IGA beneficiaries expressed their hopes for increasing the scale of business. They also emphasized the need of preventing the risk of animal deaths. As the project alone cannot meet all kinds of requirements by itself, coordinated effort is needed from other service providing agencies (e.g. from DADO and DLSO) on these fronts. Current attempt of coordination is limited to information sharing but making them obligatory in action requires joint plans with sharing of resources.

3.3.3 Community Infrastructure Development

The CG members organized through the social mobilization component are engaged in the construction and rehabilitation of WASH related activities. Depending upon the priorities set by the CG members, various construction and rehabilitation works such as toilets, drinking water systems, irrigation canals, drainage, road repair, community building have been undertaken. Technical backstopping to the construction and rehabilitation work is provided through Local Development Fund (LDF) of the District Development Committee (DDC).

The Community Group is first sensitized and mobilized by PAL recruited through the partner NGO. He/she briefs the group about the activities that the project can support (e.g. social mobilization, establishing gender rights, mobilization of village youths, livelihood support activities and infrastructure development) and their working modalities. Upon sharing such information, the PAL then requests the CG members to set their infrastructure development priority. It is followed by construction / rehabilitation of infrastructure by forming an Users Committee.

The infrastructure development component emphasizes integration of gender roles in identifying priorities and the tasks to be undertaken during implementation. The Bank Account for the Users Committee is opened and operated with mandatory representation of women as signatories. They also represent in the implementation management process. Currently surfaced strengths and weaknesses of the component, including their possible threats and opportunities, are as follows:

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of activities based on the local priorities • Willingness of the group members to work for community benefit • A source of temporary employment for the jobless people • Public audit for transparency and accountability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budgetary limitations against greater demand for support • Delay in the transfer of fund (from UNDP to DDF, DDF to LDF and LDF to community) • No capacity for major repairs (if needed) |
| Threats | Opportunities |
| Free riding attitude of those non-included in the group as member | Potential for collaborative work further |

The project has successfully completed 3,019 structures benefiting 22,714 VEED households. During their construction and rehabilitation work, 121,907 person days of employment opportunity were generated. The collective construction work managed by the VEED group helped them to have direct control over the physical assets built. They have been utilizing developed facilities to meet their needs. The IGA groups benefited

from the construction of road and culvert in the process of linking their activities to the market. The water supply facilities has helped with access safe drinking water, while supporting their kitchen gardening. The small scale irrigation scheme contributed to diversify crop production. The community building has provided permanent venue for meeting, collection of products for storing and marketing. It has served their need of a venue usable for socio-cultural events. Among other things, the collective working culture followed by the group members during the development of infrastructure has gradually submerged them into a feeling of maintaining mutuality. It has helped to establish social harmony and peace in the community.

Occasionally, the component encountered delay in the release of funds and also that it has not been able to reach all of its planned area due to resource constrains encountered. In order to successfully meet its promises, the project needs to overcome these problems not to affect its envisaged objective of livelihood recovery and peace.

3.3.4 Women Empowerment for Gender Equality

The component of women empowerment for gender equality targeted VEED women groups, in general, and the female youths, poor and conflict affected women, in particular. It also attempted to mainstream GESI in other components of the project. The formation of WRF in all working VDCs was its first activity. The formation was process was facilitated by the social mobilizer recruited through the partner NGO.

The project made a provision of selecting two CG members as representatives to each WRF. However, the current practice indicated involvement of at least one woman from the CG in WRF. The WRF members were selected in view of their successful demonstration of performance in the social work in the past.

Major activities covered by this component for the mainstreaming of GESI were as follows:

Capacity building: GESI sensitization training was provided to the staff members of government line agencies, I/NGOs and other implementing partners.

Awareness raising: Awareness raising activities were conducted on early child marriage, dowry system, witchcraft and protection of women's rights. Discussions were held about the ways of overcoming these malpractices.

Community campaign: Sixteen days campaign was run for the celebration of Women's Day to sensitize women about their rights against discriminations.

Strategy against GBV: Support was provided to the district offices of Women and Children for the development of strategy against GBV by involving related stakeholders.

Radio programmes: Radio programmes were organized for the dissemination of information on women's empowerment, gender roles and the need of preventing GBV.

Dissemination of message statements: Hoarding boards were installed at strategic locations for the dissemination of message on women's rights.

The project has been working in cooperation with UNFPA, UNICEF, A2J, WCO, DDC, Women Cell, BAR, Care Nepal - Chuli Project, District Court, WOREC and other women rights NGOs for GESI mainstreaming. The task of women empowerment being a cross-cutting component, this component also works in cooperation with other components. The WCO / DDC have provided platform for the LRP to coordinate activities with other agencies. Current strengths and weaknesses of the component are as follows:

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GESI mainstreamed in all components of the LRP as a cross-cutting theme • System for the collection, processing and reporting of progress with gender disaggregated data • WRFs as an effective focal point preventing GBV at the VDC level • Woman Activists (WAs) as local facilitators to work at the VDC level • 95% participation of women in the CGs • Development of strategy document against the GBV in all districts • Successful activism of the WRF in coordinating GBV efforts at the VDC level (e.g. 16 days campaign run by the WRF in coordination with VDC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of GESI sensitiveness among the institutional working team members • Small budget against the big vision for enhancing empowerment (WRF already struggling for resource to continue) |
| Threats | Opportunities |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patriarchal outlook of male members • WRF – a loose and delicate forum with sustainability in question | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for approaching the empowerment issue from many fronts • Increasing demand for WA and WRF training (including the demand for training spouse to obtain support at the household level) • Potential for creating synergy by combining GESI activities with other components |

The component has mobilized WRF in empowering women for equality and GBV prevention. It has helped them to claim their rights by making the voice sharper at both district and national levels.

The financial and technical support provided by LRP for the development of Strategy against GBV for Three Years (2068 to 2070) has been useful. The WCO at the DDC has taken ownership of the strategy developed. It has paved way for joint implementation of related activities among various agencies and projects. It has created basis for regular planning of the GBV prevention activities.

The guidelines developed by the project have incorporated GESI as a one of the priorities. They indicate responsiveness on GESI concerns. The emphasis on inclusiveness is viewed from the need of overcoming deprivation. The Guidelines for Youth for Social Cohesion and Peace Activities require representation of at least 33% women. The Guardian and Tutors' Committee has given emphasis on peace conversation with participation of 50% girl students.

The infrastructure development guideline has provided managerial role to women through mandatory representation (40%) in the Users Committee. They are authorized to work as one of the signatories for the UC's bank account. A mandatory criterion is also set for at least one woman representing in the Procurement and Monitoring committee.

The component has also insisted application of GESI policy in the partner organizations. They are required to recruit women as PAL, IIF, PC and PO.

The sensitization of women in groups has been useful in reducing child marriage. They have not only been a reform message carrier but the local pressure group preventing such events. They counsel male members not to cause violence against women. Those disobeying the lessons are punished with group pressure. The women have also become a good message carrier against dowry system. The offenders are even brought to police action.

Limited availability of budget is one of the problems encountered by component. It occupies a share of around 4% of the total budget allocations in three years, while the allocation was lowest in 2013 (2.5%).⁷

⁷ Out of the US\$ 1,231,257 allocated for AWP 2013, the infrastructure budget is US\$ 201,557 (16.9%), IGA 271,440 (22.2%) but the Women Empowerment for Gender Equality has received a budget of 30,550 (2.48%) only.

3.3.5 Community Livelihood Need Responsive Capacity Building of Key Institutions (e.g. VDC, Municipality, District and National Level institutions including Youth Clubs and NGOs)

This component offered support for building capacity of VDCs, district line agencies, Youth Clubs, LRP implementation partners and Media. Major subject areas covered by training were as follows:

- Social mobilization training for PAL (8 days 4 events, 5 days, total 20 days)
- Refresher training on social mobilization for PAL (8 days, 3 days, 4 events, total 12 days)
- Training for Women Activist on GBV (3 days + 5 days in 2011, 3 days in 2012, total 11 days)
- WRF Chair, Secretary and Treasurer training on GBV (3 days in 2011 + 31 days in 13 events in 2012, total 34 days)
- Training for Youth Club Chair / Members on peace, governance, leadership and proposal writing
- Training for LRP implementing partner staff (viz. NGOs, DDC, LDF, WCO, DEES on GIS-MIS database operation and processing)
- Basic training on Gender and Development Journalism for the local media journalist (3 days)
- Refresher training on Gender and Development Journalism for the local media journalist (3 days 2 events, total 5 days)
- Training for barefoot technician on Solar Lamp repair and Maintenance (3 days 3 events, total 9 days)

The component obtains cooperation from the Partner NGO, DDC, LDF, WCO, DEES, Youth Club, Journalist Association, DADO and DLSO. Training courses are developed in consultation with the line agency experts. They are also used as resource persons during training.

Major strengths and weaknesses of this component are as follows:

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants familiar with objective, process and procedures followed by LRP • PALs competent to facilitate mobilization of LRP beneficiaries • LRP beneficiaries competent to execute their accountable roles and responsibilities • Beneficiaries capable to claim their respective rights (e.g. women's rights, Dalit rights etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries uncovered are unable to lead their group without the support of PAL • Coordination with government and non-government agencies in relation to various components of LRP to be strengthened yet • Limited resource to strengthen the capacity of youths network • Lack of training for scaling-up business |

| Threats | Opportunities |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of undermining contribution of LRP due to overlapping activities of other projects • Unpredictable support of other agencies due to the absence of shared plans and resources on LRP related products and procedures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compatible move of the government agencies (DDC, VDC, DADO, DLSO, DEO, WCO, DSCO) towards VEED friendly pro-poor planning • Linkage building efforts through commonly shared district level strategy (e.g. GBV) |

The component has been effective in generating following benefits:

- Knowledge among the participants about LRP themes including mechanisms of achieving progress on them
- Ways of developing group cohesion
- Ways of maintaining transparency in collectively implemented activities
- Training of the local facilitators
- Increased access towards the livelihood assets
- Awareness about demanding rights based privileges from concerned authorities
- Collective working culture

3.4 Synergy Across the Components

Building synergy across the components was one of the priorities of LRP. All activities were planned with focus on the livelihood recovery and peace building objective of the project. However, due to resource limitations, all components could not run with equal footing in the clusters to be covered. It affected sequencing of the implementation package in some clusters (e.g. support provided for infrastructure development in some clusters as opposed to none in others). This situation demands gap filling as soon as possible.

The planned activities were well integrated at the operational level as CGs clusters were the major focus for all component related interventions. The PAL and IIF worked together by linking each other's activity plan. They also maintained coordination with WRF/WA. Two CG members representing WRF played the role of exchange of information across the subject areas of interventions such as IGA and women's empowerment. Likewise, exchange of information was also maintained between other components and infrastructure development through the UC members. These efforts were instrumental in building synergy across the components at the operational level.

The CGs, which received complete package of the LRP support, have almost completed three years and have developed adequate capacity. The project might consider phasing out its support from these CGs. However, before the exit, they would

require training on group leadership and establishing linkage with different support agencies working on the related subject areas.

3.5 Synthesis of Major Accomplishments

The project aimed at establishing social cohesion by engaging VEED groups for their economic and social benefits. It is a unique project of its kind as it covered both peace and livelihood support simultaneously. Its strength lies on the attempt of balancing interventions between the development of public goods (community infrastructure), while promoting access to private goods (employment and income of the individuals) at the same time. As the project's activities were all implemented upon the identification of the poverty pocket areas, it has successfully focused on the most vulnerable, excluded and economically disadvantaged households. Its targeting process has been inclusive by filtering out the possibility of elite capture.

As the project was operated on the foundation of social mobilization process, the community groups are directly engaged in prioritizing the activities that best suits to their household and community needs. It also helped them to transform conflicts into peace by building social cohesion. The process followed for implementation of the activities was participatory. Attempts were made to make the transactions transparent with the provisions of public audit / public hearing and hoarding board.

The activities of the project are supported by a team of experienced as well as committed staff members. Field level activities are implemented through the partner NGOs selected on the basis of their past track record of the performance.⁸ Their activities are regularly monitored by the project.

In the context of supporting deprived communities, the project has entertained targeting of disadvantaged groups in view of their inclusive rights. Wellbeing raking was done by the potential group of beneficiaries themselves to categorize their neighbours as VEED and non-VEED for the project's targeting process.

The monitoring system of the project is backed by strong MIS. It has established baseline information for the assessment of periodic progress. The MIS is GESI responsive. It maintains disaggregated information by gender, ethnicity, socio-economic status of the target groups etc.

⁸ The project has some examples of termination of contract for some of its partners, who could not ensure quality performance.

The project has maintained transparency in the channeling of funds by requiring CGs to accept bank transfers. Their account is operated by three signatories nominated by the respective CGs. At least one of the signatories should be woman.

For the infrastructure development activities, Users Committees were created scheme wise. It was supported by other two committees: Materials Procurement Committee and Progress Monitoring Committee to maintain good governance. For all construction schemes, the provision of public audit was made mandatory.

Improved livelihood condition of the CG members and promotion of social harmony in building peace in the community are two major achievements made by the project. It promoted access to household and community level assets by developing infrastructures. It was ethnicity / caste, poverty and gender responsive in its implementation process. Therefore, inclusiveness can be considered its strong dimension as it focused on serving the needs of VEED groups. The representation of 95% women in the project activities helped to accomplish the objective of gender mainstreaming. Around 66% CGs were exclusively run by women. The total number of CG members served by the project was 21,215.

3.5.1 Income for Livelihood Recovery

The project provided a grant of Rs. 9,000 per CG members under its IGA component for the recovery of livelihood. This amount was used by CG members as seed money for private investment to run the enterprises. From such combined investment, the CG members could generate a return of 1:0.5 in Mahottari, 1: 0.89 in Sarlahi and 1: 0.27 in Rautahat. From these returns, they enhanced their investment further. The proportion of reinvestments made from the new incomes earned through original investment was 43% in Sarlahi and 14% in Rautahat. The CG members were also found saving some of their income for emergencies (e.g. 8% in Sarlahi and 32% in Rautahat).

The capacity of CG members in earning incomes from a combination of LRP grant and their own money has empowered them for bargaining the wage and standard working hours when they go to work as wage labour for the landlord. The frequency of such engagement has also reduced than before due to their engagement in the alternate work.

3.5.2 Infrastructure Development

The project served around 51% Terai Dalits out of the 22,714 households accessing infrastructure development benefit. These household members also had opportunity to perform collective work, while some of them worked as Users Committee managers

representing different executive positions. Major community infrastructures built by the project by engaging CG members were: community building, culvert, drainage, road improvement, electricity transmission line installation, health post building, school building and development of drinking water systems. All these activities were selected on the basis of priorities set by the VEED members.

During construction and rehabilitation of the infrastructures, a total of 121,907 person days of employment opportunities (37% skilled and 63% unskilled) was generated. The CG members got short-term employment on these. Besides employment, they also had advantage of developing mutual understanding while working as a team. It helped them to promote a sense of belongingness in the community. It can be considered an added value of the project for future collaboration among the CG members in solving local problems.

3.5.3 Institutional Linkage Development

The project helped to promote linkage with local Sub/Health Post, School and VDC. The Dalit and other socially excluded groups are now represented in the SMC, SHP Management Committee, Users Group, VDC Level Women's Committee and Dalit Committee, Ward Citizens Forum, Village Council etc. It provided them access to the services offered by these institutions under their privilege quota. For example, the scholarship claims for Dalit students in the VDC increased from 22% to 34.5%. Similarly, the level of awareness enhanced on the rights of the widow, elderly people and Dalit children increased their concern to access the privileges entitled in their names from the local organizations. The vital registration process provided basis for claiming child nutrition support in the Dalit families.

The awareness level increased among the disadvantaged groups has also increased the demand for increased budget at the local level. The VDCs have subsequently considered this aspect in the state sponsored programmes. While planning their activities, they have started demanding adequate budget to meet the privileges entitled for the disadvantaged groups. Such change can be attributed to the awareness created by project about the rights to services among the disadvantaged groups.

3.5.4 Inclusive Targeting

The targeting process of the project is fully inclusive. The PALs have played significant role in organizing them into groups through the social mobilization process. However, out of the 30% VEED groups identified in the project area districts, it has been able to cover only 8% now. It reveals a situation that though the process followed for targeting is right the number of households to be covered is still a big challenge for the project.

3.5.5 Promotion of Gender Rights

The role of WRF was effective in preventing GBV and VAW. They made the women aware about their rights to remain secured. They helped to establish linkage with related service agencies (e.g. Police Office, VDC, DDC and CDO) in case of problems. They were effective in changing traditional belief on witchcraft and child marriage. The cases of girls' marriage only after attaining 20 years have increased from 5.8% in the past (baseline 2010) to 11.9% in 2012. Almost every girl and her parents in the village know girl's marriage age as "not less than 20 years" now.

The feeling against the dowry practice has also improved. From 3.1% considering its refusal in the past (baseline 2010), it has increased to 8% in 2012. The domestic violence against the women caused by their husbands and in-laws has reduced. The WRFs have emerged as a strong force to prevent women against GBV and VAW. If the violence takes place, they are equally strong to bring the culprit into justice.

3.5.6 Youth Mobilization for Social Development and Peace

The Youth Club members were mobilized to organize village dialogues for peace. They also organized intra and inter village level sports. These activities contributed to build social relationships in the community.

The youths were also engaged in organizing tutorial classes. It helped to minimize school dropout rate of the students.

The youth clubs also voiced local priorities in the village level meetings. They requested support of the political leaders in arranging resources for those priorities. The engagement of youths was useful in maintaining good governance in the local organizations as they played the role of watch dog on implemented activities.

3.5.7 Reduction in the Social Discrimination Events

Untouchability and gender discrimination were often occurred events in the community in the past. After the organization of VEED members into the CG, the village interactions and the level of awareness among people have improved. It has paved way to reduce ethnicity / caste and gender based discriminations. The illusion of untouchability perceived by the so called higher caste groups has also declined. The so-called higher caste groups, who refused to consume milk sold by Dalit, have now started buying the milk from them (e.g. in Basatpur).

Change has also occurred in the status of women. The women, who were treated as subordinate in the past, have now been socially recognized on their own right. As they started taking lead on various activities implemented by the project, they are now listened, respected and invited in the village meetings.

3.5.8 Progress in Line with the UNDAF and CPAP Targeted Outcomes

3.5.8.1 Peace Building, Recovery and Reintegration): National Institutions, Process and Initiatives Strengthened to Consolidate Peace (UNDAF Outcome A: Consolidating Peace)

The project has built capacity of the local institutions such as VDC, DDC, NGO and the Youth Club. It has established WRF to protect women's rights. These interventions have been useful for people to develop a sense of mutuality and live in harmony by respecting each with other's rights.

3.5.8.1.1 Contribution to the Peace Process

The LRP supported socio-economic improvement of vulnerable households. The livelihood grant helped to promote establishment of new income generating enterprises. The opportunity for increasing income became one of the reasons for minimized tension for earning livelihood. It helped them to leave peacefully with greater time devoted for earning income. It helped them to be engaged for collective actions leading towards social harmony.

3.5.8.1.2 Improvement in the Conflict Handling Capacity

The women representing as members of the WRF have strengthened their capacity as a collective force to give pressure against the GBV. They have development enough confidence to solve the issues through the counseling process and discussions. Their collective identity has facilitated to approach concerned agencies (e.g. Police, DAO) to give justice to the victims. They have also known the role of negotiator in solving conflicts.

3.5.8.1.3 Meaningful Participation

The focus of the project on VEED has been useful for providing meaningful participation opportunity to the disadvantaged groups. From their individual engagement in the enterprise, they have got opportunity to generate income for livelihood. From involvement in the community infrastructure development, they have developed assets to be utilized in future. It has also provided them an opportunity to develop social relation for the collective work.

3.5.8.1.4 Knowledge about Rights and Privileges for Peace

Prior to their involvement in Community Groups, some household members were involved in conflict. Pressed by their extreme poverty, they were often tensed and did not tolerate others. The intervention of LRP engaged them in informing each other's rights and privilege. As a group, now they are capable to request access to their rights by raising their voice against the offensive events. The CG members have known where to report such cases and seek justice.

3.5.8.2 Sustainable Livelihood Opportunities Expanded, Especially for the Socially Excluded Groups in the Conflict Affected Areas (UNDAF Outcome C: Sustainable Livelihoods)

3.5.8.2.1 Poverty Reduction

The project has been implemented upon identification of the poverty pocket areas. The Community Groups are mobilized to implement planned activities. As these group members can benefit from improved livelihood opportunities, it has also helped to reduce their food insecure poverty situation.

3.5.8.2.2 Complementarity and Coordination

The project has established linkage with the district line agencies by forming DLCC. Coordination meetings are held to obtain support from each other. The meeting identifies areas of common interest requiring coordination (**See Annex VII for details on the coordination attempts made by LRP**). Despite such effort, the project is encountering problem in making them obligatory as there is no specified allocation of budget with all related organizations to include the agreed upon activities as their targets. As a result, occasionally they fail to maintain complementary role in actions. This situation suggests that to make coordination process functionally complementary, there is a need to set obligatory targets with necessary budgetary allocations in the related agencies.

3.5.8.2.3 Preparedness Against the Natural Disasters

The project had planned activities for preparedness against the natural disasters. However, in the cloud of lack of fund, activities related to this were dropped from the target.

3.5.8.3 Programme Strategies, Policies and Systems that Promotes Post Conflict Recovery (CPAP Outcome 1.2)

3.5.8.3.1 School Children (5-14 Years) Retained for Higher Grades (from 1 - 5)

The Baseline Study, 2010 revealed only 5% children aged 5 and above could complete 5 years of schooling. Those completing 10 years of schooling were only 2%. After the projects intervention the retention rate to higher grades has increased as revealed by the FGDs held with the beneficiaries. A proxy indicator to this can also be taken form increased enrollment of 50% in 2010 to 70% in 2012.⁹

3.5.8.3.2 Adult Literacy

The Peace and Livelihood Facilitators (PALs) organize Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) sessions for the Community Group (CG) members each week. These sessions have helped to promote literacy. Most of the members can now read and write their names. Around 14% could sign their name when the project begun.¹⁰ It reached 62.04% in 2012.¹¹

3.5.8.3.3 Access to Drinking Water

According to the Baseline Report, 2010, almost 48% households had access to water from the private source. Of these sources, around 3.5% sources were unprotected. With the project's intervention, the access of other households also increased. According to the project's record, additional 2,872 households got new access to tube well.

3.5.8.3.4 Access to Toilet

The Baseline Report, 2010 revealed only 3.5% households having access to private toilet before the project's intervention, while households served by community toilets were only 0.5%. The project built 2,169 public and private toilets between 2010 and 2012. These toilets serve additional 2,270 households.¹²

3.5.8.3.5 Reduction of Vulnerability

Drainage constriction and river training were some of the activities implemented for the control of disasters. They were implemented under the infrastructure development

⁹ LRP Annual Progress Report, 2012

¹⁰ Data compiled by APR and PLA for 3 districts in the first Cluster

¹¹ Data compiled by APR and PLA for 3 districts in the first Cluster

¹² LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

component but to a limited extent only. Such activities have remained on hold due to the budget constraint encountered by the project.

3.5.8.3.6 Awareness About the Benefit of Increased Forest Cover

The project distributed 87,598 saplings through the Youth Clubs and made CG members aware about the importance of planting trees and maintaining forest. They are made aware about the ways of controlling pollution for maintaining hygiene and sanitation condition in their surroundings. They were also found conscious about the need of drinking water from the protected sources.

3.5.8.3.7 Improved Security

The group power gained by the members while working in the Community Group has helped them to feel secured against possible discriminations and threats. They developed confidence that they can approach Police, VDC and CDO in case of any problem.

The FGDs held with the CG members revealed that there were several chances of non-cooperation from the landlord in the past, which often provided them threat against livelihood security. Such risk has been totally abolished now with the engagement of VEED groups for self-help as one group.

3.5.8.3.8 Capacity for Resolving Disputes

The members of the Community Group work as one family. In case of any dispute, they collectively seek peaceful solution. The WRFs have been instrumental in creating awareness for respecting each other's rights in the community. The inter-village dialogues and sporting events organized by the Youth Clubs have helped to build mutual relations and minimize possible disputes. In case of any dispute, they solve the issue through dialogue in the group. It has made the households more conscious about the need of keeping them away from disputes.

3.5.8.3.9 Social Harmony

The project supported recovery of livelihood, while attempting to prevent the conflict, The CG members are mobilized for both individual household and community level activities with emphasis on gender equality and social inclusion. Such focus has helped to promote social harmony in the community.

3.5.8.3.10 Participation in VDC Planning

The weekly PLA sessions run by the Peace and Livelihood Facilitators (PAL) have enhanced knowledge of the CG members about the role of local organizations (e.g. VDC, public schools, sub-health post and agricultural service centers) and the associated service they offer. It helped to share their proposals in the VDC planning meetings. According to the LRP record, the participation of VEED in VDC planning has increased from 0.89% in the past to 10.63% in 2013.¹³

3.5.8.4 Employment and Income Opportunities for Youths, Excluded Groups and PLWHAs Enhanced with Access to Financial Services in Partnership with the Private Sector and CSOs (CPAP Outcome 3.1)

3.5.8.4.1 Women's Involvement in Decision Making

The role of women in making household and community level decisions has increased. They said that the most of the decisions related to household expenditure are made jointly, which was often decided solely by the male member in the past. However, even today, greater weight on the decision is carried out by the male member if there is any debate on the decision to be taken. In the case community decision, it is largely done by women by default of their representation in the decision making positions as a majority.

3.5.8.4.2 Minimized Discrimination against Women

The discrimination against women has reduced. The enrollment of girl child in the schools has increased. Women are increasingly representing School Management Committee (SMC), VDC Level Dalit Committee, Women's Committee, Village Council, Citizen's Ward Forum, Sub-Health Post / Health Post Management Committee, User's Committee etc.

3.5.8.4.3 Minimized Discrimination against Dalits

In the past, Dalits were made reasons for untouchability, which has now become a subject of penalty to the offenders in public places. They have increasingly represented School Management Committees (SMCs) and other institutional positions, which was uncommon in the past. The communities now socially support the activities planned for their positive discrimination. Their school going children obtain scholarship quota and the VDCs have set aside special budget for Dalit.¹⁴

(See Annex VIII for further details on the Achievement against Indicators).

¹³ LRP Progress Report, 2013

¹⁴For example Rajghat VDC of Sarlahi

IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Attaining livelihood recovery and building peace in the conflict affected communities were major challenges undertaken by the project. In a short time span of almost three years, its achievement can be considered satisfactory. It has generated quick social cohesion results, which can be attributed to its social mobilization process during intervention. It has also successfully reached the unreached VEED groups of the past by applying target group screening process through the local people themselves.

Though the project has generated positive effects on some, it still needs to cover many more. Out of the 30% VEED households identified, the project has been able to cover only 8%. Since a big portion of 22% VEED is left out, they are reluctant to extend hands of cooperation to the project covered community group members. The project has also not been able to deliver complete support package (e.g. infrastructure) in some clusters due to resource constraint. Such situation has made the cross-component linkage uncertain. Despite the project's attempt to materialize coordination and complementarity across the projects and related stakeholders, the achievement is limited in the absence of interdependent obligation among the agencies. In view of the analysis of issues and opportunities associated with the project, the MTR Team recommends the following for the improvement of the project results in the future.

Cover the Uncovered: The extent of VEEDs covered by the project at present is 8% (out of the 30% identified during the poverty mapping exercise). Leaving a significant proportion (22%) as uncovered involves the risk of non-cooperation between the members having access to project facilities and none. It might ultimately affect the project objective of maintaining social cohesion and peace. Therefore, the project needs to find ways of covering the remaining VEEDs than spreading thinly.

Implement Complete Components of the Intervention Package in Each Cluster: The project has not implemented complete components of the intervention package in some areas (e.g. there are clusters not covered by the infrastructure component). In order to make the implementation process consistent and complete before the exit of support, the project should deliver all components in each cluster. It suggests intensive concentration in the clusters covered already first and then only move to another cluster as resource permits.

Meet Budget Gaps: In order to implement all activities as promised originally in the project document and also during interactions in the district forums at the start of the project, attempts are required seek adequate fund. If the project has to make any choice due to resource limitations, it first complete all targeted activities in the Cluster I and Cluster II and then only move to Cluster III as resource permits.

Improve Coordination: The project has attempted coordination among interrelated projects and institutions. Plans related to DDC, DADO, WCO and DLSO are developed through DLCC. The DLCC meetings are organized regularly. Besides these meetings, the project has also been organizing other issue based stakeholder meetings, orientations and workshops. MoU is signed with MEDEP, while the CGs are linked with the WCF established under the LGCDP. Despite these efforts, ensuring complementarity by making the process obligatory among all parties concerned has become difficult due to the variation in priorities.

The project has identified lack of internal coordination across the components too.¹⁵ As it affects both efficiency and effectiveness in the accomplishment of envisaged results, it should be improved by defining component specific roles in the project implementation guidelines.

Support Scaling-Up of the Enterprises: The CG member established enterprises are gradually growing. As they lack ideas on scale-up opportunities, the project could train them on market assessment and also help in developing link with institutional source of credit. It could also encourage them to establish collective enterprises. The project could also insist establishment of cooperative, which has been discussed by the PALs with CG members already.

Emphasize Sustainability: The project should emphasize sustainability of the implemented programmes by establishing post-project link for the maintenance of community infrastructures. It could develop relations with the VDC and other projects for support. Similarly, it could request financial institutions for providing loan to up-scale the IGAs of its CG members.

Apply Exit Plan: The project has prepared exit strategy which is in the finalization process. As some CGs are almost completing three years, they should be made self-reliant by gradually phasing out LRP support. For this purpose, the project should finalize and implement its exit strategy soon. The CGs which will be qualified for effective phase out should include those, which have completed the cycle of awareness, transformation and engagement.

Add Multiple Sources of Support: The project should attempt to link its exit strategy with the support of other agencies and projects (e.g. VDC, DDC, LGCDP, MEDEP etc.) to the extent their support can be made complementary for further improvement of the CG members.

¹⁵Report on LRP Review and Reflection Workshop (Jan. 2-4, 2013).

Build Capacity of the Partner Agency Staff in New Subject Areas: The current capacity building package of the project is largely tailored for monitoring and reporting. In order to accomplish better results from the support agency staff, they should also be trained on the subject areas such as inter-component linkage building, inter-group learning, inter-group networking, self-monitoring and cooperative establishment procedure. .

Implement Vocational Skills Training: The project area has demand for vocational training to enhance opportunities for employment. The project could support vocational training activities in selected subject areas (e.g. related non-agricultural activities for the landless and agricultural value chain for those who lease the land).

Support for Implementation of Strategy against GBV: The project has successfully mobilized three district WCOs and related stakeholders in the process of developing strategy against GBV. The project needs further collaboration for the implementation of these strategies.

Improve GESI Guidelines: The project is GESI responsive. To make the guidelines more forceful, it should apply gender sensitive words. For this to happen, it should revisit the guidelines and avoid gender bias terminologies.

Orientation on the UN Resolution 1325 and 1820: The Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction has developed a National Plan of Action for the implementation of UN Resolution of 1325 and 1820. The LRP staff members should be familiarized about this Plan of Action as it helps to mainstream GESI in the project activities.

Gender Balanced Nomination of Candidates in Training, Workshop and Meetings: The participation of women is significant in the project at the grassroots level. However, at the VDC and DDC level training programmes, workshops and meetings, their representation is limited. Therefore, the project should attempt to strike gender balance aiming at 33% representation of women in all opportunities.

Uniform Qualification Standard for Women Activist: The Social Mobilization Guideline specifies minimum secondary level qualification for the Women Activist. In the guidelines for Enhancing Women's Empowerment and Promoting Gender Equality, it has specified their qualification as literate or up to secondary level. These inconsistencies should be avoided by fixing the qualifications uniformly.

Continued Support for the Women Activists: The activities launched through WRF needs further support of Women Activists in preventing violence. Therefore, their

facilitative services should be extended till the WRFs become fully capable to take over the Women Activists role.

Contract Papers in Nepali: The project contracts are currently prepared in English.¹⁶ In order to make those understandable among the CG members, who are less educated, it would be essential to prepare the contracts in Nepali.

Documentation of the Case Studies: The contribution of project in preventing violence and building peace are not adequately highlighted. For the reporting of these qualitative achievements, case studies should be developed capturing success stories and processes for wider dissemination of learning. In particular, such case studies should cover the results obtained from Youth Club and WRF intermediations.

¹⁶ For example, the Micro Capital Grant Agreement signed between Shri Sita Jibikoparjan Samuha of Brhamapuri VDC, Rautahat and LRP was in English.

Annexes

Key Informants Consulted for the Evaluation Study

| SN | Stakeholders | Sarlahi | Mahottari | Rautahat |
|----|--|---|--|--|
| 1 | LRP/UNDP, Kathmandu | Meetings with Ms. Lazima Onta-Bhatta and Ms. Sujeeta Bajracharys, LRP/UNDP | | |
| 2 | Ministry of Local Development, Kathmandu | Meeting with Mr. Bodh Raj Niraula, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Local Development | | |
| 3 | LGCDP | Meeting with Dr. Raghu Shrestha, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, LGCDP | | |
| 4 | LRP Field Office, Dhanusha | Meetings with Field Office Staff (Programme Officer; Project Manager; M&E Officer; Gender Specialist and Other Component Specialists) | | |
| 5 | Community Groups | Interview with Cluster 1 and 2 representatives | Interview with Cluster 1 and 2 representatives | Interview with Cluster 1 and 2 representatives |
| 6 | NGO Partners / Youths Club, Women Rights Forum (WRF) | Interview with staff members | Interview with staff members | Interview with staff members |
| 7 | District Livelihood Coordination Committee | Interview with DDC, ADO, DFO, DEO, DHO, NGO | Interview with DDC, ADO, DFO, DEO, DHO, NGO | Interview with DDC, ADO, DFO, DEO, DHO, NGO |
| 8 | Local Government Bodies | Interview with LDO at DDC and Secretary at VDC | Interview with LDO at DDC and Secretary at VDC | Interview with LDO at DDC and Secretary at VDC |
| 9 | Cooperatives | Interview with Cooperative Members | Interview with Cooperative Members | Interview with Cooperative Members |
| 10 | Project Partners | UNDP and Other Donor Supported Projects in the District | UNDP and Other Donor Supported Projects in the District | UNDP and Other Donor Supported Projects in the District |
| 11 | Major Market Centers / Haat Bazaars | Interview with Traders at the District Market Centers | Interview with Traders at the District Market Centers | Interview with Traders at the District Market Centers |
| 12 | Community Infrastructures | Interview with the Beneficiaries of Constructed/ Rehabilitated Infrastructures | Interview with the Beneficiaries of Constructed/ Rehabilitated Infrastructures | Interview with the Beneficiaries of Constructed/ Rehabilitated Infrastructures |
| 13 | Beneficiaries Women Group, Children, Dalit, Janajatis etc. | Interview and FGDs with the beneficiaries | Interview and FGDs with the beneficiaries | Interview and FGDs with the beneficiaries |

Schedule of Field Visit

| Date | Activities |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Tuesday, 26 February 2013 | Travel to Janakpur (Discussion and finalization of the evaluation approach; field work plans; request for logistics support from LRP; submission of the Inception Report) |
| Wednesday, 27 February 2013 | Travel to Mahottari and field work (night stay in Mahottari) |
| Thursday, 28 February 2013 | Field work in Mahottari (first half) and travel to Sarlahi (night stay in Sarlahi) |
| Friday, 1 March 2013 | Field work in Sarlahi (night stay in Sarlahi) |
| Saturday, 2 March 2013 | Field work in Sarlahi (first half) and travel to Rautahat (night stay in Rautahat) |
| Sunday, 3 March 2013 | Field work in Rautahat(night stay in Rautahat) |
| Monday, 4 March 2013 | Field work in Rautahat (first half) and return to Janakpur (night stay in Janakpur) |
| Tuesday, 5 March 2013 | Follow up meeting with LRP in Janakpur (morning hour) and return to Kathmandu |

List of Persons Met

A. MLD

| SN | Names |
|----|--|
| 1 | Mr. Bodh Raj Niraula, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Local Development |
| 2 | Mr. Gopi Khanal, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Local development |

B. UNDP / LGCDP

| SN | Names |
|----|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Ms. Lazima Onta-Bhatta, UNDP |
| 2 | Ms. Sujeeta Bajracharys, UNDP |
| 3 | Mr. Rafeeqe Siddiqui, UNDP |
| 4 | Dr. Raghu Shrestha, LGCDP |

C. LRP Janakpur, Mahottari, Rautahat and Sarlahi Offices

| SN | Names | SN | Names |
|----|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Mr. Prem Kant Jha | 10 | Mr. Sushil Kumar Jha |
| 2 | Mr. Chandra Kanta Sharma Paudel | 11 | Mr. Vijaya Prasad Kesari |
| 3 | Mr. Devendra Dhungana | 12 | Ms. Baijanti Giri Singh |
| 4 | Mr. Devendra Prasad Yadav | 13 | Mr. Pritam Kumar Gupta |
| 5 | Mr. Ram Niwas Kuswaha | <i>Support Staff:</i> | |
| 6 | Ms. Rekha Adhikari | 14 | Mr. Gyan Dhoj Lama |
| 7 | Mr. Rup Narayan Yadav | 15 | Mr. Sharan Bahadur Bishowkarma |
| 8 | Mr. Shree Bhagwan Thakur | 16 | Mr. Dambar Bahadur Lamichhane |
| 9 | Mr. Sunil Kumar Jha | | |

D. Beneficiary Group Members

| SN | Names | SN | Names |
|-----------|---|----|-------------------------------|
| a. | Malang Baba Peace Group- Noori Peace Group, Kolhuwa Bageya VDC | | |
| 1 | Jahira Khatun - Chairperson (Mangal Baba) | 21 | Shahnaz Khatun |
| 2 | Samina Khatun – Treasurer (Mangal Baba) | 22 | Khaitun Khatun |
| 3 | Pinki Singh Yadav | 23 | Asmuna Khatun / Amarul Khatun |
| 4 | Masina Khatun | 24 | Jalima Khatun |
| 5 | Raushan Khatun | 25 | Raushan Khatun |
| 6 | Mokima Khatun | 26 | Dulari Khatun |
| 7 | Madina Khatun | 27 | Halima Khatun |

| | | | |
|-----------|---|----|-------------------------------|
| 8 | Jumaida Khatun | 28 | Nasima Khatun |
| 9 | Mailun Khatun | 29 | Mina Khatun |
| 10 | Sairul Khatun | 30 | Pinki Khatun |
| 11 | Fattama Khatun | 31 | BinitaTiwari – WRA |
| 12 | Amina Khatun | 32 | Rejiya Khatun – YC |
| 13 | Hasina Khatun | 33 | Bindu Thakur – PAL/LRP |
| 14 | Kuraisa Khatun | 34 | Akhtar Reja Ansari – MDWC |
| 15 | Rehana Khatun | 35 | Abdul Jabbar Ansari – Teacher |
| 16 | Jahida Khatun | 36 | Majesh Ram – Teacher |
| 17 | Maiful Khatun – Chairperson (Noori Peace Group) | 37 | Gulam Gaura Ansari – Teacher |
| 18 | Jailam Khatun – Secretary (Noori Peace Group) | 38 | Govind Lal Karna – RYC |
| 19 | Shahnaz Khatun – Treasurer (Noori Peace Group) | 39 | Puj Narayan Sah – RYC/LRP/PC |
| 20 | Munesa Khatun | 40 | Sunil Mishra – DPC/LRP |
| b. | Martyr Ramashraya Livelihood Group | | |
| 1 | Makuni Paswan | 19 | Amirkha Paswan |
| 2 | Saraswati Ram | 20 | Shitali Paswan |
| 3 | Babita Paswan | 21 | Parbati Paswan |
| 4 | Shripati Ram | 22 | Kiran Paswan |
| 5 | Asiya Ram | 23 | Gita Ram |
| 6 | Shanjha Ram | 24 | Sunita Paswan |
| 7 | Nirmala Ram | 25 | Ram Dulari Ram |
| 8 | Aitwaria Paswan | 26 | Ramita Baitha |
| 9 | Shanichari Ram | 27 | Dipani Baitha |
| 10 | Sharada Paswan | 28 | Renu Baitha |
| 11 | Chandar Ram | 29 | Shanti Ram |
| 12 | Sikilya Paswan | 30 | Manju Paswan |
| 13 | Devrati Ram | 31 | Sundar Paswan |
| 14 | Somariya Paswan | 32 | Phulo Thakur |
| 15 | Samari Baitha | 33 | Sunaina Thakur |
| 16 | Budhiya Paswan | 34 | Shrijania Paswan |
| 17 | Thagani Paswan | 35 | Urmila Thakur |
| 18 | Rajkali Ram | | |
| c. | Naya Srijana Livelihood Group, Kamaiya-7 | | |
| 1 | Ramwati Kushwar – Chairperson | 13 | Gita Majhi |
| 2 | Nanimaiya Majhi – Secretary | 14 | Anjou Kushwar |
| 3 | Naina Kushwar – Treasurer | 15 | Manju Bot |
| 4 | Maina Kushwar – Member | 16 | Nanu Bot |
| 5 | Lukhi Majhi – Member | 17 | Kali Bot |
| 6 | Bhim Kumari Majhi – Member | 18 | Rita Bot |
| 7 | Phulmati Kushwar – Member | 19 | Rajani Dangali |
| 8 | Buddhimaya Kushwar- Member | 20 | Lilawati Dangali |
| 9 | Mangali Kushwar | 21 | Lal Sari |
| 10 | Kisumu Kushwar | 22 | Indramaya Bot |

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|----|------------------------------|
| 11 | Surausi Kushwar | 23 | Sita Kushwar |
| 12 | Dauri Kushwar | 24 | Munti Kushwar |
| d. Shri Vhuyia Maharaj Livelihood Group, Hajaminiya VDC-9 | | | |
| 1 | Rajkali Devi Majhi, Chairperson | 12 | Himchali Devi Majhi, Member |
| 2 | Sanxya Devi Majhi, Secretary | 13 | Kismatiya Devi Majhi, Member |
| 3 | Panawa Devi Majhi, Treasurer | 14 | Kewala Devi Majhi, Member |
| 4 | Jogiya Mussaharni, Member | 15 | Rita Devi Majhi, Member |
| 5 | Kumari Devi Majhi, Member | 16 | Malati Devi Majhi, Member |
| 6 | Dhanamanti Devi Majhi, Member | 17 | Kanti Devi Majhi, Member |
| 7 | Ruma Devi Majhi, Member | 18 | Rita Devi Majhi, Member |
| 8 | Sanjhariya Devi Majhi, Member | 19 | Salita Devi Majhi, Member |
| 9 | Urmila Devi Majhi, Member | 20 | Gujari Devi Majhi, Member |
| 10 | Neelam Devi Majhi, Member | 21 | Shanti Devi Majhi, Member |
| 11 | Mandhaniya Devi Majhi, Member | 22 | Jarno Devi Majhi, Member |
| e. Sita Women Livelihood Group, Bramhapuri-2 | | | |
| 1 | Pranila Devi – Chairperson | 18 | Bidya Devi |
| 2 | Babita Devi – Secretary | 19 | Raimon Das |
| 3 | Shail Devi – Treasurer | 20 | Islamun Devi |
| 4 | Balkrishna Upadhyay | 21 | Siyasundar |
| 5 | Lokendra Poudyal | 22 | Rita Patel |
| 6 | Jaffir Akhtar She | 23 | Sunaina Ram |
| 7 | Laxmi Karki | 24 | Indu Devi |
| 8 | Paras Dusain | 25 | Asiya Devi |
| 9 | Manoj Kumar Shah | 26 | Amita Devi |
| 10 | Kanchan Kumari Das | 27 | Jalekha Devi |
| 11 | Bhawana Thakur | 28 | Rampari Devi |
| 12 | Khaitun Khatun | 29 | Ranju Devi |
| 13 | Shila Devi | 30 | Shanti Devi |
| 14 | Samundi Devi | 31 | Shivkali Ram |
| 15 | Shanti Devi | 32 | Shivkali Ram |
| 16 | Kusami Devi | 33 | Laljhari Devi |
| 17 | Rupkali Devi | 34 | Shitali Devi |
| f. Ujjwal Women Livelihood Group, Fatuwa Maheshpur 3 | | | |
| 1 | Sikiliya Mahato, Chairperson | 16 | Rina Mukhiya, Member |
| 2 | Shripati Mukhiya, Secretary | 17 | Mediya Mukhiya, Member |
| 3 | Gudy Paswan, Treasurer | 18 | Saraswati Mukhiya, Member |
| 4 | Aitwariya Mahato, Member | 19 | Sunita Pandit, Member |
| 5 | Budhiya Mahato, Member | 20 | Bismatiya Pandit, Member |
| 6 | Chariya Mahato, Member | 21 | Gita Paswan, Member |
| 7 | Kalshiya Mukhiya, Member | 22 | Binita Pandit, Member |
| 8 | Balkeshiya Mukhiya, Member | 23 | Sikanti Mukhiya, Member |
| 9 | Jayapati Mukhiya, Member | 24 | Sangita Paswan, Member |
| 10 | Devratiya Mukhiya, Member | 25 | Urmila Sah, Member |

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----|----------------------------|
| 11 | Kailashpati Mukhiya, Member | 26 | Janaki Paswan, Member |
| 12 | Gauri Mukhiya, Member | 27 | Sakunti Paswan, Member |
| 13 | Maniya Mukhiya, Member | 28 | Prava Pandit, Member |
| 14 | Jagiya Mukhiya, Member | 29 | Tihattari Mukhiya, Member |
| 15 | Reshami Mukhiya, Member | 30 | Anita Sah, Member |
| g. Shree Ma Bhawani Durga, Brahmapuri VDC | | | |
| 1 | Reshmi Devi – Chairperson | 13 | Surji (Binda) |
| 2 | Ganga Jali Devi – Treasurer | 14 | Preeti Hajari |
| 3 | Shail Devi – Secretary | 15 | Shree Pati Devi |
| 4 | Sundarpati Devi | 16 | Panwa Devi |
| 5 | Mina Paswan | 17 | Poonam Hajari |
| 6 | Satiya Ram | 18 | Somintra Devi |
| 7 | Sangita Devi | 19 | Maya Devi |
| 8 | Sonariya Ram | 20 | Sunaina Hajari |
| 9 | Naina Paswan | 21 | Bhagrati Ram |
| 10 | Sikiliya Ram | 22 | Basmatiya Devi |
| 11 | Kumajal Paswan | 23 | Rita Devi |
| 12 | Kisuni Hajari | 24 | Usha Devi |
| h. Bagmati Women Group, Basatpur-6,Rautahat | | | |
| 1 | Darsaniya Devi Ram – Chairperson | 19 | Kamodi Devi |
| 2 | Shivadulari Devi Ram – Treasurer | 20 | Hiriya Devi |
| 3 | Mina Devi (kha) – Secretary | 21 | Uma Devi |
| 4 | Rina Devi | 22 | Gangajal Devi |
| 5 | Ramraj Devi | 23 | Shivkali Devi |
| 6 | Kiran Devi | 24 | Radhika Devi |
| 7 | Chinta Devi | 25 | Babita Devi |
| 8 | Sita Devi | 26 | Janaki Devi |
| 9 | Dukhiya Devi | 27 | Chanukala Devi |
| 10 | Rajkumari Devi | 28 | Mina Devi |
| 11 | Vila Devi | 29 | Dharmendra Shah - IIF, RDC |
| 12 | Budhiya Devi | 30 | Raj Kumar Jha - ISDN |
| 13 | Urmila Devi | 31 | Jafir Akhtar Sheikh - DPC |
| 14 | Mantokha Devi | 32 | Manoj Shah |
| 15 | Kismatiya Devi | 33 | Pushpa Raj Mahatara |
| 16 | Radhika Devi | 34 | Anu Patel |
| 17 | Simari Devi | 35 | Chabilal Patel |
| 18 | Radhika Devi | | |
| i. Rajghat VDC-4, Sarlahi | | | |
| 01 | Mina Basnet – PAL | 20 | Chandeshwor Mohara |
| 02 | Ranjana Neupane – IIF | 21 | Krishnamaya Surkheti |
| 03 | Narvada Paudel – WA | 22 | Shuka BK |
| 04 | Amrit B. Karki – Chairperson | 23 | Shukuman BK |
| 05 | Mina Karki – Secretary | 24 | Dhanmaya Purvachane |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|----|---------------------|
| 06 | Ram Kumar Ghising – Treasurer | 25 | Radhika Bhujel |
| 07 | Ritu Khadka | 26 | Dilmaya Bhujel |
| 08 | Krishna Maya BK | 27 | Nirmala Mohara |
| 09 | Sumitra Ram | 28 | Som Magrati |
| 10 | Nirmala Karki | 29 | Sunita Khadka |
| 11 | Tulsa Kuswar | 30 | Krishna Maya Khadka |
| 12 | Nanda Maya Syangtana | 31 | Tilmaya BK |
| 13 | Min B Karki | 32 | Shova Pariyar |
| 14 | Yammaya Purvachane | 33 | Anandi Devi Ram |
| 15 | Bhim Bahadur Magrati | 34 | Lal B Gurmachan |
| 16 | Sunelal Mahara | 35 | Padam Paudel |
| 17 | Maya Khadka | 36 | Bhikhari Mohara |
| 18 | Lila BK | 37 | Buddiman BK |
| 19 | Ganesh Mohara | | |

E. WRF (Martyr Ramashraya)

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Nirmala Adhikari – WRA |
| 2 | Urmila Mahato – Chairperson |
| 3 | Sharmila Ram – Treasurer |
| 4 | Shayal Kumari Paswan – Member |
| 5 | Parbati Pandit– Member |

F. Youth Club Members (Digo Jadibuti Tatha Kheti Bistar Club (Perpetual Herbs and Agriculture Expansion Club), Shashapur)

| SN | Names |
|----|------------------|
| 1 | Prem Nath Poudel |
| 2 | Bidhya Kafle |
| 3 | Mira Ghimire |
| 4 | Umesh Neupane |
| 5 | Sunaina Mahato |
| 6 | Kishan Vrun |

G. Youth Club Members: Youth Network for Peace and Development, Mahottari

| SN | Names | SN | Names |
|----|---------------------|----|----------------------|
| 1 | Suresh Thakur | 13 | Akawal Ojari |
| 2 | Tej Narayan Yadav | 14 | Ram Tapishowr Thakur |
| 3 | Simpal Thakur | 15 | Sanjiv Mandal |
| 4 | Juhi Kumari Pandey | 16 | Ram Bir Yadav |
| 5 | Amresh Kumar Sharma | 17 | Amar Nayak Pathak |
| 6 | Om Prakash Sharma | 18 | Sunil Misra |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----|----------------------|
| 7 | Mithila Bihori Yadav | 19 | Laxmi Karki |
| 8 | Chandra Bhushan Yadav | 20 | Bal Krishna Upadhyay |
| 9 | Rajesh Kumar Yadav | 21 | Lokendra Poudel |
| 10 | Satendra Yadav | 22 | Shovit Mandal |
| 11 | Susanadan Thakur | 23 | Kamalesh Singh |
| 12 | Santosh Kumar Singh | | |

H. Control Group Members (Martyr Ramashraya)

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----|----------------------|
| 1 | Gita Rai | 9 | Pukhia Devi Thakur |
| 2 | Suhagin Ram | 10 | Sikiliya Devi Thakur |
| 3 | Shyam Kumari Jha | 11 | Kalasiya Devi Rai |
| 4 | Pumila Ram | 12 | Gita Rai |
| 5 | Bigani Paswan | 13 | Anita Thakur |
| 6 | Jaleswori Devi Paswan | 14 | Anita Thakur |
| 7 | Manti Paswan | 15 | Parbati Baitha |
| 8 | Laxmania Ram | | |

List of Materials Reviewed

| SN | Documents |
|-----------|---|
| 1 | Annual Progress report 2011 and 2012 |
| 2 | Annual work plan 2013 |
| 3 | CI beneficiaries by structure |
| 4 | Concept note on IGA, ME and technology transfer |
| 5 | CPAP 2008-2010 |
| 6 | Discovering peace through livelihood |
| 7 | Graduation (Exit) Strategy for UNDP/LRP (Livelihood Recovery for Peace Project) |
| 8 | Guidelines for the implementation of CI development activities, youth for social cohesion and peace activities, enhancing women's empowerment and promoting gender equality activities, |
| 9 | List of implementing partners |
| 10 | LRP- HR-2012 |
| 11 | LRP Project document |
| 12 | LRP-2010-2012 complete |
| 13 | LRP-Matrix |
| 14 | Monitoring plan 2012 |
| 15 | Outcome Baseline household survey report, 2010 |
| 16 | Training details |
| 17 | Workshop on 2012 review |

Information Collection Checklists

Two types of checklists were developed to collect information:

- a. Information Related to the Progress Accomplished Under the LRP's Goals and Objectives;
- b. Extent of Progress Accomplished Towards the UNDAF and CPAP Outcomes; and
- c. Information Related to the General Strategies and Processes/

a. Related to the Progress Accomplished against the LRP Goals and Objectives

a1. Related to LRP Output 1: *Communities mobilized for improved social cohesion, local peace building and livelihood choices*

| Information Required | Information Source | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | UNDP / LRP | Partner Organizations | Community / Households |
| Number of livelihood profiles prepared for the VDCs covered and their utilization | | | |
| Number of socially mobilized as well as benefit accessing households (including the kind of benefits obtained) | | | |
| Number of community groups formed (including representation of gender, ethnicity, conflict victims and poverty conditions) | | | |
| Number of cooperatives supported by LRP (including the number of households benefiting from their membership and related support) | | | |
| Number of youths trained on peace building and their functional effectiveness (in changing people's attitudes and behavior to maintain harmony in the society) | | | |
| Number of events organized at the VDCs for promoting peace and social cohesion (extent of success of the events in accomplishing success including the failure cases, if any) | | | |
| Perception of the of the term "peace" (whether there is a common understanding about the concept of "peace"; if different, who understand what by the term "peace"; what are the minimum conditions for peace to prevail in a society) | | | |
| Number of trained youths working as local resource person (extent of their acceptability in the community) | | | |
| Improvements accomplished in the livelihood results (major improvements made; indicators applied to detect progress / change – especially in the context of whether they are input or output indicators; provisions for interlinked support packages – e.g. market, skills, inputs, loans etc.) | | | |

a2. Related to LRP Output 2: *Community infrastructures built and rehabilitated to the benefit of community as well as for the creation of employment for the household members*

| Information Areas | Information Source | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | UNDP / LRP | Partner Organizations | Community / Households |
| Number and type of infrastructures built (utilization of the built infrastructures; no. of employment days generated for the specific target groups – e.g. gender, ethnicity and poverty condition; maintenance provision for the developed infrastructures; priority setting criteria followed for the selection of a particular type of infrastructure; community and household level targeting approaches followed; mechanisms followed for the control of elite capture, as relevant) | | | |
| Number of households benefitted from the community infrastructure developed (type of households benefiting from their utilization) | | | |
| Person days of employment contributed by the newly developed / rehabilitated infrastructures to different types of beneficiaries (person days of employment accessed by gender, ethnicity and economic status under different types of infrastructure) | | | |
| Number of households accessing energy services form different sources (shift from one source of energy to another by the type households – e.g., ethnicity, economic status, institutional representation etc. and also the comparison of changes against the baseline) | | | |
| Number of households having access to safe drinking water (number having improved; change in the fetching time; change in the quantity of water used by the family; change in the safety condition of the source) | | | |
| Number of households having access to toilets (change noticed in the sanitation condition and also the comparison of changed access against the baseline) | | | |
| Effect of constructed infrastructure in reducing violence against women (e.g. comparative perception before the provision of toilet, drinking water scheme etc.) | | | |

a3. Related to LRP Output 3: *Livelihood assets for the poorest and most vulnerable households improved*

| Information Areas | Information Source | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | UNDP / LRP | Partner Organizations | Community / Households |
| Number of persons trained for IG/ME/TT skills development (human capital utilized for the productive work after training by the gender, ethnicity, economic status and conflict victimization and migration status indicating vulnerability) | | | |
| Number of women entrepreneurs developed (extent of women trained and working as entrepreneurs – examine whether 60% working as entrepreneur or not) | | | |
| Number of enterprise developed by Dalits (number of Dalits trained and establishing enterprises – examine whether 15% have established enterprise or not) | | | |
| Number of persons trained on vocational subject areas (gender, ethnicity, economic condition and conflict victimization status represented by the trained persons; number of persons wage employed and self-employed using the new vocational skills acquired) | | | |
| Number of persons benefitted from the IGA/TT/ME activities (number of persons following these | | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| activities after the LRP's interventions; type of benefits received by gender, ethnicity, economic status and conflict victimization condition) | | | |
| Number of households having access to institutional credit (households accessing loan; purpose of loan; collateral arrangement; positive returns from the utilization of loan) | | | |
| Number of ultra-poor households benefitting from the land, water and forest lease schemes (criteria followed for the identification of eligibility as ultra-poor; type of lease scheme affiliated with; approach followed for the management of scheme; benefit sharing arrangements made; major benefits accessed; and contribution of the member households) | | | |
| Number of girls and boys receiving 6-month after school tutorial support (benefit of support for the individuals as well as households including control of possible negative effects, if any) | | | |
| Number of households benefitting from the green village programme (management approach followed; type of benefits obtained; households excluded from the benefit, if any) | | | |
| Tracking of income from IG activities (methods followed; provisions made for accuracy check; baseline; extent of relevance of the baseline in view of the component of comparison) | | | |

a4. Related to LRP Output 4: Gender equality promoted with women's empowerment enhanced

| Information Areas | Information Source | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | UNDP / LRP | Partner Organizations | Community / Households |
| Number / practice of publishing analytical reports on gender and exclusion issues (publications reporting gender sensitivity concerns and the achievements made about increased representation of women) | | | |
| Number of women trained as trainers on specific thematic issues to function as local resource persons (number of trained women working as local resource person on the thematic areas in which they were trained) | | | |
| Number of women trained on different themes by their types (number of women trained in different thematic areas; type and number of women applying or not applying the lessons learned from training; reasons for no application) | | | |
| Number of GBV focal point groups set up in the target VDC (progress on establishing at least two GBVs in each target VDC; functional effectiveness of the established GBVs; reasons for not establishing GBVs in case of the target shortfall) | | | |
| Reduction in the violence against women (reduction in the child marriage; reduction on the abuses; tendency of women being united for a common cause) | | | |

a5, Related to LRP Output 5: VDC, municipality, district and national level capacity of the key institutions strengthened to make them responsive towards the livelihood recovery needs of the communities

| Information Areas | Information Source | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | UNDP / LRP | Partner Organizations | Community / Households |
| Number of study report on micro-macro linkage (capacity building measures undertaken at different institutional levels; direct and indirect effect of such measures on the recovery of people's livelihoods in the community; number of households benefiting from such effects; type of benefiting target group households) | | | |
| Number of persons trained from the service provider agencies (gender wise number of participants covered by the subject area of training; application of learning by the trained graduates; effect of applied lessons on the LRP results) | | | |

b. Extent of Progress Accomplished Towards the UNDAF and CPAP Outcomes

b1. Related to UNDAF Outcome A (Consolidating Peace - Peace Building, Recovery and Reintegration): National institutions, process and initiatives strengthened to consolidate peace

| Information Areas | Information Source | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | UNDP / LRP | Partner Organizations | Community / Households |
| Tangible socio-economic development results contributing to the peace process (potential for the achievement of MDGs; case study of the persons / communities benefiting from the interventions in recovery and reconciliation; likelihood of durable solution perceived by the beneficiaries) | | | |
| institutional capacities enhanced in handling conflicts and facilitating negotiations (increase in the culture of collective work; effectiveness of the work of locally established Peace Committees; status of respect to the rules of law; reduction in the number of events of conflicts in the community) | | | |
| Meaningful participation of the target groups in LRP activities (beneficiary's perception about the extent of inclusion of marginalized groups and gender-responsiveness followed by the LRP interventions) | | | |
| Reports stating improvements resulted from the project's intervention in building peace (illustrative case studies; perception of individuals about the situation before and after project interventions) | | | |

b2. Related to UNDAF Outcome C (Sustainable Livelihoods): *Sustainable livelihood opportunities expanded, especially for the socially excluded groups in the conflict affected areas*

| Information Areas | Information Source | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | UNDP / LRP | Partner Organizations | Community / Households |
| Poverty reduction (major livelihood activities appeared and improved in the area after the project's intervention; number of newly generated employment opportunities; increased or decreased status of migration; increased opportunity for the mobilization of local resource; food security among the vulnerable households; reduced number of children working as wage labour for the family; practice of monitoring MDG progress among the agencies) | | | |
| Interagency coordination about the implemented activities (coordination among the UNDP and other agency projects) | | | |
| Preparedness against the effects of natural disasters(enhanced capacity to mitigate and adapt possible effects of drought, flood and earthquake) | | | |

b3. Related to the CPAP Outcome 1.2: Programmes strategies, policies and systems that promotes post conflict recovery

| Information Areas | Information Source | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | UNDP / LRP | Partner Organizations | Community / Households |
| Number of boys and girls (between 5-14 year age group) start at grade 1 reach to grade 5 (extent of LRP's support; improved status against the baseline) | | | |
| Adult literacy rate of men and women older than 14 years (extent of LRP's support; improved status against the baseline) | | | |
| Percentage of households with access to drinking water (extent of LRP's support; improved status against the baseline) | | | |
| Percentage of households with access to toilets (extent of LRP's support; improved status against the baseline) | | | |
| Percentage of households vulnerable to natural disasters (extent of LRP's support; percent having shelter against the natural disasters; improved status against the baseline) | | | |
| Percentage of households aware about the importance of plantation, stopping deforestation and reducing pollutions (LRP's support for enhancing awareness; improved status against the baseline) | | | |
| Number of households perceiving improved security situation (LRP's support to improve security; improved status against the baseline situation) | | | |
| Number of households thinking adequate capacity to resolve local disputes / conflicts emerged in the communities (LRP's support to build the capacity; improved status against the baseline situation) | | | |
| Percent of households experiencing social harmony (LRP's support to develop social harmony; improved status against the baseline situation) | | | |
| Percent of households perceiving reduction in the events of security threat (LRP's efforts for reducing the security threats; extent of reduced happenings as compared to the baseline situation) | | | |
| Number of VEED groups involved in the VDC planning process (no of plans prepared; process followed in planning; kind of representation ensured; decision making opportunities made available to VEED; number / percent of VEED women involved in the VDC planning process) | | | |

b4. Related to the CPAP Outcome 3.1: *Employment and income opportunities and access to financial services enhanced, especially for youth and excluded groups and PLWHA in partnership with the private sector and CSOs*

| Information Areas | Information Source | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | UNDP / LRP | Partner Organizations | Community / Households |
| Percentage of households below the national poverty line (disaggregated status by caste / ethnicity as compared to the baseline and current progress report) | | | |
| Average income of the households (as compared to the baseline) | | | |
| Percentage of women reporting their involvement in making decisions about the household expenditures (as compared to the baseline) | | | |
| Percentage of women reporting reduction in the extent of gender based discriminations (as compared to the baseline) | | | |
| Percentage of Dalits perceiving reduction in the extent of caste based discriminations (as compared to the baseline and also before and after the intervention of the project) | | | |
| Involvement of the government in facilitating implementation of the CPA (exemplary case studies on the involvement of government in the facilitation process) | | | |

c. Information Related to the General Strategies and Processes

- Relevance of the strategies, approaches and processes in reaching the youths and poor women belonging to the VEED groups;
- Extent of synergy developed by the integrated components in creating envisaged results of the project;
- Values added by the institutional coordination maintained between the LRP and UN supported project activities (e.g. MEDEP, Access to Finance etc.); and
- Potentials for strengthening partnership with the GOs and NGOs working in the project area districts.
- Synergetic linkage across the components
- Mechanisms followed for coordination of institutional support
- Component relatively ahead of another
- Difference in the service delivery mechanism across the components
- Utilization of MIS database in planning and reporting
- Need for improving current database restoring and application practices
- Attempts made by the project in comparing progress against the baseline and/or control group
- Views expressed by the working partners and beneficiaries (positive, negative and major grievances)
- Practice of targeting of beneficiary groups from the perspective of management of the public goods (e.g. community infrastructure) and private goods (e.g. employment of the individual and income earning) developed

- Relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability status of the activities introduced by the project
- Positive or negative activities and results
- Mandatory public audit provision for the implemented sub-projects
- Type of sub-projects requiring public audit
- Practice of applying public audit at the end of the sub-project or in the milestones (If in the milestones, how the stages of the milestones are classified?)
- Activities implemented through the LDF (difference in the level of efficiency and effectiveness between LDF and other unit implemented activities, if any)
- Scale of support for most of the sub-projects (infrastructures and others)
- Activities implemented in coordination with other projects (e.g. MEDEP, Access to Finance, Access to Justice, LGCDP etc.)
- Arrangements made for contribution in the coordinated projects
- General impression about current monitoring indicators being used for progress assessment of the sub-projects and the project as whole (input based, process based, results milestone based etc.)
- Information collection method followed for tracking the progress of different sub-projects (field reports compared with the baseline information, new research, FGD etc.)
- Proxy indicators applied for the description of qualitative progress
- Definition used for "peace" for common understanding of progress
- Measures applied to avoid elite capture of VEED targeted services
- Basis followed for tracking the number of days of employment and the earning of income by the beneficiaries through wage or self-employment
- Problem encountered by the project in using DAG mapping information
- Difference in the status of Cluster – 1, 2 and 3 interventions
- Size of beneficiaries in groups (norm applied for determining the size)
- Mandatory quota for the representation of women, Dalit, Janajati, poor and others in the project supported institutional groups
- Activities related to link project's achievement with the progress towards UNDAF and CPAP outcomes (e.g. the sections devoted for UNDAF and CPAP links in the progress report, studies undertaken, separate report produced focusing on these etc.)
- Rooms for creating greater effects
- Other issues emerged during the discussion

Project Component Related Checklist

Component:

Target group:

Eligibility criteria to participate:

Process followed for selection of the target groups:

Major activities covered:

Cooperating agencies involved:

Working modality (single component based or integrated; roles and responsibilities played by different actors; coordination mechanisms followed):

Major strengths and weaknesses of the implemented components (in terms of creating synergy and achieving envisaged results):

Component related constraints (external threats) and opportunities (tapped and to be untapped yet):

Major benefits resulted from implementation of the component (qualitative; quantitative: in building synergy for another component):

Key actors accessing the benefits (direct benefits; benefits leading to project outcomes; benefits contributing towards the UNDAF and CPAP progress):

Rooms for improvement (improvement in the process to be followed; efficiency in producing effective results; connecting results with peace building etc.):

Relative standing of the component (which component is ahead is performing better as compared to the other and why):

Any other comments:

NGO/WRF/UC/YC Related Checklist

A. General

1. Name:
2. Office address:
3. District:
4. Number of executive members:
5. Name of the president:

5.1 Sex:

5.2 Academic qualification:

6. Objectives:

6.1 Priority focus:

6.2 Activities and their sponsors:

B. LRP Related

7. Year selected to the implementation of LRP:
8. On what basis the organization was selected for implementation of the LRP activities?
9. Inputs provided by LRP for implementation of the activities
10. LRP related activities being implemented:
11. Social mobilization and gender empowerment process followed
12. Major contributions made for the achievement of LRP's objective of social mobilization for:

12.1 Social cohesion

12.2 Local peace building

12.3 Gender sensitization

12.4 Livelihood choice of individuals, households and communities

12.5 Awareness raising on GBV

13. Contributions to achieve LRP's objective of women's empowerment through:

13.1 Enhanced representation of traditionally excluded, poor and women

13.2 Gender sensitization

13.3 Enhanced knowledge and skills

13.4 Enhanced participation in decision making

14. Factors favoring implemented activities associated with social mobilization and gender empowerment

15. Factors constraining implementation of activities associated with social mobilization and gender empowerment

16. New opportunities for:

16.1 Gender empowerment

16.2 Social mobilization

16.3 Peace building

C. Usefulness of Implemented Activities

17. Assessments of LRP related training, workshop and orientation (their relevance, adequacy, satisfaction and continuity)

| Activity | Response | | | | Remarks |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|---------|
| | Relevant | Adequate | Satisfied | Continuing | |
| 1. Training | | | | | |
| 1.1 | | | | | |
| 1.2 | | | | | |
| 1,3 | | | | | |
| 1,4 | | | | | |
| 2. Workshop | | | | | |
| 2.1 | | | | | |
| 2.2 | | | | | |
| 2.3 | | | | | |
| 2.4 | | | | | |
| 3. Orientation | | | | | |
| 3.1 | | | | | |
| 3.2 | | | | | |
| 3.3 | | | | | |
| 3.4 | | | | | |

18. Relevancy of LRP to address the need of poor

Highly relevant () Moderately relevant () Poorly relevant () Not relevant at all ()

19. Extent of LRP interventions meeting the district/VDC needs

20. Extent of needs catered for women, traditionally excluded groups and youths

21. Extent of participation opportunities offered to the beneficiaries on the following:

| Activities | Very High | | High | | Poor | | Very Poor | | Remarks |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | |
| VDC planning process | | | | | | | | | |
| Ward Citizen Forum | | | | | | | | | |
| School management | | | | | | | | | |
| Doing signature in CG meeting | | | | | | | | | |
| CG member marriage registration | | | | | | | | | |
| Getting citizenship | | | | | | | | | |
| CG members open in meetings | | | | | | | | | |
| Problem raising | | | | | | | | | |

D. Effectiveness and Sustainability

22. Extent of capacity enhanced among the communities and local institutions in achieving sustained livelihood recovery and peace building

Very much enhanced ()

To some extent ()

Poor ()

23. Contribution of the institution towards achievement of LRP outcome (Evidences)

E. Community Infrastructure

24. Quality of community infrastructure built

| Infrastructure | Very Good | Good | Poor | Very Poor | Remarks |
|-------------------------------|-----------|------|------|-----------|---------|
| Community building | | | | | |
| Culvert | | | | | |
| Drainage and road improvement | | | | | |
| Drinking water supply | | | | | |
| Electrification | | | | | |
| Health post building | | | | | |
| School building | | | | | |
| Toilet | | | | | |
| Others | | | | | |

25. Provisions for maintenance and utilization of the infrastructures developed

26. Access to opportunity for employment and income

| Activity | Employment Opportunity | | | | Opportunity to Increase Income | | | | Remarks |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------|
| | Same | Skewed Towards Well to Do | Equal for VEED and Others | More to VEED | Same | Skewed Towards Well to Do | Equal for VEED and Others | More to VEED | |
| Community building | | | | | | | | | |
| Culvert | | | | | | | | | |
| Drainage | | | | | | | | | |
| Drinking water | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity | | | | | | | | | |
| Health post building | | | | | | | | | |
| School building | | | | | | | | | |
| IGA | | | | | | | | | |
| Training | | | | | | | | | |
| Scholarship | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuition | | | | | | | | | |
| LRP grant | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture diversity | | | | | | | | | |
| Others | | | | | | | | | |

27. Activeness and effectiveness of target group actors after LRP intervention

| Actors | Same | More Active | Less Active | Reason for the selected answer |
|----------------------------|------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| NGOs | | | | |
| WRF | | | | |
| YC | | | | |
| UC | | | | |
| WA | | | | |
| Beneficiaries (In general) | | | | |
| VEED (in particular) | | | | |
| DDC | | | | |
| Others | | | | |

28. Status of access to livelihood assets after LRP intervention

| Status | | Reason for the selected answer |
|----------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Expanded | () | |
| Same | () | |
| Skewed | () | |

29. Comment on the services provided by the LRP staff

29.1 General comments:

29.2 Comments on monitoring and supervision roles being carried out by the LRP staff:

30. Constraints realized during:

30.1 Planning of the support activities

30.2 Implementation

30.3 Monitoring.

31. Suggestions for enhancing effectiveness

32. Potential for sustaining the activities after termination of the project

Procedures Applied for Social Mobilization

- Preparation of RFP for the selection and engagement of NGO partner
- Preparation and implementation of inclusive criteria based recruitment guidelines for the employment of Peace and Livelihood Facilitator (PAL)
- Preparation of Annual and Quarterly Work Plans
- Organization of PLA meeting with the groups each week
- Design and implementation of 8 days training package on social mobilization (covering the elements of conflict sensitivity, gender equality, social inclusion, capacity enhancement, leadership development, participatory needs assessment, planning and monitoring of the implemented activities)
- Training of PAL, PC and PO of the partner NGOs
- Three days DNH training designed and implemented
- Training for PLA designed and implemented (covering the aspects such as access to VDC resources, Health Post and education, safe motherhood, health and sanitation, family welfare etc.)
- Twenty point indicators developed for the assessing graduating competence of the Community Groups
- Training on needs assessment, groups categorization, selection of future leaders, 20 point indicators for the assessment of CG's competence for graduation, preparation of future plan for the CG etc. provided to PAL and NGO partner staff
- Technical support offered to the NGOs in running training on leadership, Right to Information, DNH etc.
- Monthly reflection meetings held with PALs
- Reporting format prepared and implemented with information registered against 20 point indicators each month
- Records keeping registers prepared for CG meetings and the NGOs advised to maintain the records in such register
- Preparation and implementation of monthly action and monitoring plan
- Preparation of Manual for Social Mobilization
- Performance assessment of the mobilization NGOs for extension of the contract
- Review progress reports for the recommendations of payment
- Support for the implementation of sectoral activities
- Preparation and implementation of inter-component coordination guidelines
- Regular discussion/meeting/workshop with the NGO executives and staff

DLCC Coordination Meetings Held and the Areas Identified for Coordination on Related Activities

DLCC Coordination Meeting (10-11 September 2012)

District: Mahottari

| SN | Organization | Coordination Areas | Geo-location | Proposed Activities | Timeline | Responsibility | Remarks |
|----|--------------|---|--|---|----------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | WSSDO | Environmental Sanitation Project | 6 VDCs (Gaurubas, Bardibas, Ramnagar, Balwa, Nainhi, Maesthan and Gausala) | Awareness | 2069/70 | Division Chief | PAL, IIF, WA, CG |
| | | | | (Skill Development Training) | | | |
| | | | | Encouragement on One set Pan with One thousand reward (for people under poverty line) | | | |
| 2 | DADO | Seed distribution, shallow tube well and training | 16 VDCs | seed distribution, shallow tube well and training | 2069/70 | DADO | PAL and Facilitator |
| 3 | DLSO | AI/vaccination/Training and grass seed distribution | 76 VDCs(Training on the basis of demand-technical support) | AI/vaccination/Training and grass seed distribution | | DLSO | PAL, CG |
| 4 | SCIO | Skill development training | 10 VDCs | Skill development training | | SCIO | PAL, CG |
| 5 | DEO | Dalit Scholarship | 38 VDC's of old cluster | Collection information about Scholarship program provided by DEO and try to make access of VEED in such program | 2069/70 | DEO | Coordination with DEO and School A |
| | | Informal Education | 7 VDC's of old cluster | Informal Education | 2069/70 | DEO | CG and PAL |
| 6 | DHO | Health And Sanitation | | Family Planning Orientation to PAL | 2069/70 | DHO | DHO |
| | | Reproductive Health | Both LRP cluster | ASRH Training to PAL's | 2069/70 | DHO | LDTC/Ryc |
| 7 | WCO | Paralegal committee | 22 VDCs | Training / counseling | 2069/70 | WCO | PAL/WA |
| 8 | LPC | Awareness Program of Peace | 6 VDCs | Orientation | 2069/70 | LPC | PAL |
| 9 | DSCO | Plantation and mitigation work | 4 VDCs | Training/mitigation work | 2069/70 | DSCO | PAL |
| 10 | DFO | livelihood | 4 VDCs | community forest, plantation, mitigation work | 2069/70 | DFO | PAL |
| | RYC | Awareness Program | 21 VDCs | Really, BCC material, campaign etc. | 2069/70 | RYC | PAL |
| 12 | DDC/LGCDP | Training | 76 VDC | Orientation on VDC/DDC grant and Planning process | 2069/70 | DDC | DDC Mahottari |
| | | Alternative energy | 6 VDCS | Solar light support | 2069/70 | DDC | PAL |
| 13 | JWAS-Nepal | Smokeless stove | 8VDCS | Smokeless stove | 2068/69 | Rajan Nepal | PAL/WA/YC |
| | | Disaster Prevention, | 4 VDCs | Livelihood Support, CDRMP Preparation, Training and mitigation work | 2068/69 | Rajan Nepal | PAL/WA/YC |

District: Rautahat
DLCC Coordination Meeting (11 and 12th October)

| SN | Organization | Coordination Areas | Geo-location | Proposed Activities | Timeline | Responsibility | Remarks |
|----|---------------|--|--|---|------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | WSSDO | Environmental Sanitation Project | 96 VDCs | Awareness | 2073 | Division Chief | PAL, IIF, WA, CG |
| | | | | (Skill Development Training) | | | |
| | | | | Encouragement on One set Pan with One thousand reward (for people under poverty line) | | | |
| 2 | RDC- Nepal | NFE | Brahampuri, Jethrahiya, Rajpur, Gaur, Fatuha (M), Pipra Bhagwanpur, Rajdevi, Rajpur (F), Akolwa, Bairiya, Jokaha | GATE, BLC, SLEEP | Dec-13 | Chairperson and Coordinator | PAL and Facilitator |
| 3 | JKDC | Sanitation | Dumariya (P), Bairiya, Akolwa, Pajpur (F), Basantapatti, Laukaha, Jokaha and Jatahara | Awareness | 2013 | Chairperson and Coordinator | PAL, CG |
| 4 | AMNF | WASH | Rampur Khap, Akolwa, Narkatiya, Dumariya, Auraiya, Laxminiya | Poster Pamplet and Training | 2013 | Chairperson and Coordinator | |
| 5 | ISDN | Dalit Scholarship | 33 VDC's of old cluster | Collection information about Scholarship program provided by DEO and try to make access of VEED in such program | 2013 | Ramshrestha Yadav | Coordination with DEO and School A |
| | | Support to CG for Agriculture Production | 33 VDC's of old cluster | Distribution of Seeds/Technical Support | Kartik 2059 | Ramshrestha Yadav | DAO and PAL |
| | | Family Planning | 33 VDC's of old cluster | Training for PAL's | 2013 | Ramshrestha Yadav | UNFPA and DHO |
| 6 | UNFPA | Health And Sanitation | | Family Planning Orientation to PAL | Jan- April, 2013 | Bhavnath Jha | DHO |
| | | Gender | First cluster of LRP | Refresher training to WA | 41275 | Bhavnath Jha | WCO |
| | | Gender | First cluster of LRP | Choose Your Future Training to Dalit Girls (Priority to VEED) | 2013 | Bhavnath Jha | WCO |
| | | Reproductive Health | Both LRP VDCs | ASRH Training to PAL's | 2013 | Bhavnath Jha | ISDN, RDC |
| 7 | WCO | Capacity Building for CG Member | Pipariya Paroha | Training | Apr-13 | Kabita Bhatta | PAL/WA |
| 8 | LPC | Awareness Program of Peace | Auraiya and Banjaraha | Orientation | Apr-13 | LPC | PAL |
| 9 | DEO | Education | All Schools in 96 VDCs | Dalit Scholarship Program | 2069/70 | Section Officer, Ram Daresh Yadav | |
| | DEO | Education | 18 VDC | Informal Education | 2069/70 | Nandakishor Gupta | PAL |
| 10 | DLSO Rautahat | Livelihood | All Centers and Sub-centers | Vaccination | 2069/70 | Center and Sub-center | IIF should coordinate with DLSO with |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | starting of project |
| 11 | Gaur Municipality | ODF | Ward 1 and 8 of Gaur Municipality | Formation of W-WASH CC, Training and Technical Support | Mansir End of 2069 | Head of CD Department | |
| | | Public Private Partnership | Gaur Municipality | Increasing Coordination with Public Sectors in Municipality | 2014 | Audit Officer | |
| 12 | DDC, Rautahat | Training | 65 VDC | Orientation on VDC/DDC grant and Planning process | Mar-13 | Jit Bahadur Chaudhary | DDC Rautahat |
| | | Health And Sanitation | Bhalohiya and Gangapipra | Orientation | Mar-13 | Dipendra Kumar Mahato | PAL |
| 13 | RDC Nepal | Disaster Prevention, WASH-HCI | Banjarha and Phatuha Maheshpur | Livelihood Support, LDRMP Preparation, ODF Campaign | Mar-13 | Paras Hussain | PAL/WA/YC |
| 14 | District Agriculture Office | IGA | Sakhuawa, Jethrahiya, Bhediyahi, Rajpur Tulsī, Mahammadpur, Jaynagar, Pothiyahi, Dharahari, Pratappur Paltuwa, Rangpur, Kanakpur, Pipariya Dostiya, Bagahi, Piprapokhariya, Santapur (M) Dumariya (M) Cha, Pur, Garuda, Malahi, Bariyarpur, Sakhuawa, Dhamaura, Basbitti Jingadiya, Bishrampur, Ramauli Baiyiya and Hardiya | Integrated Crop and Water Management Project | 2069/70 | | |
| | | IGA | Mohammadpur, Jaynagar, Pothiyahi, Simrabhawanipur, Kanakpur, Rangpur, Pratappur Paltuwa, Santapur (M) Dumariya (M) and Chapur | Seed Program | 2069/70 | | |
| | | IGA | Gaur, Gangapipra, Piprarajwada, Saruatha, Jhunkhunwa, Auraiya, Sarmujwa, Maryadpur, Pataura, Katurahiya, Dewahi, Kanakpur, Samanpur and Chapur | Commercial Vegetable Farming Project | 2069/70 | | |
| | | | Gaur Municipality, Auraiya, Sarmujwa, Dumariya (P) Pathra Budhram, Laukaha, Kanakpur | Commercial Potato Farming Project | 2069/70 | | |
| | | | Gaur, Brahampuri, Rajdevi, Basatpur, Pipra Bhagwanpur, Fatuha M, Dewahi, Madanpur | Commercial Fruits Development Project | 2069/70 | | |
| | | | Gaur, Rampur Khap, Tengraha, Prempur Gonahi, Malahi, Bariyarpur | Intensive Fish Rearing Project | 2069/70 | | |
| | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---------|--|--|
| | | Laxminiya, Santapur M, Dumariya M, Paurai, Chapur and Judibela | Beekeeping and Mushroom Production Project | 2069/70 | | |
| | | Matsari, Basatpur and Samanpur | Parwal Utpadan Aayojna | 2069/70 | | |
| | | Rautahat | Mahila Dalit, Janajati tatha Bipanna Samuday Uthhan Karyakram | 2069/70 | | |
| | | Rautahat | Agriculture Diversity Conservation Project | 2069/70 | | |
| | | Rautahat | Arthik Bisleshan Yojana tatha Bajar Bikash Project | 2069/70 | | |
| | | Rautahat | Krishi Prawidhi Byawasthapan Tatha Prawidhik Tewa Sewa Project | 2069/70 | | |

District: Sarlahi
DLCC Coordination Meeting

| Who | What | Where | How | When | Support |
|------|---|--------------------------|--|---|----------------------|
| DLSO | Vaccination to livestock | LRP beneficiaries groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conformation of livestock numbers (calf, heifer , goat) etc. distributed under LRP support Vaccination | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of Dec 2012 May-June, 2013 | IGA Mobilization NGO |
| | Pills feeding to live stock | -do- | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conformation of livestock numbers (calf, heifer , goat, pigs) etc. distributed under LRP support Pills feeding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of Dec 2012 March 2013, | -do- |
| | Fodder/ forage seeds and seedlings distribution | -do- | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand collection from farmers Distribution of seeds/ seedlings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of Dec 2013 March 2013 | -do- |
| | Technical support | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request for support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As and when needed | |
| | Training support | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training demand request | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of Dec of 2012 | |
| DSCO | Nursery establishment for income generation | -do- | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request for support Nursery establishment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of Dec 2012 May-June 2013 | |
| | Timber/ forage seedlings distribution | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request collection Seedlings distribution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of Dec 2012, May –June 2013 | |
| | River training | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request collection River training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of dec. 2012, | |

| | | | | | |
|-------|---|----------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April-May 2013, | |
| DEO | Distribution of Education adds and adult literacy class for LRP beneficiaries | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand collection for teaching adds or literacy class • Adds or literacy class distribution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 2013 • April 2013 | |
| DFO | Forest based enterprise development training | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request for training • Training classes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End of Dec 2012 • April-May 2013 | |
| | Distribution of timber plant seedlings | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand collection • Seedlings distribution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • January –March 2013 • May-June 2013 | |
| MEDEP | Entrepreneurship Development Training | Ramnagarbouharwa VDC | • | • Yr. 2013 | |
| DEES | Alternative energy distribution | Belwajabdi VDC | • | • Yr. 2013 | |
| DADO | Seed distribution of (Paddy, Wheat , Maize) | 99 VDCs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand request and price deposit at list 2 months prior to beginning of sowing season | • Yr. 2013 | |
| | Technical support to conduct training on different crops cultivation | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As and when needed | • Yr. 2013 | |
| | Seed bin distribution | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand collection • Distribution of seed bin | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 2013 • April-May 2013 | |

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

Between

Micro Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP)

And

Livelihood Recovery for Peace (LRP), Janakpur, Dhanusha

For

**Strengthening partnership to improve capacity of LRP mobilized community Group Members for
Micro-Enterprise development in Mahottari, Sarlahi and Rautahat**

1. Background

In 1998, the GoN/ Ministry of Industry (MOI), in partnership with UNDP, initiated the Micro-Enterprise Development Programme to diversify livelihoods and increase the income of poor families through the creation and development of micro-enterprises and entrepreneurship skills. The programme targets people below the nationally defined poverty level with special focus on Women, Socially Excluded Groups, such as Dalits, Indigenous Nationalities, Religious Minorities, and Unemployed Youths. Since its inception, MEDEP has expanded its coverage to 38 districts.

MEDEP applies an integrated, demand-driven enterprise development model. The model consists of a six step micro-entrepreneur development approach, including local resource, market and potential entrepreneur analyses; entrepreneurship development training; the development of technical skills; access to finance; the testing and transfer of appropriate technology; and business counseling and market linkages.

The five-year Livelihood Recovery for Peace project (LRP) started its field implementation in Mahottari, Sarlahi and Rautahat districts since March 2010. The project is one of the initiatives through which UNDP Nepal is promoting local peace through livelihoods support as an entry point to directly support the communities to have better livelihoods outcomes. 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) 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 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 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 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. The project activities 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.

In the context of this Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) both LRP and MEDEP have been working in Mahottari, Sarlahi and Rautahat districts for enhancement of socio economic status of socially excluded communities. LRP has mobilized the groups of Vulnerable, Excluded and Economically Deprived people who for economic empowerment are in need of knowledge, skills and motivational grant. MEDEP has strong expertise on enterprise development. If the Micro enterprise development activities of MEDEP is implemented to the groups of LRP, it will bring remarkable change in the lives of the poor so, realizing the importance of maximum utilization and mobilization of the expertise as well as financial and human resources, MEDEP and LRP wish to implement the programme in the collaboration and partnership which is cost effective, efficient and result oriented.

2. Objectives of the MoU

The main objective of the MoU is to develop implementation strategies and working modalities for developing micro-entrepreneurs through joint activities implemented by LRP and MEDEP/APSO, Bardibas in the programme VDCs of Mahottari, Sarlahi and Rautahat districts.

So, the specific objectives of the MoU are:

- To implement the economic enhancement programme in a cost effective, efficient and result oriented manner by mobilizing programme resources from MEDEP and LRP
- Strengthen coordination with concerned stakeholders and reduce duplication in the district
- To utilize expertise of both programmes in the fields of social mobilization and enterprise development
- To strengthen networking, market linkage, access to micro-finance, technologies, etc.
- To provide technical support to the target groups/members for enhancing their livelihoods through sustainable enterprise development.

3. Roles and responsibilities

3.1 Responsibilities of LRP

- Provide MEDEP with the list of VDC and community groups and priority IGA/ ME field as suggested by the community groups

- Provide the details of current status of LRP programme of 3 districts (Mahottari, Sarlahi and Rautahat)
- Provide the details of their groups and individual with e –copy
- Continue regular social mobilization to the groups who are screened for collaboration
- Work closely with MEDEP/ APSO, Bardibas to provide the existing linkages with market and micro finance institutions
- Provide the information of VDC/clusters to MEDEP/ APSO, Bardibas for intervention of MEDEP
- Coordinate their respective implementing partners for regular social mobilization for the groups following MEDEP model
- LRP will provide the details of plan/programme especially where they have planned to support the groups (infrastructure, IGA etc.) and already provided support in the VDCs where MEDEP is going to work
- In case of Rautahat, LRP has plan to support community infrastructure in the second cluster LRP/MEDEP prepare joint plan for that support which will be used for the CG as CFC or appropriate technology support following the group priorities and decisions.
- LRP/MEDEP will facilitate jointly and take responsibilities to coordinate implementing partners of both (LRP and MEDEP) programmes to make them clear on their roles and responsibilities during the programme implementation from LRP and MEDEP side Maintain transparency while providing services/support to the groups
- Conduct regular monitoring and provide feedbacks/inputs Include in the existing ToRs of DPCs /PALs the responsibilities to support Community Groups that LRP and MEDEP jointly agree for developing their entrepreneurship skills and enterprises as per this MoU.

3.2 Responsibilities of MEDEP

- Provide orientation on MEDEP model to the partner organizations and their concerned staff (PAL etc.)
- MEDEP will select CG of LRP for micro enterprises development.
- MEDEP will organize entrepreneurship training to the selected groups, and facilitate to prepare business plan and these CG will be affiliated with MEGA and DMEGA of the MEDEP GSI MIS system accordingly
- Organize the skill training based on their business plan
- MEDEP will enter the data/ information of micro entrepreneurs in the GSI MIS regularly and provide e-copy to LRP at interval or as and when needed.
- Provide with business counseling and support to MEs for upscale of their enterprises
- Facilitate and coordinate to other organizations for linkage of MEs like market, exposure, trade fare, exhibition and micro finance etc.
- Provide CFC/appropriate technology based on the groups need and priorities
- LRP/MEDEP will facilitate jointly and take responsibilities to coordinate the implementing partners of both(LRP and MEDEP) programmes to make them clear on their roles and responsibilities during the programme implementation from LRP and MEDEP side
- Ensure to maintain transparency while providing services/support to the groups
- Conduct regular monitoring and provide feedback/inputs
- MEDEP will coordinate and track the progress with the concerned LRP staff

- MEDEP will support salary and other benefits of 3EDF per district through LRP social mobilization partners while LRP supported coordinator will support coordination of MEDEP activities as well. The coordinator will maintain the database of MEDEP activities as well as MEDEP GSI MIS. MEDEP will provide necessary training to the partner staffs of LRP as per the requirement.

4. Programme Activities

The programme will include following activities:

- 4.1 Orientation on MEDEP modality, programme implementation processes and expected results to concerned staff and partner organizations of both LRP and MEDEP by April 2012.
- 4.2 Identification of Community Groups by April 2012: (i) LRP will provide data on community groups that include poor women and Dalits. (ii) MEDEP and LRP will jointly discuss and finalize the selection of Community Groups by developing criteria that ensure cost-effectiveness and GESI.
- 4.3 Conduct PRA and household survey and keep baseline data in GSIMIS database by May 2012: (i) Orient LRP's field staff and PALs on PRA and household survey, and database assistant on GSIMIS database by MEDEP. (ii) PALs and EDFs will conduct PRA and household survey in selected CGs. (iii) LRP's Database Asst. will enter baseline data as per filled-up household survey forms in GSIMIS database software provided by MEDEP (iv) MEDEP will check the database, and both MEDEP and LRP will have baseline database.
- 4.4 MEDEP will apply results-based programme subcontracting to successful organizations (selected through competitive e-bidding process). These selected organizations, BDSPOs, will provide entrepreneurship skill trainings, facilitate for technical skill training, marketing-related activities, Micro-entrepreneurs' Group/ Micro-entrepreneurs' Group Association formation and facilitation in collaboration with LRP, Micro-Credit Linkage Activities such as pre- cooperative formation, trainings, registration, logistic support, linkage development with partner micro-finance institutions of Enhancing Access to Financial Services/UNDP or other MFIs, etc., facilitation for increasing access to appropriate technologies, facilitation for Common Facility Centre support in collaboration with LRP, and business counseling and follow up.
- 4.5 Means of verification of results: (i) LRP will support BDSPOs/MEDEP in carrying out pre and post evaluation of each training event and social auditing at the end of each event, (ii) BDSPOs will prepare reporting of results achieved, which need to be verified and signed by LRP and DMEGAs, (iii) GSIPPME report of CGs, (iv) evaluation report by external evaluators.

4.6 Bi-monthly review and sharing meetings between LRP and MEDEP for discussion and identification of the areas both actors need to focus (happened on 13 March by MEDEP; 13 May by LRP; 13 July by MEDEP; 13 September by LRP; 13 November by MEDEP) .

4.7 Any other activities that MEDEP and LRP jointly identify for development of enterprises operated by poor women and Dalits, who are members of the selected CGs formed by LRP in Sarlahi, Rautahat and Mahottari districts.

4.8 Both programmes have equal responsibilities for achieving the targets based on this MoU.

5. Expected Results

5.1 Increased number of micro-enterprises, being operated by poor and excluded members of Community Groups, with a specific focus on women-, and Dalit-operated enterprises by the end of the year 2012 in Rautahat, Sarlahi and Mahottari.

5.2 A total of 600 micro-entrepreneurs will be created (200 in each district).

5.3 A total of 700 poor people from the excluded groups have increased their knowledge through participation in entrepreneurship skill development training.

5.4 About 300 micro- entrepreneurs will obtain loans from MFIs, cooperatives or CGs for establishment of enterprises.

5.5 A total of 400 micro-entrepreneurs will adopt technologies and establish enterprises.

6. Duration and Termination

6.1 This MoU is effective from the date of its signature by all parties, and will be valid until end of December 2012.

6.2 The duration of this MoU can be extended or amended by mutual understanding of both parties through exchange of letters.

7. Other Provisions

If any confusion or disputes arises, both parties will sit together and resolve amicably. In case of any changes if felt required will be made through mutual coordination discussion and letter of exchange

On the basis of this MOU, a separate sub-contract will be made with respective implementing partners of LRP /MEDEP and implement the activities as per sub contract made in the days ahead.

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>On behalf of MEDEP Dr. Lakshman Pun National Programme Manager MEDEP, Kathmandu Date:-----</p> | <p>On behalf LRP, Janakpur Prem Kant Jha National Project Manager LRP, Janakpur Date:-----</p> |
| <p>Witness National Programme Director, MEDEP</p> | <p>Witness Assistant Country Director, UNDP.</p> |
| <p>Witness Sabita Koirala Paudyal Micro Enterprise Specialist APSO, Bardibas /MEDEP Date:-----</p> | <p>Witness: Bhagawan Thakur Agriculture Dev Specialist LRP, Janakpur Date:-----</p> |
| | |

Achievement against the Output Indicators

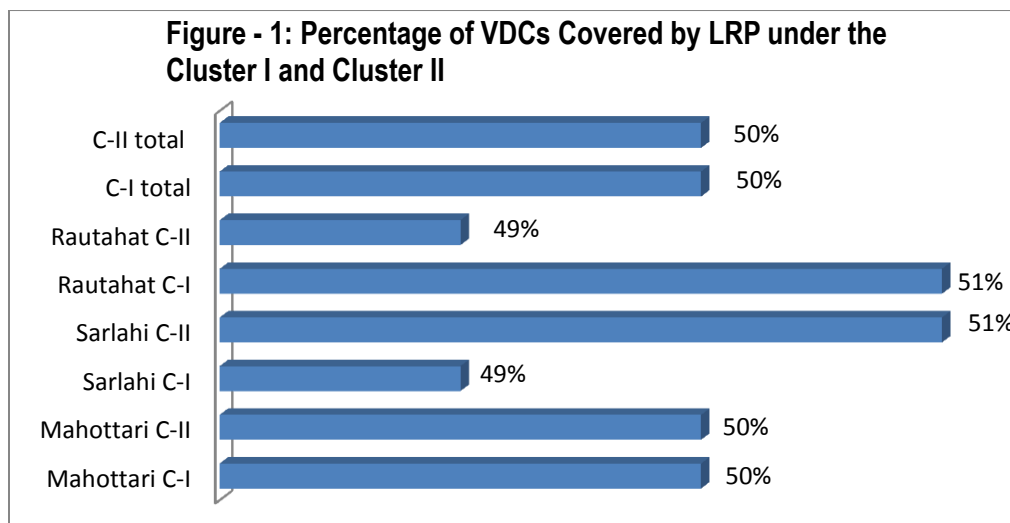
The LRP envisaged five outputs to appear from its intervention as follows:

- Output - 1: Communities mobilized for social cohesion, local peace building and livelihood choices
- Output – 2: Community infrastructures built and rehabilitated for the benefit of community as well as for the creation of employment for household members
- Output – 3: Livelihood assets improved for the poorest and most vulnerable households
- Output – 4: Gender equality promoted with women’s empowerment
- Output – 5: VDC, municipality, district and national level capacity of the key institutions strengthened to make them responsive towards the livelihood recovery needs of the communities

This Chapter examines the achievement of project on these outputs against the related indicators of progress.

Output - 1: Communities mobilized for social cohesion, local peace building and livelihood choices

The project has covered 208 VDCs. These intervention areas fall into the defined clusters for the phasing of interventions. Currently, the VDCs covered by the project is almost equally divided (i.e. 50% each for both Cluster I and cluster II) in all the three districts.



Following Table provides further details on the total number of VDCs covered under the Cluster I and II by the project districts.

Table – 1: Number of VDCs Covered Under the Cluster – I and Cluster – II by Project Districts

| District | Clusters | Covered Percentage |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Mahottari (76 VDCs) | C-I | 50 |
| | C-II | 50 |
| Sub-total | | 100 |
| Sarlahi (67 VDCs) | C-I | 49 |
| | C-II | 51 |
| Sub-total | | 100 |
| Rautahat (65 VDCs) | C-I | 51 |
| | C-II | 49 |
| Sub-total | | 100 |
| All Districts (208 VDCs) | C-I | 50 |
| | C-II | 50 |
| Total | | 100 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

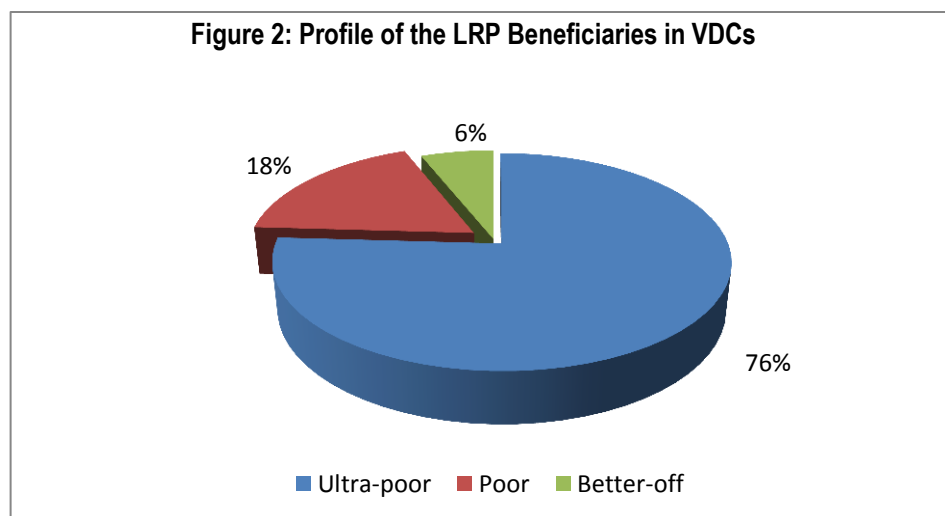
1.1 Preparation and Utilization of the VDC Profiles

The Peace and Livelihood Facilitators, known as PALs are the front line mobilizers. They start their work after attending 8 days' training on social mobilization. They organize interaction meetings at the VDC level gathering representatives from political parties, intellectuals, teachers, community members, I/NGOs, service center staff and the government line agencies. They prepare participatory resource and vulnerability maps after undertaking transact walk of all the settlements in the programme VDCs. They identify poverty pocket areas categorizing them as 1, 2, 3 and 4. It provides basis for them to determine the priority areas for the implementation of project activities. Benefiting from the interaction with the local communities, they also identify community infrastructure activities prioritized by the people living in the poverty pockets.

Prior to the implementation of project activities, the poverty profile of the households is prepared by categorizing them as ultra-poor, poor and less poor in each poverty pocket area. Well-being ranking is used as a tool for such categorization. The categorization process is fully participatory. In the process, the PAL observes the extent of women's mobility within and outside the community. He /she also documents household income and expenditure status of the poor families. Based on these analyses, the PAL in consultation with the community member determines the support packages to be

offered in the poverty pocket areas for the extremely disadvantaged first, for the relatively less disadvantaged second and so on.

The classification of VEEDs captured through the abovementioned criteria revealed coverage of around 76% ultra-poor in the LRP covered VDCs.



Following Table provides further details on the representation of ultra-poor, poor and less poor in the project area VDCs.

Table – 2: Representation of Ultra-poor, Poor and Less Poor in the VDCs Covered by the Project Area Districts

| District | Cluster | No. of HHs | Category / Percentage | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | | | Ultra-poor | Poor | Less Poor | Total |
| Mahottari | C-I | 4,620 | 74 | 19 | 7 | 100 |
| | C-II | 3,153 | 64 | 26 | 10 | 100 |
| | Sub-total | 7,773 | 70 | 22 | 8 | 100 |
| Sarlahi | C-I | 3,724 | 80 | 14 | 6 | 100 |
| | C-II | 2,997 | 78 | 17 | 5 | 100 |
| | Sub-total | 6,721 | 79 | 16 | 5 | 100 |
| Rautahat | C-I | 3,978 | 69 | 24 | 7 | 100 |
| | C-II | 2,743 | 94 | 5 | 1 | 100 |
| | Sub-total | 6,721 | 80 | 16 | 34 | 100 |
| All Districts Total | C-I | 12,322 | 74 | 19 | 7 | 100 |
| | C-II | 8,893 | 78 | 17 | 5 | 100 |
| | Total | 21,215 | 76 | 18 | 6 | 100 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

1.2 Socially Mobilized Households and the Kind of Benefit Obtained

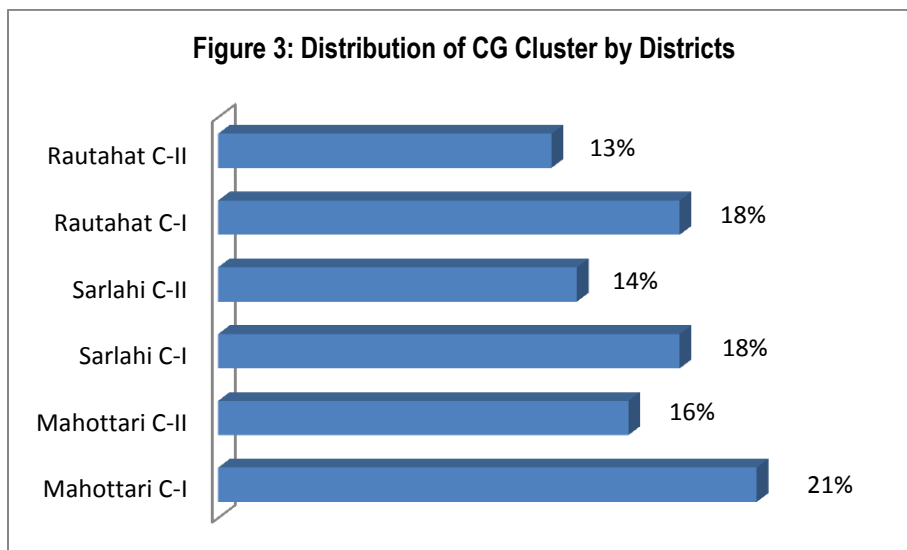
The socially mobilized beneficiaries of LRP are VEED groups (i.e. ultra-poor, poor and less poor). They represent youths, Dalit, Janajati, Muslim, Madhesi, women, disabled and the conflict and flood victims. These groups have benefited from collective actions and an atmosphere of maintaining mutual respect to each other, which was lacking before. The intervention of the project was not only helpful for them in directly benefiting the target groups but there were also spillover effects for mutual respect among non-beneficiary neighbours. It was especially true in the areas where the non-beneficiary households had to share drinking water tube wells constructed by the LRP targeting its beneficiaries. Such spillover has strengthened community ties. Categorically, the social mobilization process has offered following benefits:

- Creation of the feeling of togetherness in sharing ideas and developing plans;
- Increased awareness about their rights over public goods and services leading to the creation of demand for such goods and services for the local level line agencies;
- Participatory need identification;
- Collective decision-making strength to access and control local resources;
- Transformation of Musahar VEEDs from hunting of mice and soil work labour to the building of other livelihood opportunities;
- Creation of short-term employment through the construction of infrastructures;
- Collective planning, implementation, monitoring of the activities of local relevance;
- Increased engagement in livestock raising, poultry, vegetable farming, grocery shop, tea shop, fruit (banana) selling and cosmetics vending.
- Utilization of earning in children's education, medicine and the fulfillment of other domestic needs;
- Practice of the saving of surplus income and making investment;
- Milky nights due to the access to energy support (solar tuki);
- VEEDs such as Dom, Musahar and Chamar obtaining opportunity to be represented in the Users Committees during construction of infrastructures and also having opportunity for participation in the income generating activities;
- Increased feeling about engagement in conflict means wrong doing;
- Women's unity to fight against GBV in the community;
- Knowledge of signatory literacy and writing names;
- Financial transparency of the group transactions (e.g. bank account signed by chairperson, treasurer and secretary);

- Tutorial support for children - an encouragement for the parents to send their children to school and develop reading and writing habits more deeply (including advantage for the poor families who could not afford tuition);
- Acquaintance of conflict sensitivity, gender equality and importance of social inclusion;
- Increasing leadership capacity; and
- Increasing sense of belongingness and recognition in the community.

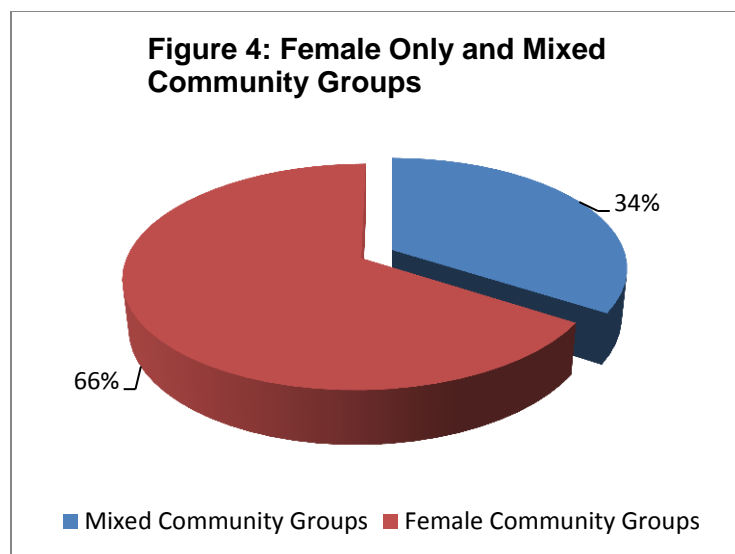
1.3 Community Groups Representing Conflict Victim, Poor, Women and Ethnic Minorities

A total of 728 CGs operate in the 208 VDCs covered by LRP in three districts. Compared to other districts, Mahottari district has slightly greater number of CGs.



1.3.1 CGs by their Types

Two types of Community Groups formed are: female groups and mixed groups. Exclusively female CGs account for 66%, while the rest are mixed with both male and female members.



Following Table provides further details on the gender structure of community groups in Cluster – I and Cluster II.

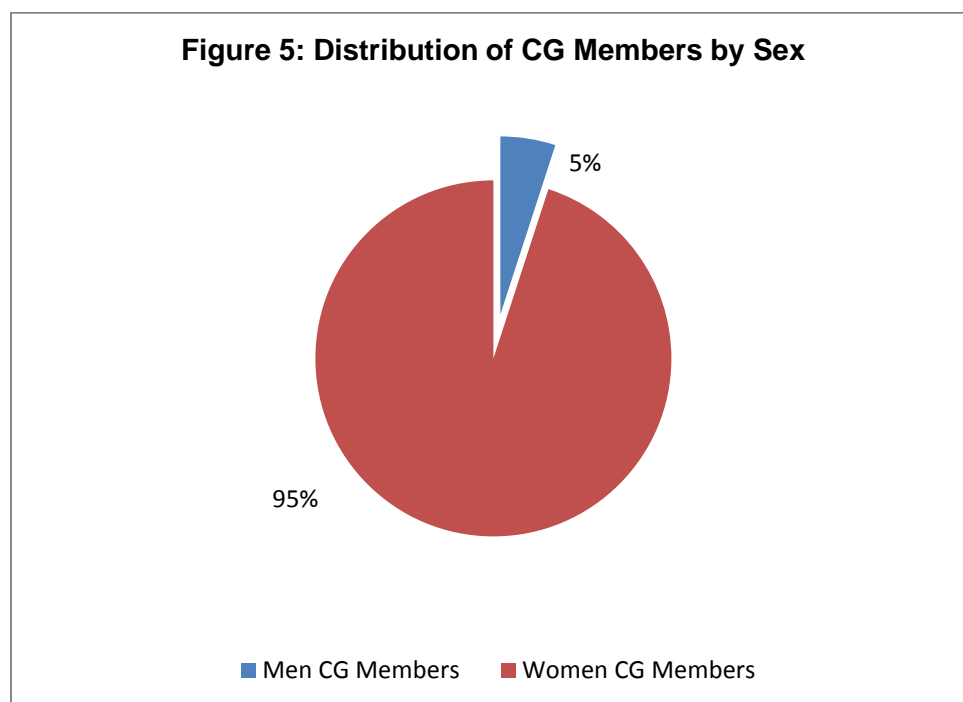
Table 3: Female and Mixed CGs in Cluster I and II in the LRP Districts

| District | Cluster | No. of CGs | Type of CG / Percentage | | |
|---------------|------------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | | | Female CG | Mixed CGs | Total |
| Mahottari | C-I | 152 | 64 | 36 | 100 |
| | C-II | 114 | 70 | 30 | 100 |
| | Sub-total | 266 | 67 | 33 | 100 |
| Sarlahi | C-I | 132 | 45 | 55 | 100 |
| | C-II | 102 | 54 | 46 | 100 |
| | Sub-total | 234 | 49 | 51 | 100 |
| Rautahat | C-I | 132 | 83 | 17 | 100 |
| | C-II | 96 | 81 | 19 | 100 |
| | Sub-total | 228 | 82 | 18 | 100 |
| All Districts | C-I | 416 | 64 | 36 | 100 |
| | C-II | 312 | 68 | 32 | 100 |
| | Total | 728 | 66 | 44 | 100 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

1.3.2 Extent of Women's Inclusion in the CGs

Around 95% CG members are women, while the rest are men.



Following Table provides further details on representation of men and women in the CGs in each district.

Table 4: Representation of Men and Women in the CGs

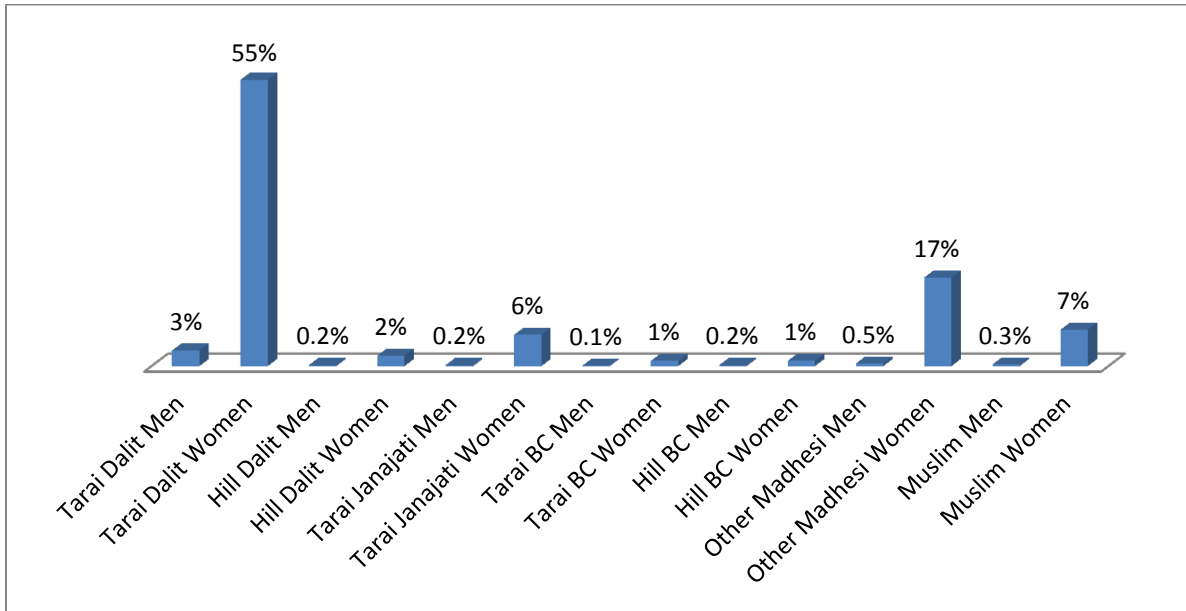
| Sex | Mahottari | | | Sarlahi | | | Rautahat | | | All Districts | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | C-I | C-II | Total | C-I | C-II | Total | C-I | C-II | Total | C-I | C-II | Total |
| Men (%) | 4 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| Women (%) | 96 | 94 | 95 | 89 | 94 | 91 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 95 | 96 | 95 |
| Total (No.) | 4,620 | 3,153 | 7,773 | 3,724 | 2,997 | 6,721 | 3,978 | 2,743 | 6,721 | 12,322 | 8,893 | 21,215 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

1.3.3 Representation of Different Ethnic Groups in the CGs

Of all the CG members, around 55% are Terai Dalit women. It is followed by 17% Madhesi women in the second place.

Figure 6: Representation of Different Ethnic Groups



Following Table provides further details on the distribution of ethnic / caste groups by districts and related clusters.

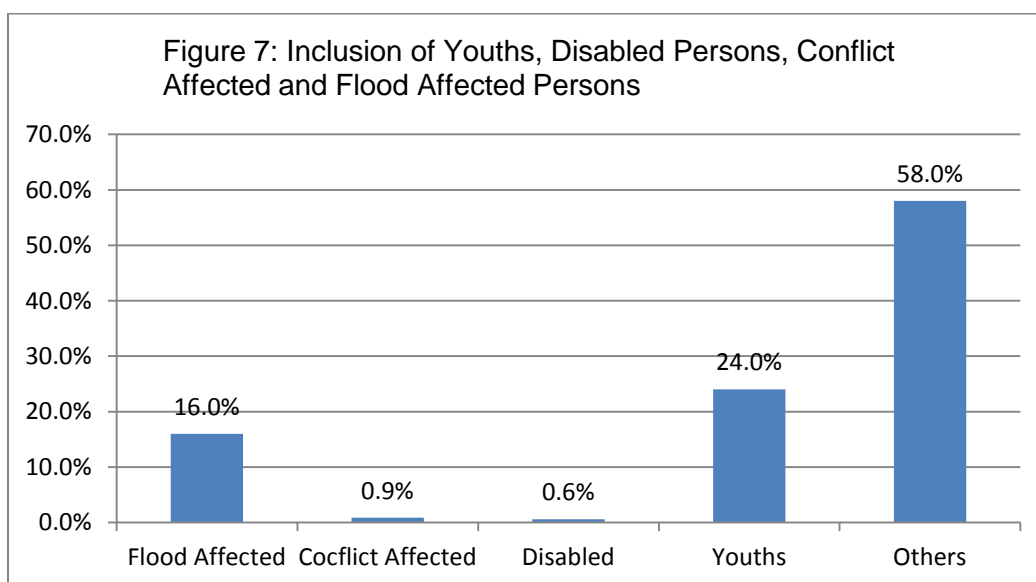
Table 5: Representation of the CG Members by their Ethnicity / Caste Groups

| Ethnicity | Gender | Mahottari | | | Sarlahi | | | Rautahat | | | All Districts | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|----------|--------|--------|---------------|-------|--------|
| | | C-I | C-II | Total | C-I | C-II | Total | C-I | C-II | Total | C-I | C-II | Total |
| Terai Dalit | Men (%) | 4.54 | 5.76 | 5.06 | 12.52 | 4.93 | 8.22 | 1.36 | 1.33 | 1.3468 | 5.51 | 4.29 | 4.9 |
| | Women (%) | 95.46 | 94.24 | 94.94 | 87.48 | 95.07 | 91.78 | 98.64 | 98.67 | 98.653 | 94.49 | 95.71 | 95.1 |
| | Total (No.) | 2,843 | 2,137 | 4,980 | 1,614 | 2,109 | 3,723 | 2,057 | 1,507 | 3,564 | 6,514 | 5,753 | 12,267 |
| Hill Dalit | Men (%) | | 7.69 | 7.59 | 12.67 | | | | | | 12.59 | 7.7 | 10.9 |
| | Women (%) | 100 | 92.31 | 92.41 | 87.33 | | | | | | 87.41 | 92.3 | 89.1 |
| | Total (No.) | 2 | 156 | 158 | 292 | | | | | | 294 | 156 | 450 |
| Terai Janajati | Men (%) | 3.90 | 0.79 | 3.39 | 6.78 | 6.03 | 6.48 | 0.93 | 0.7 | 0.7634 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 3.3 |
| | Women (%) | 96.10 | 99.21 | 96.61 | 93.22 | 93.97 | 93.52 | 99.07 | 99.3 | 99.237 | 95.9 | 98.1 | 96.7 |
| | Total (No.) | 641 | 126 | 767 | 177 | 116 | 293 | 107 | 286 | 393 | 925 | 528 | 1453 |
| Hill Janajati | Men (%) | | 9.7 | 9.72 | 6.93 | | 6.9 | | | | 6.9 | 9.7 | 7.61 |
| | Women (%) | | 90.3 | 90.28 | 93.07 | | 93.1 | 100 | | 100 | 93.1 | 90.3 | 92.39 |
| | Total (No.) | | 319 | 319 | 967 | | 967 | 2 | | 2 | 969 | 319 | 1288 |
| Terai BC | Men (%) | 3.33 | | 3.03 | 16.67 | 13.33 | 13.7 | 5.6 | | 3.39 | 4.9 | 8.1 | 6.25 |
| | Women (%) | 96.67 | 100 | 96.97 | 83.33 | 86.67 | 86.3 | 94.4 | 100 | 96.61 | 95.1 | 91.9 | 93.75 |
| | Total (No.) | 60 | 6 | 66 | 6 | 45 | 51 | 36 | 100 | 59 | 102 | 74 | 176 |
| Hill BC | Men (%) | | 8.70 | 8.45 | 14.2157 | | 14.2 | | | | 13.9 | 8.7 | 12.6 |
| | Women (%) | 100 | 91.30 | 91.55 | 85.7843 | | 85.8 | 100 | | 100 | 86.1 | 91.3 | 87.4 |
| | Total (No.) | 2 | 69 | 71 | 204 | | 204 | 2 | | 2 | 208 | 69 | 277 |
| Other Madhesi | Men (%) | 2.37 | 3.24 | 2.55 | 8.68 | 8.2 | 8.37 | 2.04 | 1.0463 | 1.66 | 3.18 | 4.3 | 2.36 |
| | Women (%) | 97.63 | 98.15 | 97.45 | 91.32 | 91.8 | 91.63 | 97.96 | 98.954 | 98.34 | 96.82 | 95.7 | 62.45 |
| | Total (No.) | 760 | 216 | 979 | 334 | 622 | 956 | 1079 | 669 | 1748 | 2173 | 1510 | 3683 |
| Muslim | Men (%) | 4.17 | 1.65 | 3.46 | 33.85 | 1.9 | 19.6 | 0.8633 | 2.3256 | 1 | 5.54 | 2.07 | 4.5 |
| | Women (%) | 95.83 | 98.35 | 96.54 | 66.15 | 98.1 | 80.4 | 99.137 | 97.674 | 14 | 94.46 | 97.93 | 95.5 |
| | Total (No.) | 312 | 121 | 433 | 130 | 105 | 235 | 695 | 258 | 953 | 1137 | 484 | 1621 |
| Overall Total (No.) | | 4,620 | 3,153 | 7,773 | 3,724 | 2,997 | 6,721 | 3,978 | 2,741 | 6,721 | 12,322 | 8,893 | 21,215 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

1.3.4 Inclusion of Youths, Disabled Persons, Conflict Affected and Flood Affected Persons

The CGs in the project area districts are recognized as representative village level institutions. They have included all kinds of VEEDs from the community. They have engaged youths, flood and conflict affected persons and disabled among others. The representation of youths is 24%, while the flood affected members constitute 16%.



Following Table provides details on the district figures.

Table 6: Inclusion of Youths, Disabled Persons and the Conflict and Flood Victims in the CGs

| Districts | Clusters | Total CG Members | Youth | Disabled | Conflict Affected | Flood Affected | Other Poor | Total |
|---------------|----------|------------------|-------|----------|-------------------|----------------|------------|--------|
| Mahottari | C-I | 4,620 | 21.0 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 57.4 | 16.9 | 100.0% |
| | C-II | 3,153 | 26.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 71.6 | 100.0% |
| | Total | 7,773 | 23.1 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 34.5 | 39.0 | 100.0% |
| Sarlahi | C-I | 3,724 | 23.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 72.3 | 100.0% |
| | C-II | 2,997 | 19.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 73.3 | 100.0% |
| | Total | 6,721 | 21.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 72.8 | 100.0% |
| Rautahat | C-I | 3,978 | 22.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 7.9 | 69.5 | 100.0% |
| | C-II | 2,741 | 32.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 67.6 | 100.0% |
| | Total | 6,721 | 26.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 4.7 | 68.7 | 100.0% |
| All Districts | C-I | 12,322 | 21.9 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 25.2 | 50.6 | 100.0% |
| | C-II | 8,893 | 25.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 70.9 | 100.0% |
| | Total | 21,215 | 23.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 15.8 | 59.1 | 100.0% |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

1.4 Households Benefiting from the Cooperatives Supported by LRP

The LRP intervention has been found useful in familiarizing beneficiaries with the importance of regular saving. All CG members save some of their income regularly in the group account. The members also borrow from this saved account in case of family need. The savings and credit groups are still growing with a vision of developing them as a cooperative in the long run.

1.5 Harmony Resulted from the Changed Attitude and Behavior of the Youths Trained for Building Peace

LRP attempted integrating youths for the accomplishment of peace objective. They were mobilized to facilitate expressing their concerns for social harmony and development while working as catalyst to motivate others in the village. They were provided with a platform to share common objectives for development of the community. Interactions were held through Youth Clubs focusing on the peace building agenda.

The Youth Clubs organized intra and inter VDC / district level sports for developing cordial environment. They also held dialogues on the need for good governance. They contributed to the success of 16 days' campaign against GBV. They lobbied political leaders in supporting local development activities. Gender sensitization also remained a part in their agenda. They were also instrumental for career counseling of school going children. They implemented tutorial classes under the support of LRP. It has created positive effect in the practice of sending VEED household children regularly to the schools.

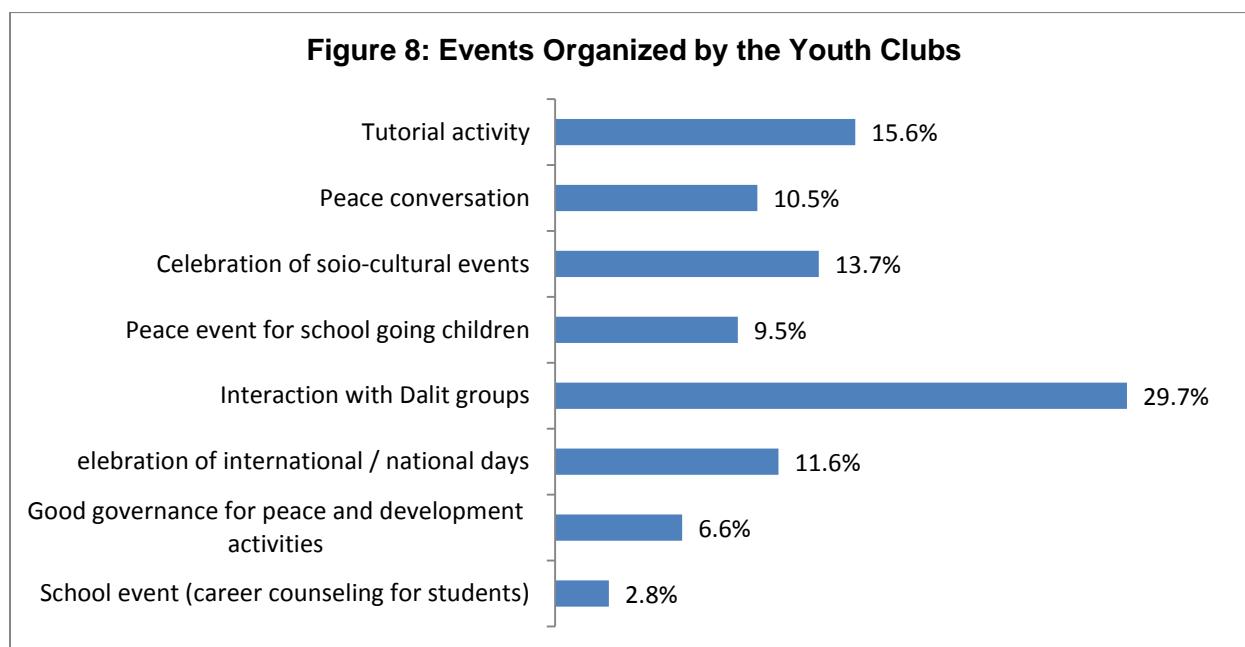
The youth-led activities have become an eye opener for the elders who saw them as a societal waste before. This kind of change in the attitude of other towards the improved activities of youths mirrors that they are important pillars for peace building. Some of the elders consulted in the evaluation process expressed that the mobilization of youths for both peace building and development process is good for transforming the attitude of those, who often resisted change.

1.6 Events Organized by the Youth Clubs at the VDCs for Promoting Peace and Social Harmony

Prior to the engagement of Youth Clubs in organizing events, the LRP provides orientation to their members about the objectives followed by the project and the kind of peace, governance and social cohesion related activities to be run. The Youth Clubs then organize peace conversations and celebrate socio-cultural events. They also organize peace events for school going children. The Youth Clubs attempt to attract attention of

young people towards the sports and games as venue for developing friendship and common understanding across the communities. They interact with Dalit groups to discuss their rights and privileges. The national and international days are celebrated for all people to know their importance from human rights perspective. They advocate for good governance and work directly or indirectly as a watch dog for the control of malfunctioning in the local organizations. They provide career counseling to the students to control deviations of any kind. Their major thrust behind all these activities is to maintain peace for development.

The Youth Clubs organized a total of 2,000 events from 2010 to 2012 in the project area districts. The interactions held with Dalit accounted for about 29.7% of the total events followed by 15.6% tutorial events in the second place.



Following Table provides details on the events organized in different districts between 2012 and 2012.

Table 7: No. of Events Organized by Youth Clubs between 2010 and 2012

| Events | Year | Peace Conversation | Celebration of Social/Cultural Events | Peace Event for School Going Children | Sports/Game | Interaction with Dalit Disadvantaged Group | Celebration of International/National Recognized Day | Good Governance for Peace and Development Activities | School Event (Career Counseling for Student) | Total No. of Events |
|---------------|-------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|---------------------|
| Mahottari | 2010 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 44 | 11 | | | 297 |
| | 2011 | 17 | 21 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 17 | | | 201 |
| | 2012 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 21 | 11 | 10 | 32 | 13 | 285 |
| | Total | 10 | 12 | 9 | 16 | 25 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 783 |
| Sarlahi | 2010 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 45 | 11 | | | 238 |
| | 2011 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 30 | 13 | | | 213 |
| | 2012 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 20 | 21 | 11 | 16 | 7 | 246 |
| | Total | 10 | 13 | 10 | 15 | 32 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 697 |
| Rautahat | 2010 | - | -- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 2011 | 14 | 18 | 9 | 14 | 34 | 12 | | | 297 |
| | 2012 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 19 | 36 | 9 | | | 223 |
| | Total | 12 | 18 | 9 | 16 | 35 | 11 | | | 520 |
| All Districts | 2010 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 45 | 11 | | | 535 |
| | 2011 | 15 | 18 | 12 | 14 | 27 | 14 | | | 711 |
| | 2012 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 20 | 21 | 10 | 18 | 7 | 754 |
| | Total | 11 | 14 | 10 | 16 | 30 | 12 | 7 | 3 | 2,000 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

1.7 Minimum Conditions for Peace Understood and Practiced by the Beneficiaries

The FGD conducted with the project beneficiary group emphasized access to basic needs, including the knowledge and access of public goods and services, as essential elements of their livelihood. They felt that their knowledge about the livelihood options and strategies played significant role in shaping the peace process at both household and the community levels. In this regard, they found the following interventions of the project quite useful:

Platform for sharing the ideas: It helped the beneficiary groups to listen each other's reasons for backwardness and collectively seek solutions by identifying the potentials for progress.

Awareness raising activities: Familiarity enhanced about the importance of literacy / education, personal hygiene, household sanitation, conflict and violence-free society was useful. It helped the beneficiaries to create vision for peace as an ideal, which

was then instrumental in changing their attitude towards mutuality and cooperation. As support seekers for progress, the beneficiaries also gained knowledge about the possibilities of accessing public good and services.

Gender empowerment: The interventions related to gender empowerment was helpful in advocating social justice in role of women. The familiarization of their rights and privileges enhanced the culture of respecting their rights and reduce GBV.

Income generation support: The beneficiaries realized that income is a source of minimizing family tensions. Since the project provided support for alternate income generation through the establishment of small enterprise and short-term wage employment during the construction of infrastructure, it relieved their livelihood earning pressure to some extent. Such input was found effective in reducing antagonism.

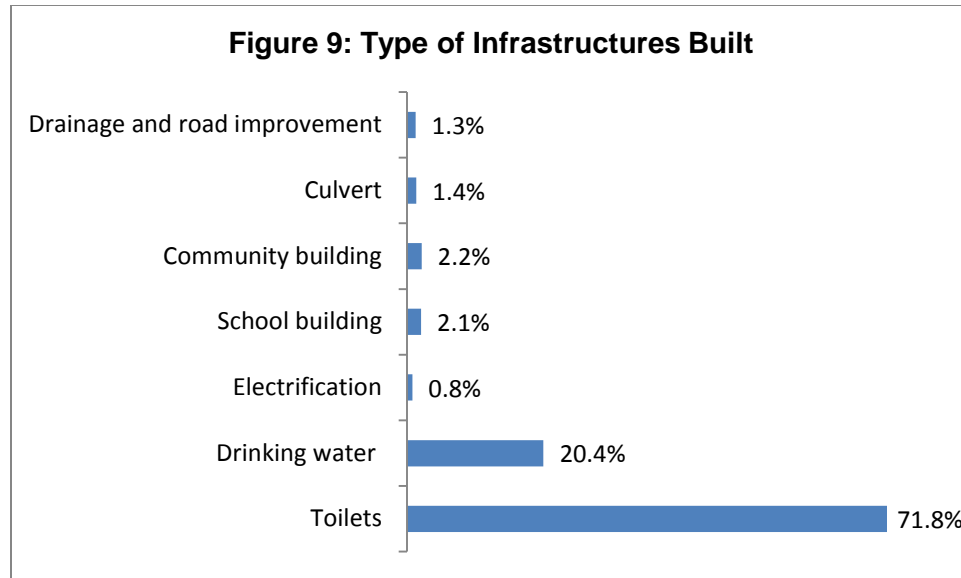
Protection against natural disaster: Safety against the vulnerability was the protection provided by against natural disasters. It helped to make the living of beneficiaries tension-free from the risk of encountering sudden hazards.

All these improved conditions are the results of interventions made by the project with social mobilization in the first place. Among other things, the social mobilization process has worked as mortaring factor to keep the various component related results together and develop harmonious relation in the family, neighborhood and the village.

Output 2: Community infrastructures built and rehabilitated for community benefit and employment opportunities for the household

The project supported construction of community infrastructure by forming Users Committee representing by 5 to 7 members of the beneficiary group. The Users Committees are entrusted with the responsibility for overall management of the construction work including management of the fund provided by the LRP. The Users Group is established upon facilitation of the PAL. Bank account is opened and operated by the Users Group involving three members. Out of these three members, any two members sign the cheque as joint signatories.

Under the Users Committee, two other sub-committees are also formed. They are: (a) Construction Material Procurement Committee, and (b) Monitoring Committee. These committees and sub-committees undertake construction management of the community infrastructures such as community building, culvert, drainage, road improvement, electricity transmission line installation, health post building, school building, and drinking water systems as decided by the VEED groups as their priority.



Following Table provides details on number and type of infrastructures built between 2010 and 2012.

Table 8: No. of Infrastructures Built by their Types

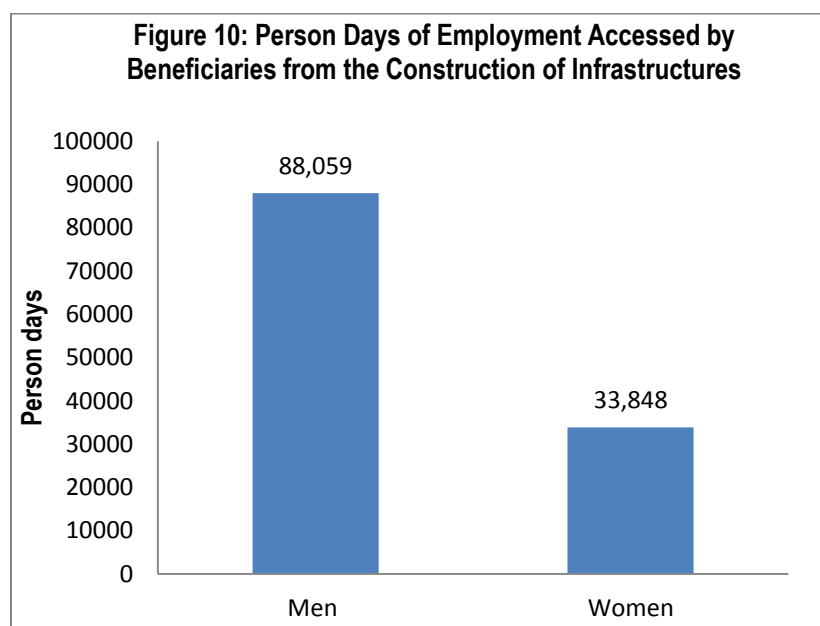
| Districts | Year | Total No. of Infrastructures Built | Percent to the Total No. Constructed | Distribution of the Type of Infrastructures Built (In Percentage) | | | | | | | | | Overall Percentage |
|---------------|---------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------|--------------------|
| | | | | Community Building | Culvert | Drainage & Road improvement | Drinking Water Supply | Electrification | River Training | Health Post Building | School Building | Toilet | |
| Mahottari | 2010/11 | 348 | | 14.0 | 1.0 | 6.3 | 39.4 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 32.4 | 100.0% |
| | 2012 | 112 | | 4.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 81.0 | 100.0% |
| | Total | 460 | 15% | 11.0 | 1.0 | 5.0 | 34.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 44.0 | 100.0% |
| Sarlahi | 2010/11 | 763 | | 4.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 32.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 58.0 | 100.0% |
| | 2012 | 78 | | | 3.0 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 88.0 | 100.0% |
| | Total | 841 | 28% | 4.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 29.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 61.0 | 100.0% |
| Rautahat | 2010/11 | 662 | | 1.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 75.0 | 100.0% |
| | 2012 | 1056 | | | | 0.0 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 91.0 | 100.0% |
| | Total | 1,718 | 57% | 1.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 84.0 | 100.0% |
| | Percent | - | 100.0% | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Districts | 2010/11 | 1,773 | 59% | 5 | 1 | 3 | 29 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 59 | 100.0% |
| | 2012 | 1,246 | 41% | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 100.0% |
| | Total | 3,019 | 100.0% | 3 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 72 | 100.0% |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

The infrastructure development activities were largely based on local priorities set in view of their potential utilization after construction. However, in some construction sites the facilities were incomplete from the utilization perspective (e.g. a community building hall without the provision of toilet).

2.1 Person Days of Employment Opportunities Accessed by Beneficiaries from the Construction of Infrastructures

During the construction of infrastructure, a total of 121,907 person days of work was generated. Of this, around 72.2% (88,059) person days were utilized by the male beneficiaries followed by utilization of 27.8% (33,848) person days by the female beneficiaries.



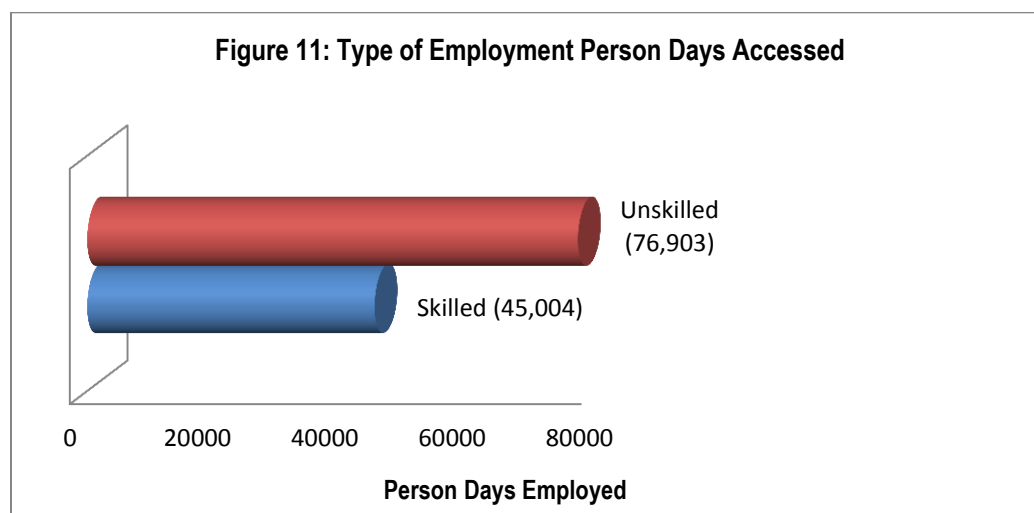
Following Table provides further details on days of work done by the CG members in each district.

Table 9: Persons Days of Workers Employed in the Jobs Generated by the Construction or Rehabilitation of Infrastructures

| District | Year | Total No. Employed | Male % | Female % | Total |
|---------------|---------|--------------------|--------|----------|-------|
| Mahottari | 2010/11 | 29,708 | 29 | 71 | 100 |
| | 2012 | 3,807 | 58 | 42 | 100 |
| | Total | 33,488 | 32 | 68 | 100 |
| Sarlahi | 2010/11 | 43,705 | 92 | 8 | 100 |
| | 2012 | 3,425 | 71 | 29 | 100 |
| | Total | 47,130 | 90 | 10 | 100 |
| Rautahat | 2010/11 | 23,970 | 88 | 12 | 100 |
| | 2012 | 17,319 | 79 | 21 | 100 |
| | Total | 41,289 | 84 | 16 | 100 |
| All Districts | 2010/11 | 97,383 | 72 | 28 | 100 |
| | 2012 | 24,524 | 75 | 25 | 100 |
| | Total | 121,907 | 72 | 28 | 100 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

Around 63% (76,903) person days of the total employment opportunity were utilized by unskilled labour followed by 37% (45,004) person days skilled.



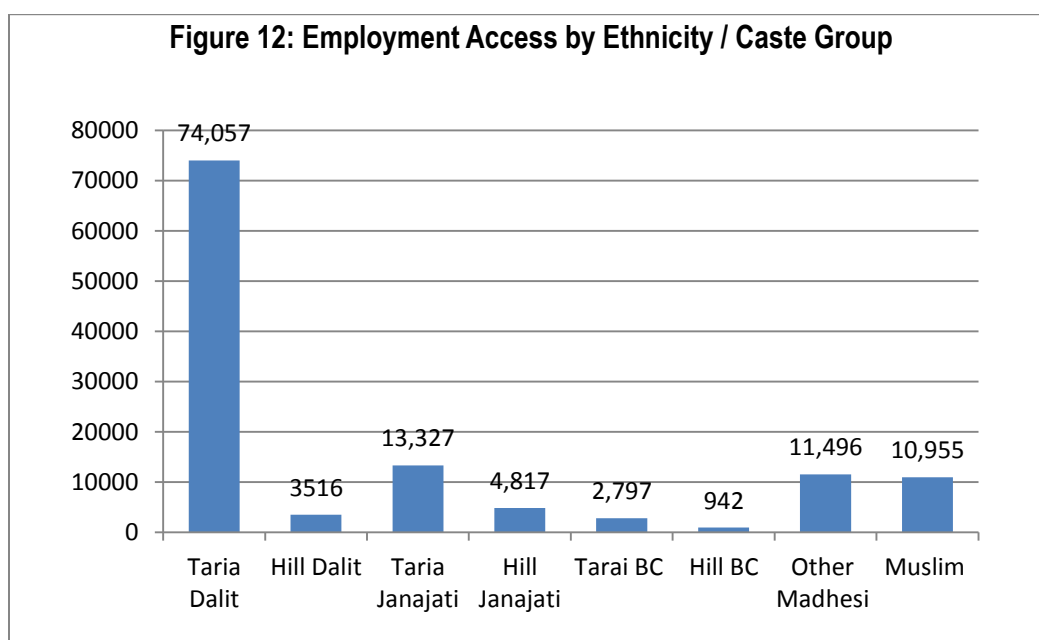
Following Table provides details on the days or work by skilled and unskilled categories in each district.

Table 10: Distribution of Skilled and Unskilled Persons Days of Work Generated by the Construction or Rehabilitation of Infrastructures

| District | Year | Person Days Employed | Percentage | | | |
|---------------|---------|----------------------|------------|---------|-----------|-------|
| | | | | Skilled | Unskilled | Total |
| Mahottari | 2010/11 | 29,708 | | 36 | 64 | 100 |
| | 2012 | 3,780 | | 29 | 71 | 100 |
| | Total | 33,488 | 27 | 35 | 65 | 100 |
| Sarlahi | 2010/11 | 43,705 | | 33 | 67 | 100 |
| | 2012 | 3,425 | | 29 | 71 | 100 |
| | Total | 47,130 | 39 | 33 | 67 | 100 |
| Rautahat | 2010/11 | 23,970 | | 54 | 46 | 100 |
| | 2012 | 17,319 | | 28 | 72 | 100 |
| | Total | 41,289 | 34 | 43 | 57 | 100 |
| All Districts | 2010/11 | 97,383 | 80 | 39 | 61 | 100 |
| | 2012 | 24,524 | 20 | 28 | 78 | 100 |
| | Total | 121,907 | 100 | 37 | 63 | 100 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

Of the total person days of employment, around 60.7% (74,057) person days were accessed by Terai Dalits followed by 10.9% Terai Janajati (13,327 person days) in the second place.



Following Table provides details on the person days shared by different ethnic / caste groups.

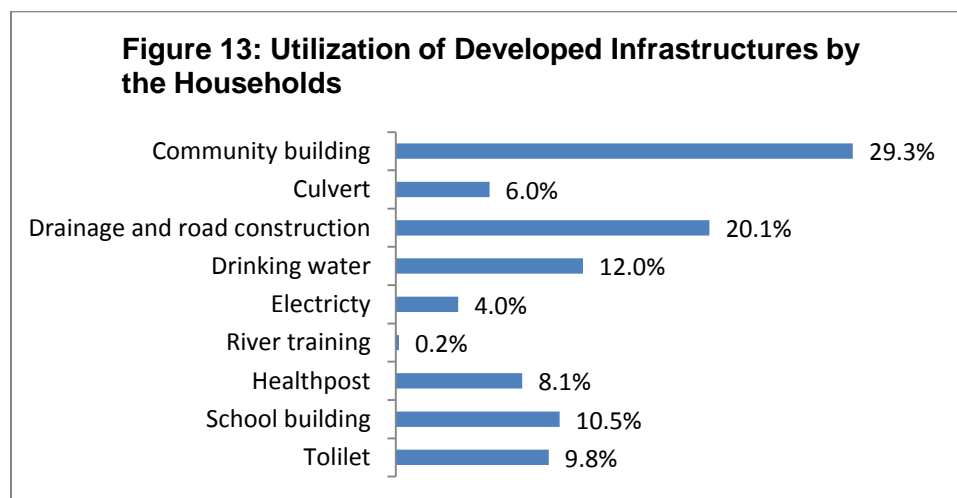
Table 11: Persons Days of Work Shared by Different Ethnic / Caste Groups

| District | Year | Person Days | Terai Dalit% | Hill Dalit | Terai Janajati | Hill Janajati | Terai BC | Hill BC | Other Madhesi | Muslim | Total Percentage |
|---------------|---------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------|---------------|----------|---------|---------------|--------|------------------|
| Mahottari | 2010/11 | 29,708 | 68 | 2 | 10 | 7 | | | 3 | 10 | 100 |
| | 2012 | 3,780 | 51 | 4 | 33 | 7 | | | 1 | 4 | 100 |
| | Total | 33,488 | 66 | 2 | 12 | 7 | | | 3 | 10 | 100 |
| Sarlahi | 2010/11 | 43,705 | 56 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 6 | 100 |
| | 2012 | 3,425 | 53 | 8 | 25 | | 2 | | 8 | 4 | 100 |
| | Total | 47,130 | 55 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 6 | 100 |
| Rautahat | 2010/11 | 23,970 | 70.9 | | 11 | | 0.1 | | 6 | 12 | 100 |
| | 2012 | 17,319 | 50 | 9 | 7.5 | 1.2 | 11 | 0.3 | 9 | 12 | 100 |
| | Total | 41,289 | 62 | 4 | 10 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 7 | 11.9 | 100 |
| All Districts | 2010/11 | 97,383 | 63 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 100 |
| | 2012 | 24,524 | 51 | 8 | 14 | 2 | 8 | 0.3 | 7 | 9.7 | 100 |
| | Total | 121,907 | 61 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 9 | 9 | 100 |

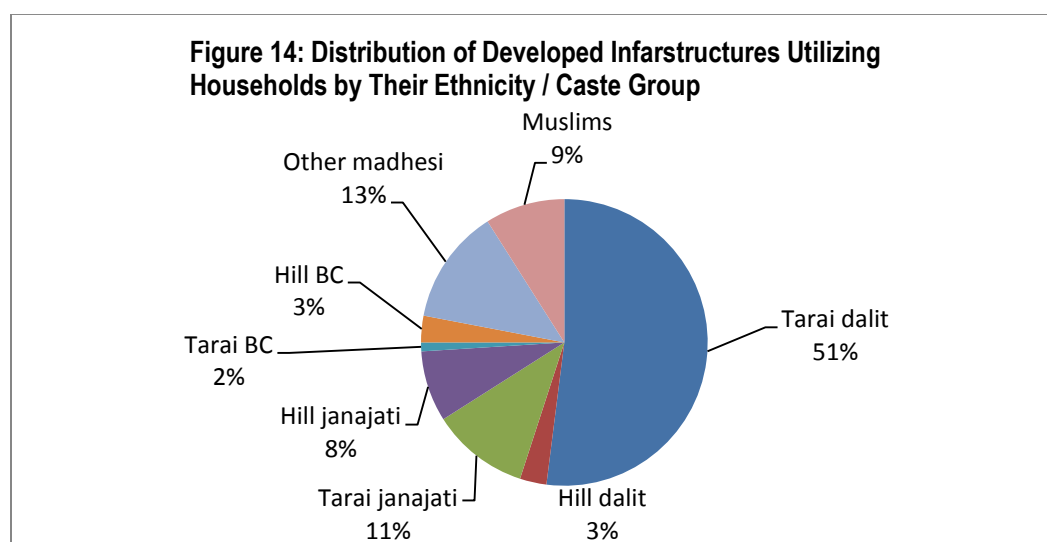
Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

2.2 Utilization of the Infrastructures Developed

The households benefitted from community buildings constructed or rehabilitated with support of the project. They were largely utilized for regular meetings and social gatherings. The drainage construction work helped to prevent water logging during the rainy season. The construction and rehabilitation of road increased access to commodity markets. Likewise, the installation of drinking water systems provided access to safe drinking water reducing women's drudgery occupied by the water fetching time. Following Table presents the extent of utilization of different infrastructures developed by the project:



Of the total number of households utilizing the developed infrastructures, around 51% were Terai Dalits.



Following Table provides further details on representation of men and women in the CGs in each district.

Table 12: Ethnic Distribution of Households Benefitting from the Utilization of Infrastructures Developed

| Ethnicity / Caste Group | Community Building | Culvert | Drainage and Road | Drinking Water | Electricity | River Training | Health Post Building | School Building | Toilet | Total | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | No. of Households | % |
| Terai dalits | 32 | 5 | 26 | 12 | 2 | 0.2 | 4 | 7 | 11.8 | 12137 | 52 |
| Hill dalits | 22 | 15) | 3 | 28 | 4 | | | 24 | 4 | 719 | 3 |
| Terai janajati | 45 | 6 | 16 | 7 | 3 | 0.2 | 16 | 2.8 | 4 | 2493 | 11 |
| Hill Janajati | 19 | 10 | | 27 | 10 | | | 27 | 7 | 1875 | 8 |
| Terai BC | 23 | 2 | 23 | 5 | 10 | | | 15 | 22 | 336 | 1 |
| Hill BC | 29 | 15 | 1 | 13 | 11 | | | 28 | 3 | 590 | 3 |
| Other madhesi | 24 | 7 | 26 | 11 | 6 | 0.2 | 5 | 10 | 10.8 | 2952 | 13 |
| Muslims | 12 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 3 | | 40 | 18 | 7 | 2113 | 9 |
| Total | 29.3 | 6 | 20.1 | 12 | 4 | 0.2 | 8.1 | 10.5 | 9.8 | 23215 | 100 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

2.3 Households Benefiting from Improved Energy Source

The project supported access to Electricity and Solar Tuki in the project area districts. In Mahottari and Sarlahi, a total of 847 households benefited from electricity with support provided by the project for extension of electricity lines and the installation of transformers. Following Table provides details on the households accessing electricity in Mahottari and Sarlahi districts.

Table 13: Households Accessing Electricity under the LRP Support

| District | Households Covered | Year | Percentage Covered Each Year | Percentage of the Overall Coverage by District |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------------------------|--|
| Mahottari | 146 | 2010 | 83 | 17 |
| | | 2011 | 17 | |
| | | 2012 | | |
| | | Sub-total | 100 | |
| Sarlahi | 701 | 2010 | 64 | 83 |
| | | 2011 | 34 | |
| | | 2012 | 2 | |
| | | Sub-total | 100 | |
| All Districts Total | 847 | 2010 | 66 | 100 |
| | | 2011 | 31 | |
| | | 2012 | 3 | |
| | | Total | 100 | |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

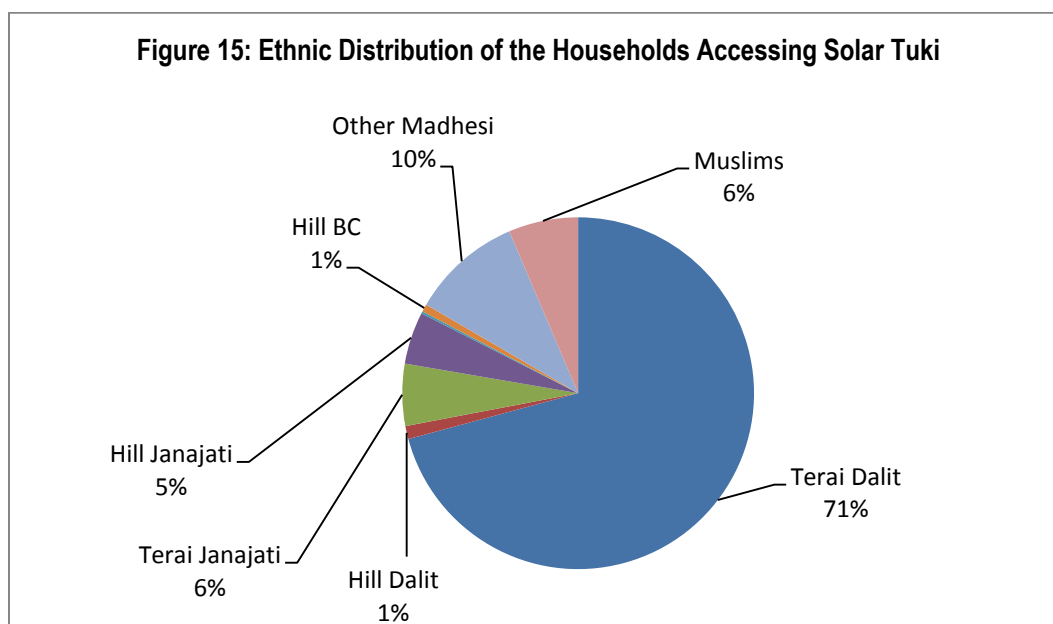
The project, with the technical support of District Energy and Environment Section (DEES), DDC also provided grants to the households to install Solar Tukis. About 2,017 households have further benefitted from this scheme. Following Table provides details on the households accessing solar tuki electricity in the project area districts.

Table 14: Households Accessing Solar Tuki as an Alternate Energy Source

| District | Households Covered | Year | Percentage Covered Each Year | Percentage of the Overall Coverage by District |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------------------|--|
| Mahottari | 677 | 2010 | 25.8 | 34 |
| | | 2011 | 20.8 | |
| | | 2012 | 53.4 | |
| | | Total | 100.0 | |
| Sarlahi | 687 | 2010 | 25.5 | 34 |
| | | 2011 | 21.8 | |
| | | 2012 | 52.7 | |
| | | Total | 100.0 | |
| Rautahat | 653 | 2010 | 26.8 | 32 |
| | | 2011 | 17.9 | |
| | | 2012 | 55.3 | |
| | | Total | 100.0 | |
| All Districts Total | | 2010 | 26.0 | 100 |
| | | 2011 | 20.0 | |
| | | 2012 | 54.0 | |
| | | 2017 Total | 100.0 | |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

Around 71% of Solar Tuki beneficiaries were Dalit households.



Following Table provides details on the distribution of ethnic / caste groups accessing solar tuki in each district.

Table 15: Ethnic Distribution of the Households Accessing Solar Tuki

| District | Total No. of HHs | Year | Percentage | | | | | | | | Total |
|---------------|------------------|-------|-------------|------------|----------------|---------------|----------|---------|---------------|---------|-------|
| | | | Terai Dalit | Hill Dalit | Terai Janajati | Hill Janajati | Terai BC | Hill BC | Other Madhesi | Muslims | |
| Mahottari | 175 | 2010 | 92 | | 8 | | | | | | 100 |
| | 141 | 2011 | 92 | | 8 | | | | | | 100 |
| | 361 | 2012 | 85 | 1 | | 11 | | 3 | | | 100 |
| | 677 | Total | 88 | 1 | 4 | 6 | | 1 | | | 100 |
| Sarlahi | 175 | 2010 | 52 | 10 | 10 | 1 | | 2 | 24 | 1 | 100 |
| | 150 | 2011 | 88 | | | | | | 12 | | 100 |
| | 362 | 2012 | 64 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 1 | | 10 | 8 | 100 |
| | 687 | Total | 66 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 14 | 5 | 100 |
| Rautahat | 175 | 2010 | 84 | | 10 | | | | 1 | 5 | 100 |
| | 117 | 2011 | 60 | | 4 | | | | 3 | 33 | 100 |
| | 361 | 2012 | 44 | | 12.5 | | 0.3 | | 29.2 | 14 | 100 |
| | 653 | Total | 58 | | 10 | | 0.2 | | 17 | 14.8 | 100 |
| All Districts | 525 | 2010 | 76 | 3 | 10 | 0.2 | | 0.8 | 8 | 2 | 100 |
| | 408 | 2011 | 81 | | 4 | | | | 5 | 10 | 100 |
| | 1,084 | 2012 | 64 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 7 | 100 |
| Total | 2,017 | | 70.8 | 1.2 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 10.2 | 6.4 | 100 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

Majority of the households (87%) accessing Solar Tuki were ultra-poor followed by 9% poor in the second place. Following Table provides poverty profile of the households accessing solar tuki.

Table 16: Poverty Profile of the Households Accessing Solar Tuki

| District | Total No. of HHs | Year | Percentage | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-------|------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| | | | Ultra-poor | Poor | Less Poor | Total |
| Mahottari | 175 | 2010 | 54 | 28 | 18 | 100 |
| | 141 | 2011 | 100 | | | 100 |
| | 361 | 2012 | 90 | 7 | 3 | 100 |
| | 677 | Total | 83 | 11 | 6 | 100 |
| Sarlahi | 175 | 2010 | 87 | 6 | 7 | 100 |
| | 150 | 2011 | 100 | | | 100 |
| | 362 | 2012 | 91 | 5 | 4 | 100 |
| | 687 | Total | 92 | 4 | 4 | 100 |
| Rautahat | 175 | 2010 | 58 | 30 | 12 | 100 |
| | 117 | 2011 | 100 | | | 100 |
| | 361 | 2012 | 93 | 6 | 1 | 100 |
| | 653 | Total | 85 | 11 | 4 | 100 |
| All Districts Total | 525 | 2010 | 67 | 21 | 12 | 100 |
| | 408 | 2011 | 100 | | | 100 |
| | 1,084 | 2012 | 91 | 6 | 3 | 100 |
| | 2,017 | | 87 | 9 | 4 | 100 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

2.4 Households Benefiting from Protected Drinking Water System

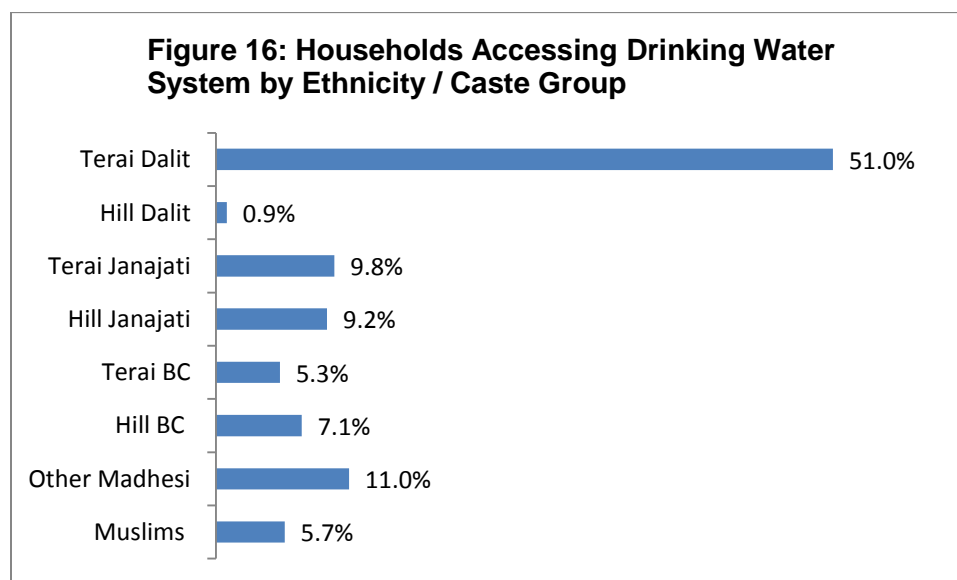
The LRP developed drinking water systems at both household and community levels. Altogether 617 systems were developed serving 2,872 households in three districts. Following Table provides details on the drinking water system developed in different years.

Table 17: Distribution of Drinking Water Systems

| District | No. of Drinking Water Systems | Year | Percentage of Drinking Water Systems Developed Each Year | Percentage to the Total |
|---------------|-------------------------------|-------|--|-------------------------|
| Mahottari | 149 | 2010 | 48 | 24 |
| | | 2011 | 44 | |
| | | 2012 | 8 | |
| | | Total | 100 | |
| Sarlahi | 242 | 2010 | 65 | 39 |
| | | 2011 | 35 | |
| | | 2012 | | |
| | | Total | 100 | |
| Rautahat | 226 | 2010 | 16 | 37 |
| | | 2011 | 42 | |
| | | 2012 | 42 | |
| | | Total | 100 | |
| All Districts | 617 | 2010 | 43 | 100 |
| | | 2011 | 40 | |
| | | 2012 | 18 | |
| | | Total | 100 | |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

Around 51% Terai Dalits and 11% other Madhesis benefited from the drinking water systems developed, among others.



Following Table provides further details on the households accessing drinking water system facilities by their ethnic / caste groups.

Table 18: Ethnic Distribution of Households Accessing Drinking Water Systems

| Districts | Year | No. of HHs | Terai Dalit | Hill Dalit | Terai Janajati | Hill Janajati | Terai BC | Hill BC | Other Madhesi | Muslims | Total Percentage |
|---------------------|-------|------------|-------------|------------|----------------|---------------|----------|---------|---------------|---------|------------------|
| Mahottari | 2010 | 229 | 83.0 | 0 | 9.6 | 0 | 0.9 | 0 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 100 |
| | 2011 | 531 | 69.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 17.9 | 0 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 100 |
| | 2012 | 140 | 100 | | | | | | | | 100 |
| | Total | 900 | | | | | | | | | 100 |
| Sarlahi | 2010 | 1008 | 19.8 | 16.8 | 1.9 | 40.7 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 14.5 | 2.4 | 100 |
| | 2011 | 135 | 54 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 28 | 9 | 0 | 100 |
| | 2012 | | | | | | | | | | 100 |
| | Total | 1,143 | 23.9 | 15.5 | 1.7 | 36.2 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 13.8 | 2.1 | 100 |
| Rautahat | 2010 | 155 | 54.8 | 0 | 45.2 | | | | | | 100 |
| | 2011 | 295 | 55.9 | 0 | 10.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.9 | 20 | 100 |
| | 2012 | 379 | 65.7 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 2.1 | 0 | 22.7 | 9.2 | 100 |
| | Total | 829 | 60.2 | 0 | 12.2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15.3 | 11.3 | 100 |
| All Districts Total | 2010 | 1,392 | 34.1 | 12.1 | 8 | 29.5 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 11.1 | 2.2 | 100 |
| | 2011 | 961 | 63 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 100 |
| | 2012 | 519 | 75 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 1.5 | 0 | 16.6 | 6.7 | 100 |
| | Total | 2,872 | 51.1 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 17.7 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 10.9 | 4.5 | 100 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

2.5 Households Having Access to Permanent Latrines

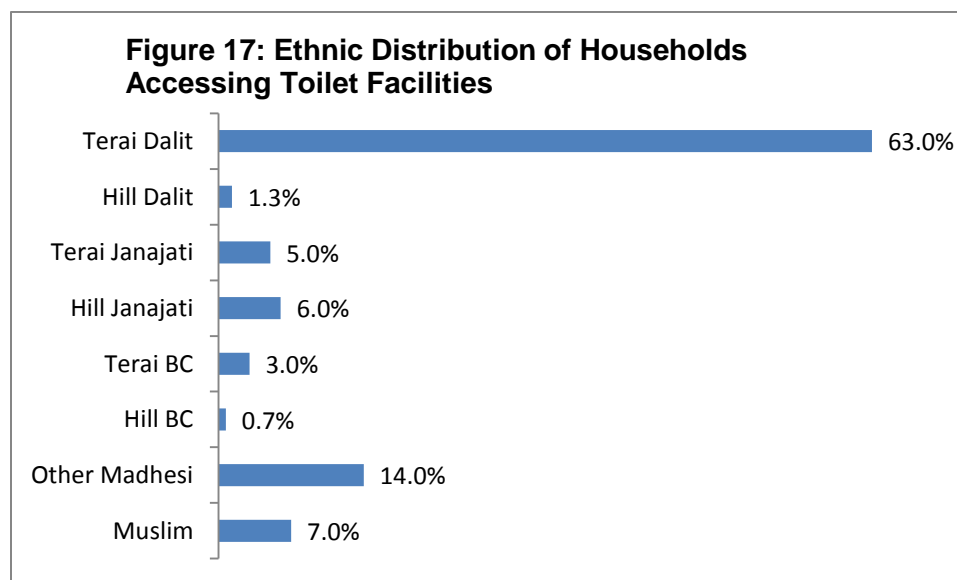
Prior to the project's intervention, most of the households did not have access to permanent toilet in the selected project area. As a result, open air defecation was common, which spoiled hygiene and sanitation condition of the community. With LRP's support, 2,169 toilets have been constructed. They are being utilized by 2,270 households now. Following Table provides details on the number of toilets built between 2010 and 2012.

Table 19: Number of Toilets Built from 2010 to 2012

| District | No. of Households Having Access to LRP Toilet | Year | Annual Construction % | Percentage to the Total |
|---------------------|---|-------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Mahottari | 204 | 2010 | 37 | 9 |
| | | 2011 | 19 | |
| | | 2012 | 44 | |
| | | Total | 100 | |
| Sarlahi | 515 | 2010 | 44 | 24 |
| | | 2011 | 44 | |
| | | 2012 | 12 | |
| | | Total | 100 | |
| Rautahat | 1,450 | 2010 | 33 | 67 |
| | | 2011 | 23 | |
| | | 2012 | 44 | |
| | | Total | 100 | |
| All Districts Total | 2,169 | 2010 | 13 | 100 |
| | | 2011 | 36 | |
| | | 2012 | 51 | |
| | | Total | 100 | |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

Of the total number of beneficiary households having access to toilets, greater number was represented by Dalit households (63%).



Following Table provides details on ethnic distribution of households accessing newly constructed toilets.

Table 20: Ethnic Distribution of Households Accessing Newly Constructed Toilets

| District | No. of HHs | Year | Terai Dalit | Hill Dalit | Terai Janajati | Hill Janajati | Terai BC | Hill BC | Other Madhesi | Muslims | Total Percentage |
|---------------------|------------|-------|-------------|------------|----------------|---------------|----------|---------|---------------|---------|------------------|
| Mahottari | 87 | 2010 | 37.9 | 0 | 20.7 | 0 | 1.1 | 0 | 39.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 |
| | 45 | 2011 | 64.4 | 0 | 0 | 35.6 | | | | | 100.0 |
| | 91 | 2012 | 28.6 | 9.9 | 38.4 | 17.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.5 | 100.0 |
| | 223 | Total | 39.5 | 4 | 23.8 | 14.3 | 0.5 | 0 | 15.2 | 2.7 | 100.0 |
| Sarlahi | 262 | 2010 | 57.2 | 5.3 | 3.1 | 20.6 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 100.0 |
| | 260 | 2011 | 73.1 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 5.4 | 1.9 | 4.6 | 12.7 | 0 | 100.0 |
| | 69 | 2012 | 26.1 | 4.4 | 0 | 44.9 | 8.7 | 0 | 15.9 | 0 | 100.0 |
| | 591 | Total | 60.5 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 16.8 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 10.3 | 2 | 100.0 |
| Rautahat | | 2010 | | | | | | | | | 0.0 |
| | 500 | 2011 | 78 | 0 | 8.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 100.0 |
| | 956 | 2012 | 62.6 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 6.2 | 0 | 20 | 10.8 | 100.0 |
| | 1,456 | Total | 67.9 | 0 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 4.1 | 0 | 15.3 | 9.4 | 100.0 |
| All Districts Total | 349 | 2010 | 52.5 | 4 | 7.4 | 15.5 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 14.6 | 3.7 | 100.0 |
| | 805 | 2011 | 75.7 | 0.5 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 8.1 | 4.2 | 100.0 |
| | 1,116 | 2012 | 57.6 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 0 | 18.1 | 9.7 | 100.0 |
| | 2,270 | Total | 63.4 | 1.3 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 14 | 6.8 | 100.0 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

2.6 Spillover Benefit of Infrastructure Over Building Peace and Reduction of Violence against Women

The construction of infrastructure provided common platform for the CG members for collective work. It helped to develop mutual understanding in the community through regular meetings where they could discuss various issues with identification of possible solutions. It contributed to the reduction of social divide. It had indirect effect on the reduction of violence against women too.

2.7 Beneficiaries Attending Public Audit Milestones

The project implemented activities prioritized by the target groups. The implementation process was managed through the Users Committee defining its roles and responsibilities. Maintaining transparency in the procurement process was made a pre-requisite for all Users Committee. A Sub-committee responsible for the purchase of construction materials was formed. Similarly, a Financial Audit Committee was formed to oversee the spending on various transactions against the physical progress. The CG members were trained to keep the records on income and expenditures up to date against the necessary bills and supporting documents.

The construction grants were released in three installments. Every second installment was released only upon satisfactory accomplishment of progress on the work done under previous installment. Final installment was provided only upon the completion of public audit of the scheme accomplished. . All Users Committees were mandatorily required to call public meeting and share the transaction details in public.

The Users Committees also installed hoarding board to inform the scheme details, including the budget, during its implementation. The project trained the Users Committee representatives about the need of following the norms of good governance.

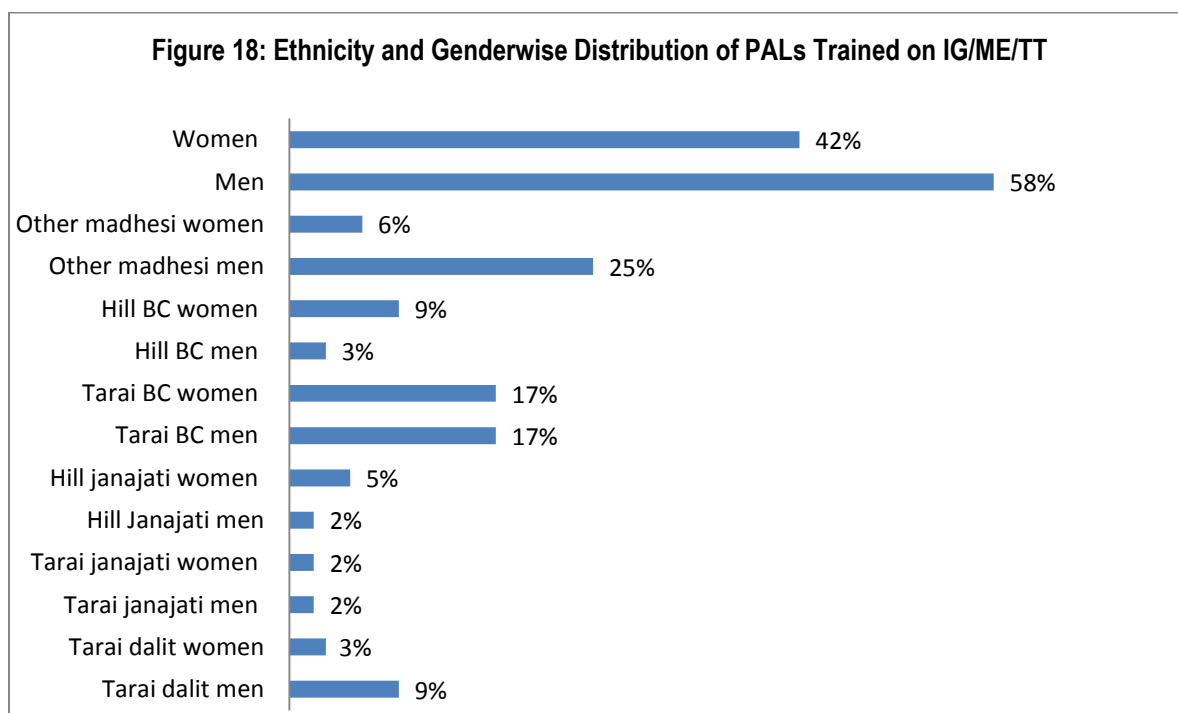
Output 3: Improved livelihood of the poorest and most vulnerable households

3.1 Human Capital Formed with Training on IGA/ME/TT Skills Development

LRP formed human capital by providing training to the facilitators like PAL and IIF to make them effective at work. They had the opportunity to attend IGA, ME and TT training.

3.1.1 Training to the PALs

Of the total number of PALs trained, about 58% were men. Ethnicity wise, greater proportion was represented by Madhesi men (25%) followed by 17% each represented by Terai BC men and women.



Following Table provides details on the PALs trained on IGA/ME/TT in 2012.

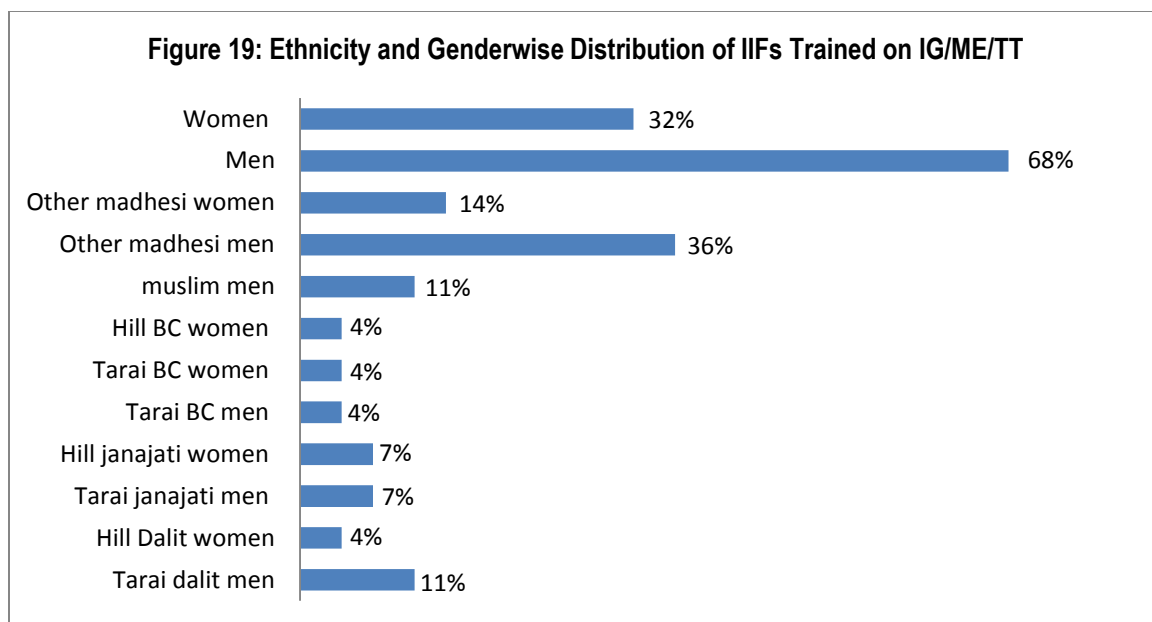
Table 21: Peace and Livelihood Facilitators (PALs) Trained on IGA/ME/TT in 2012

| Ethnicity | Sex | No. of PAL | Percentage | | |
|---------------------|--------|------------|------------|---------|-------|
| | | | Mahottari | Sarlahi | Total |
| Terai dalit | Male | 6 | 67 | 33 | 100 |
| | Female | 2 | 100 | | 100 |
| Hill Dalit | Male | | | | 100 |
| | Female | | | | 100 |
| Terai Janajati | Male | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| | Female | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| Hill Janajati | Male | 1 | | 100 | 100 |
| | Female | 3 | | 100 | 100 |
| Terai BC | Male | 11 | 91 | 9 | 100 |
| | Female | 11 | 100 | | 100 |
| Hill BC | Male | 2 | 0 | 2 | 100 |
| | Female | | | 100 | 100 |
| | Male | 6 | | 100 | 100 |
| Muslims | Female | | 0 | | 100 |
| | Male | | 0 | | 100 |
| Other Madhesi | Female | 16 | 50 | 50 | 100 |
| | Male | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| All Districts Total | Female | 37 | 59 | 41 | 100 |
| | Male | 27 | 52 | 48 | 100 |
| | Total | 64 | 56 | 44 | 100 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

3.1.2 Training to the IIFs

About 68% of the IIFs trained were men. Ethnicity wise, greater proportion was represented by Other Madhesi men (36%) and women (14%). The representation of Terai Dalit and Muslim men was 11% each. All of them were trained in IGA/ME/TT.



Following Table provides details on the IIFs trained on IGA/ME/TT in 2012 in each district.

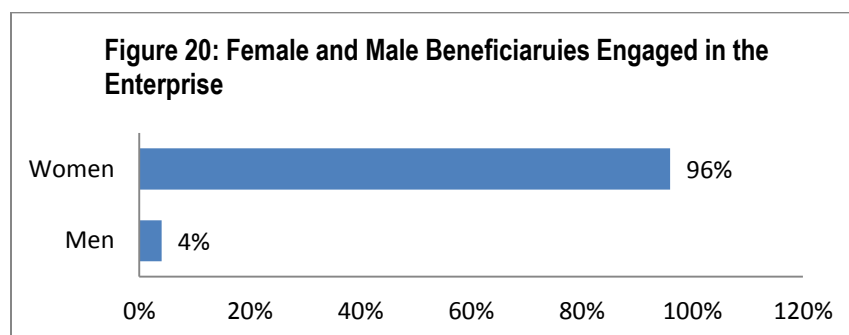
Table 22: Income Improvement Facilitators (IIFs) Trained on IGA/ME/TT in 2012

| Ethnicity | Sex | No. of IIF | Percentage | | | |
|---------------------|--------|------------|------------|---------|----------|-------|
| | | | Mahottari | Sarlahi | Rautahat | Total |
| Terai dalit | Male | 3 | | 67 | 33 | 100 |
| | Female | | | | | 100 |
| Hill Dalit | Male | | | | | 100 |
| | Female | 1 | 100 | | | 100 |
| Hill Janajati | Male | 2 | 100 | | | 100 |
| | Female | | | | | 100 |
| | Male | | | | | 100 |
| Terai BC | Female | 2 | 100 | | | 100 |
| | Male | 1 | | 100 | | 100 |
| Hill BC | Female | 1 | | 100 | | 100 |
| | Male | | | | | 100 |
| Muslims | Female | 1 | 100 | | | 100 |
| | Male | 3 | 33 | | 67 | 100 |
| | Female | | | | | 100 |
| Other Madhesi | Male | 10 | 30 | 40 | 30 | 100 |
| | Female | 4 | | 25 | 75 | 100 |
| All Districts Total | Male | 19 | 32 | 37 | 32 | 100 |
| | Female | 9 | 44 | 22 | 33 | 100 |
| | Total | 28 | 36 | 32 | 32 | 100 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

3.1.3 Entrepreneurship Development

The trained PALs and IIFs mobilized community members for entrepreneurship development. Around 96% women were found engaged in the establishment and operation of micro-business enterprise.



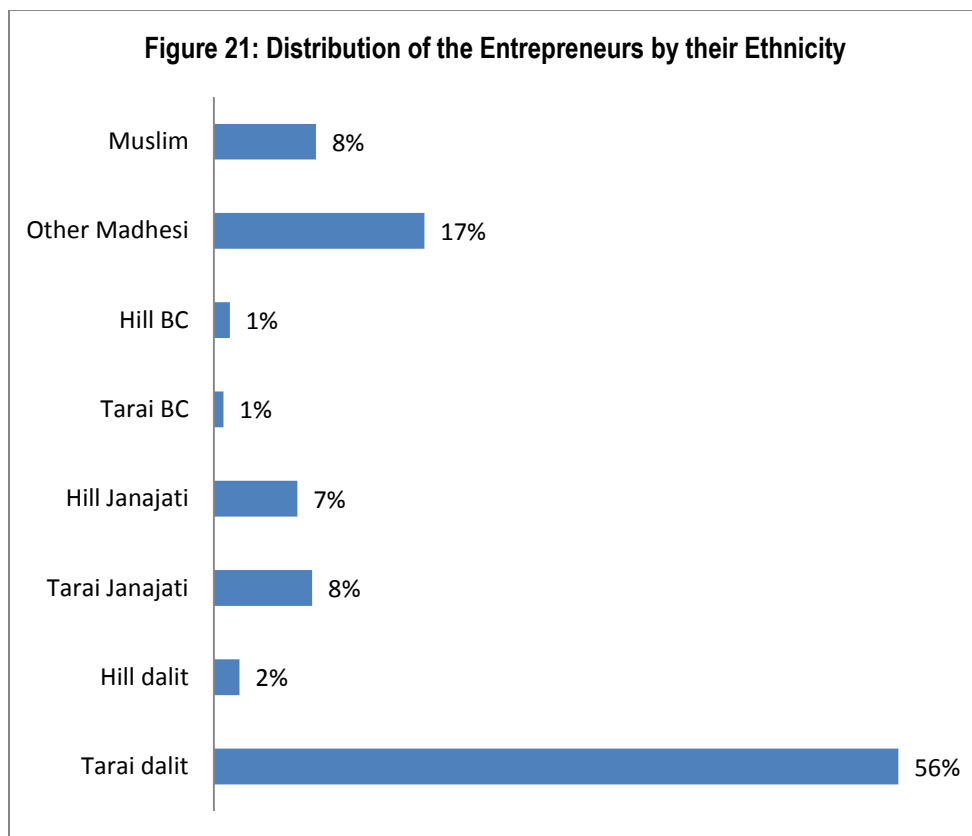
Following Table provides details on the beneficiaries engaged in self-employment after obtaining support from the LRP.

Table 23: Number of Beneficiaries Engaged in the Self-employed Enterprises upon the LRP's Support

| District | Year | Cluster | Percentage | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------|--------|-------|
| | | | No. of Beneficiaries | Men | Women | Total |
| Mahottari | 2010/2011 | I | 4,583 | 3.9 | 96.1 | 100.0 |
| | 2012 | I | 58 | 0 | 100 | 100.0 |
| | | II | 1,656 | 4.9 | 95.1 | 100.0 |
| | | Total (2012) | 1,714 | 4.7 | 95.3 | 100.0 |
| | Percentage to the Overall Total | | 36.4% | 4.1 | 95.9 | 100.0 |
| Sarlahi | 2010/2011 | I | 3,231 | 4.5 | 95.5 | 100.0 |
| | 2012 | I | 507 | 17.4 | 82.6 | 100.0 |
| | | II | 1,663 | 4.6 | 95.4 | 100.0 |
| | | Total (2012) | 2,170 | 7.6 | 92.4 | 100.0 |
| | Percentage to the Overall Total | | 31.2% | 5.8 | 94.2 | 100.0 |
| Rautahat | 2011 | I | 1,959 | 3 | 97 | 100.0 |
| | 2012 | I | 2,024 | 1.2 | 98.8 | 100.0 |
| | | II | 1,603 | 1.4 | 98.6 | 100.0 |
| | | Total (2012) | 3,627 | 1.3 | 98.7 | 100.0 |
| | Percentage to the Overall Total | | 32.4% | 1.9 | 98.1 | 100.0 |
| All Districts Total | 2010-2011 | I | 9,773 | 4 | 96 | 100.0 |
| | 2012 | I | 2,589 | 4.3 | 95.7 | 100.0 |
| | | II | 4,922 | 3.7 | 96.3 | 100.0 |
| | | Total (2012) | 7,511 | 3.9 | 96.1 | 100.0 |
| | Overall (No.) | | 17,284 | 677 | 16,607 | |
| | Overall (%) | | 100.0% | | | |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

About 56% of the entrepreneurs are Terai Dalit followed by Other Madhesi in the second place (17%).



Following Table provides details on the beneficiary entrepreneurs by their ethnicity.

Table 24: Distribution of the Beneficiary Entrepreneurs by their Ethnicity

| District | Year | Cluster | Total | Percentage | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|---------|-------|-------------|------------|----------------|---------------|----------|---------|---------------|--------|-------|
| | | | | Terai Dalit | Hill Dalit | Terai Janajati | Hill Janajati | Terai BC | Hill BC | Other Madhesi | Muslim | Total |
| Mahottari | 2010/2011 | I | 4,583 | 61.4 | 0.02 | 17.74 | 0 | 1.2 | 0 | 12.74 | 6.9 | 100.0 |
| | 2012 | I | 58 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 |
| | | II | 1,656 | 63.1 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 11.4 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 10.4 | 4.5 | 100.0 |
| | | Total | 1,714 | 64.4 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 11 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 10.1 | 4.3 | 100.0 |
| | Total (Mahottari) | | | 6,297 | 62.2 | 1 | 14.1 | 3 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 12 | 6.2 |
| Sarlahi | 2010/2011 | I | 3,231 | 47.8 | 8.5 | 3.6 | 24.7 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 8.6 | 2.1 | 100.0 |
| | 2012 | I | 507 | 23.3 | 4.9 | 7.3 | 36.7 | 0 | 8.7 | 6.3 | 12.8 | 100.0 |
| | | II | 1,663 | 62.7 | 0 | 4.9 | 0 | 1.6 | 0 | 25.7 | 5.1 | 100.0 |
| | | Total | 2,170 | 53.5 | 1.2 | 5.4 | 8.6 | 1.2 | 2 | 21.1 | 7 | 100.0 |
| | Total (Sarlahi) | | | 5,401 | 50 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 18.2 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 13.6 | 4 |
| Rautahat | 2011 | I | 1,959 | 43.8 | 0 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 29.9 | 22.1 | 100.0 |
| | 2012 | I | 2,024 | 59.5 | 0 | 2.7 | 0 | 0.7 | 0 | 24.1 | 13 | 100.0 |
| | | II | 1,603 | 57.6 | 0 | 9.8 | 0 | 0.7 | 0 | 23.9 | 8 | 100.0 |
| | | Total | 3,627 | 58.7 | 0 | 5.8 | 0 | 0.7 | 0 | 24 | 10.8 | 100.0 |
| | Total (Rautahat) | | | 5,586 | 53.5 | 0 | 4.7 | 0 | 0.9 | 0 | 26 | 14.9 |
| Total | 2010/2011 | I | 9,773 | 53.4 | 2.8 | 10.1 | 8.2 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 14.8 | 8.4 | 100.0 |
| | 2012 | I | 2,589 | 53.3 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 7.2 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 20 | 12.6 | 100.0 |
| | | II | 4,922 | 61.2 | 1.2 | 6.3 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 20 | 5.8 | 100.0 |
| | | Total | 7,511 | 58.5 | 1.1 | 5.4 | 5 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 20 | 8.2 | 100.0 |
| | Overall | | | 17,284 | 55.6 | 2.1 | 8 | 6.8 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 17.1 | 8.3 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

3.1.4 Vocational Training

Vocational skills development is not a priority focus of the project. However, it has offered related skills for the activities related to its intervention. The training offered on repair and maintenance of solar tuki is one of such examples. With the technical support of District Environment and Energy Service Unit of the DDC, a total of 72 persons from the beneficiary households were given 3 trainings each with 3 days duration. Among the participants of such training, around 81% were men and 19% women. The objective of solar tuki repair and maintenance training was to ensure availability of technicians locally. Following Table provides details on the solar tuki training participants by their sex and ethnicity.

Table 25: Solar Tuki Repair and Maintenance Training Participants of 2012 by their Sex and Ethnicity

| District | Sex | No. of Persons Trained | Percentage | | | |
|----------------|--------|------------------------|------------|---------|----------|-------|
| | | | Mahottari | Sarlahi | Rautahat | Total |
| Terai Dalit | Male | 29 | 59 | 17 | 24 | 100 |
| | Female | 6 | | | 100 | 100 |
| Hill Dalit | Male | 1 | 100 | | | 100 |
| | Female | | | | | |
| Terai Janajati | Male | 2 | 100 | | | 100 |
| | Female | | | | | |
| Hill Janajati | Male | 3 | 67 | 33 | | 100 |
| | Female | | | | | |
| Terai BC | Male | 2 | | 100 | | 100 |
| | Female | 1 | | 100 | | 100 |
| Hill BC | Male | | | | | |
| | Female | | | | | |
| Muslim | Male | 5 | | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| | Female | 3 | | | 100 | 100 |
| Other Madhesi | Male | 16 | 19 | 75 | 6 | 100 |
| | Female | 4 | | | 100 | 100 |
| Overall | Male | 58 (81%) | 43 | 36 | 21 | 100 |
| | Female | 14 (19%) | | 7 | 93 | 100 |
| | Total | 72 | 35 | 31 | 34 | 100 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

3.2 Access to Institutional Credit

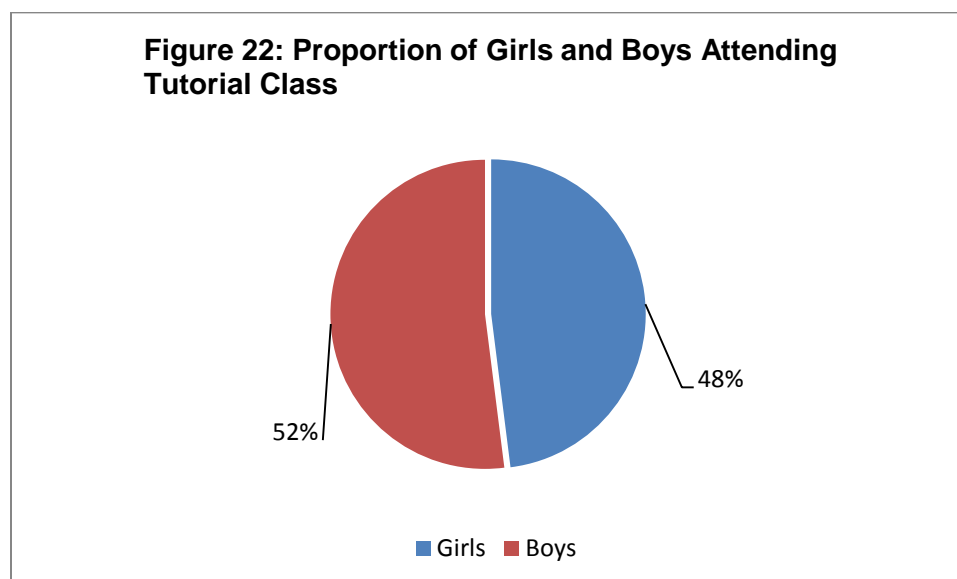
About 60 households were found taking credit. As most of them were engaged in operating small scale business, they accessed loan from the regular saving schemes promoted by their own group. The practice of accessing institutional loan was very limited in the absence of locally established formal institution for financial lending. Even if they could commute to some places, the access was difficult in the absence of capacity of the borrowers to submit collateral against the requested loan.

3.3 Leasing of Land, Water and Forest for Livelihood

A total of 83 households accessed the agricultural land on lease. Such leasing was done both individually and collectively upon the condition of sharing 50% crops or paying a fixed rent per year. As the groups formed were of recent origin, they were still making plans to look for leasing opportunity for water and forest resources.

3.4 Tutorial Support for VEED Household Students

A total of 21,850 boys and girls from VEED households attended tutorial class supported by the project through the Youth Clubs. These beneficiaries represented participation of 52% boys and 48% girls.



Following Table provides details on the number of students attending tutorial classes between 2010 and 2012.

Table 26: Number of Boys and Girls Attending Tutorial Class from 2010 to 2012

| District | Year | No. of Students | Percentage | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|-------|-------|
| | | | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Mahottari | 2010 | 2,727 | 52 | 48 | 100 |
| | 2011 | 2,995 | 51 | 49 | 100 |
| | 2012 | 2,942 | 51 | 49 | 100 |
| | Sub-total | 8,664 | | | |
| Sarlahi | 2010 | 1,746 | 54 | 46 | 100 |
| | 2011 | 2,839 | 50 | 50 | 100 |
| | 2012 | 2,656 | 54 | 46 | 100 |
| | Sub-total | 7,241 | | | |
| Rautahat | 2010 | | | | |
| | 2011 | 3,313 | 55 | 45 | 100 |
| | 2012 | 2,632 | 49 | 51 | 100 |
| | Sub-total | 5,945 | | | |
| All Districts | 2010 | 4,473 | 53 | 47 | 100 |
| | 2011 | 9,147 | 52 | 48 | 100 |
| | 2012 | 8,230 | 52 | 48 | 100 |
| | Total | 21,850 | 52 | 48 | 100 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

The students attending tutorial classes represent various ethnic / caste groups. Following Table provides details on their representation.

Table 27: Ethnicity of the Students Attending Tutorial Classes

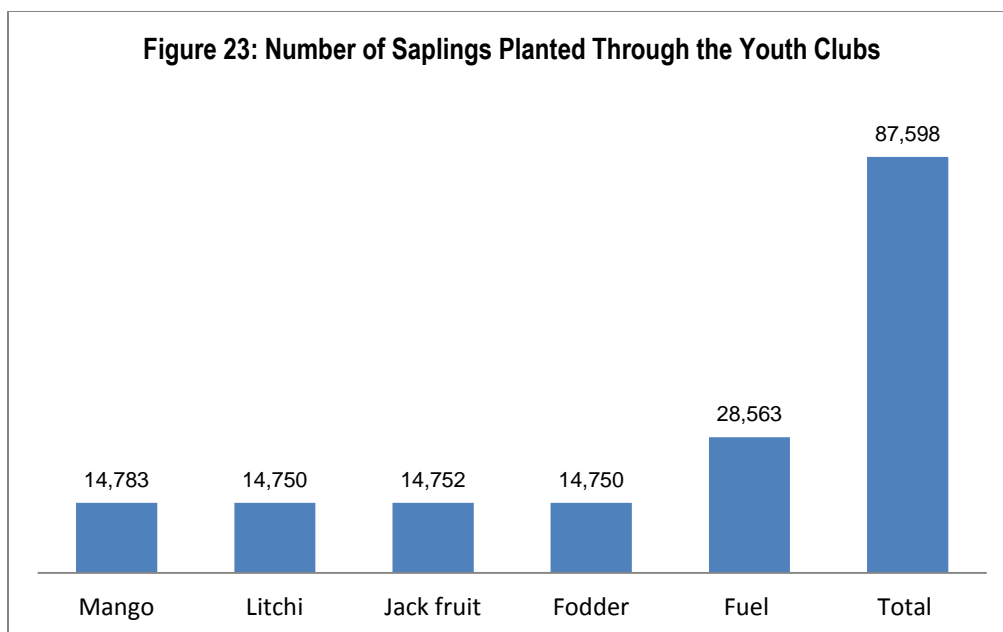
| District | Year | No. of Students | Percentage | | | | | | | | Total |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|------------|----------------|---------------|----------|---------|---------------|--------|-------|
| | | | Terai Dalit | Hill Dalit | Terai Janajati | Hill Janajati | Terai BC | Hill BC | Other Madhesi | Muslim | |
| Mahottari | 2010 | 2,727 | 58 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 16 | 8 | 100 |
| | 2011 | 2,995 | 66 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 100 |
| | 2012 | 2,942 | 75 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 100 |
| | Sub-total | 8,664 | 67 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 100 |
| Sarlahi | 2010 | 1,746 | 57 | 3 | 17 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 100 |
| | 2011 | 2,839 | 54 | 5 | 14 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 100 |
| | 2012 | 2,656 | 59 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 100 |
| | Sub-total | 7,241 | 57 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 100 |
| Rautahat | 2010 | | | | | | | | | | 100 |
| | 2011 | 3,313 | 50 | | 9 | | 4 | | 21 | 16 | 100 |
| | 2012 | 2,632 | 53 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 15 | 19 | 100 |
| | Sub-total | 5,945 | 52 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 19 | 17 | 100 |
| All Districts | 2010 | 4,473 | 57 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 5 | 100 |
| | 2011 | 9,147 | 57 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 9 | 100 |
| | 2012 | 8,230 | 63 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 100 |
| | Total | 21,850 | 59 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 8 | 100 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

The FGDs conducted with the tutors and parents revealed that the effect of tutorial classes was positive. It provided them opportunities for learning and attending school regularly. It also helped them to improve performance in the examinations. However, in some places, the tutorial classes were disrupted due to delayed payment of service fee to the tutors.

3.5 Greening of the Village with Plantation of Saplings

The Youth Clubs initiated plantation of saplings to increase greenery under the project's support. Altogether 87,598 saplings of different species were distributed at different locations in the project area districts.



Following Table provides further details on saplings planted through youth clubs. .

Table 28: Saplings Planted Through the Youth Clubs

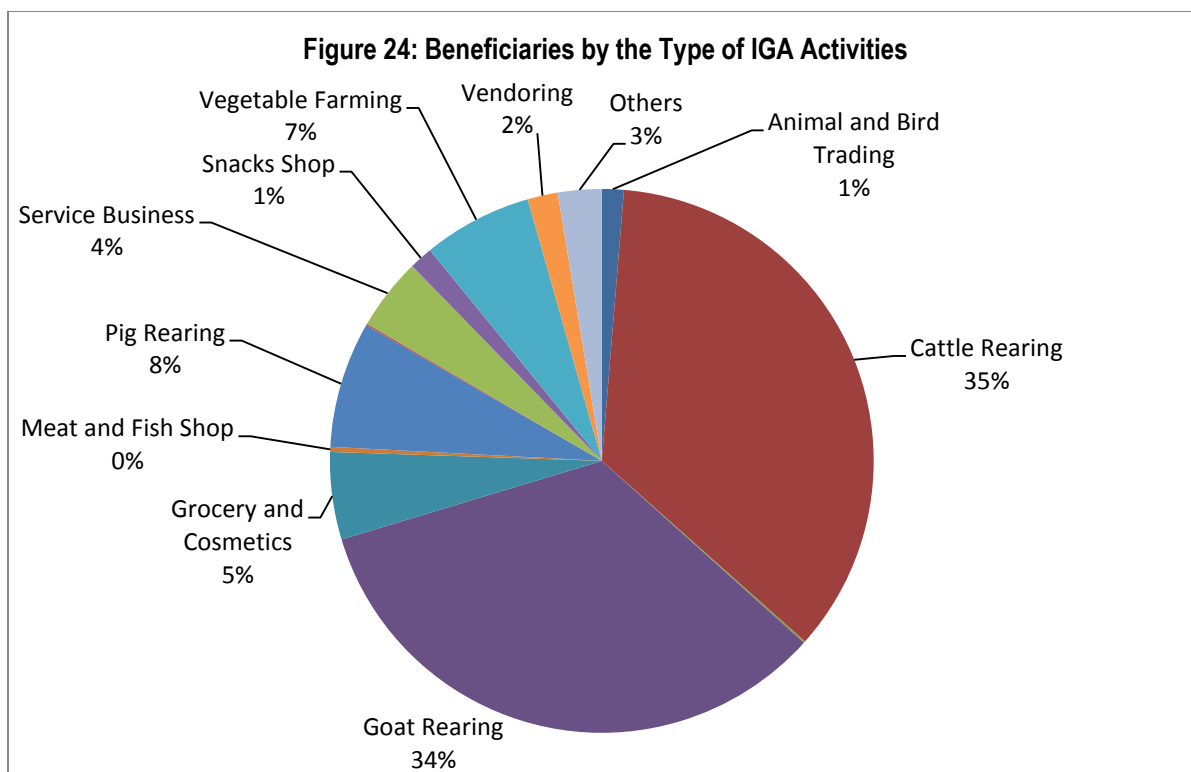
| Distributed Saplings | Mahottari | Sarlahi | Rautahat | Total by Year | | Overall |
|---|-----------|---------|----------|---------------|--------|---------|
| | 2010 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | |
| Distributed No. | 41,250 | 32,500 | 13,848 | 73,750 | 13,848 | 87,598 |
| Distribution by the Type of Sapling (In Percentage) | | | | | | |
| Mango | 20 | 20 | 0.2 | 20 | 0.2 | 17 |
| Litchi | 20 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0.0 | 17 |
| Jack fruit | 20 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0.0 | 17 |
| Fodder | 20 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0.0 | 17 |
| Fuel | 20 | 20 | 99.8 | 20 | 99.8 | 32 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

The saplings were distributed to 17,579 households. However, their maintenance was poor as indicated by greater mortality of plants.

3.6 Establishment of Income Generating Activities (IGAs)

The project established 5,712 IGA activities in Cluster – I areas. Around 35% IGAs were related to cattle raising followed by 34% goat raising in the second place. These figures reveal greater focus of IGAs on agricultural enterprises.



Following Table provides details on IGA beneficiaries by their business types.

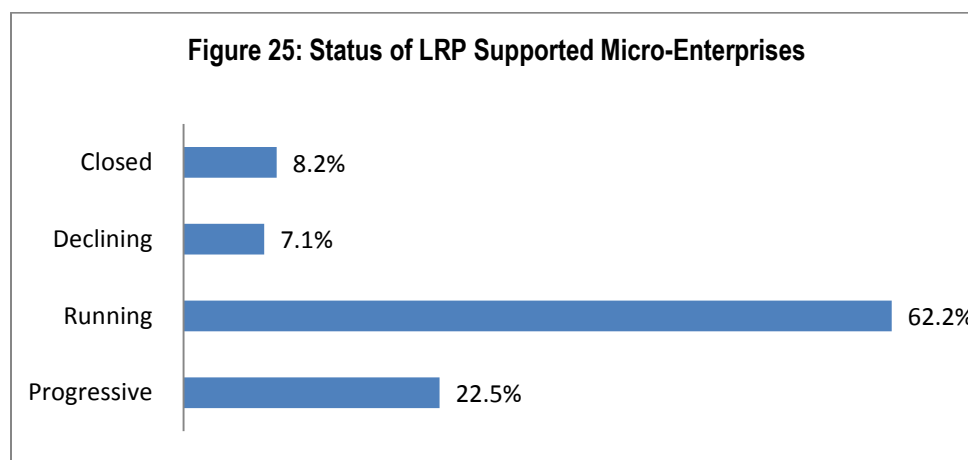
Table 29: Number of IGA Beneficiaries by the Type of Business

| Business Type | Cluster I | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Mahottari | | Sarlahi | | Rautahat | | Total | |
| | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % |
| Animal and Bird Trading | 4 | 0.2 | 60 | 3.7 | 13 | 0.7 | 77 | 1.3 |
| Cattle Rearing | 682 | 32.0 | 319 | 19.6 | 1014 | 51.8 | 2015 | 35.3 |
| Fish Farming | 3 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 | 4 | 0.1 |
| Goat Rearing | 890 | 41.8 | 682 | 41.9 | 352 | 18.0 | 1924 | 33.7 |
| Grocery and Cosmetics | 96 | 4.5 | 89 | 5.5 | 111 | 5.7 | 296 | 5.2 |
| Meat and Fish Shop | 3 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 15 | 0.8 | 18 | 0.3 |
| Pig Rearing | 59 | 2.8 | 337 | 20.7 | 30 | 1.5 | 426 | 7.5 |
| Poultry Farming | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.1 | 3 | 0.1 |
| Service Business | 85 | 4.0 | 38 | 2.3 | 125 | 6.4 | 248 | 4.3 |
| Snacks Shop | 57 | 2.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 21 | 1.1 | 78 | 1.4 |
| Vegetable Farming | 160 | 7.5 | 84 | 5.2 | 129 | 6.6 | 373 | 6.5 |
| Vending | 67 | 3.1 | 4 | 0.2 | 33 | 1.7 | 104 | 1.8 |
| Others | 23 | 1.1 | 12 | 0.7 | 111 | 5.7 | 146 | 2.6 |
| Total | 2,129 | 100.0 | 1,626 | 100.0 | 1,957 | 100.0 | 5,712 | 100.0 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

3.7 Current Status of the Project Established Micro-Enterprises

Of the total 5,712 micro-enterprises established, around 62.2% are effectively operating at present. Another 22.5% were also found progressing positively. However, in the case of remaining 15.3%, around 7.1% were found declining, while 8.2% have been closed already. Among the closed ones, about 50% were fish farming enterprise.



Following Table provides details on the status of business units supported by LRP.

Table 30: Status of LRP Supported Business Units by Their Types

| Business Type | No. of Business Units | Current Status (In Percentage of the Enterprises) | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------|------------|------------|
| | | Progressing | Effectively Running | Declining | Closed |
| Animal and Bird Trading | 77 | 18.2 | 74.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Cattle Rearing | 2,015 | 26.2 | 71.2 | 0.5 | 2.1 |
| Fish Farming | 4 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 |
| Goat Rearing | 1,924 | 15.6 | 51.5 | 17.6 | 15.4 |
| Grocery and Cosmetics | 296 | 27.7 | 60.1 | 2.4 | 9.8 |
| Meat and Fish Shop | 18 | 5.6 | 88.9 | 0.0 | 5.6 |
| Pig Rearing | 426 | 21.6 | 61.3 | 4.5 | 12.7 |
| Service Business | 248 | 25.8 | 69.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Snacks Shop | 78 | 53.8 | 37.2 | 2.6 | 6.4 |
| Vegetable Farming | 373 | 23.9 | 66.0 | 4.6 | 5.6 |
| Vendor | 104 | 46.2 | 44.2 | 1.9 | 7.7 |
| Others | 146 | 15.1 | 82.9 | 0.7 | 1.4 |
| Poultry Farming | 3 | 33.3 | 66.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Overall | 5,712 | 22.5 | 62.2 | 7.1 | 8.2 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

The status of business units varies across the districts and their types. Following Table provides details on their respective positions.

Table 31: Distribution of the Status of Different Types of LRP Supported Business Units by Districts

| Districts / Year | Status | Enterprises | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|--------|---------------|
| | | Animal and Bird Trading | Cattle Rearing | Fish Farming | Goat Rearing | Grocery and Cosmetics | Meat and Fish Shop | Pig Rearing | Service Business | Snacks Shop | Vegetable Farming | Vending | Poultry Keeping | Others | Overall Total |
| Mahottari (July 2011- July 2012) | Total No. | 4 | 682 | 3 | 890 | 96 | 3 | 59 | 85 | 57 | 160 | 67 | | 23 | 2129 |
| | Progressive | 75% | 73% | 0% | 11% | 58% | 33% | 27% | 65% | 74% | 42% | 67% | | 83% | 900 |
| | Running | 0% | 23% | 33% | 24% | 8% | 33% | 32% | 24% | 14% | 44% | 18% | | 4% | 512 |
| | Declining | 25% | 1% | 0% | 34% | 5% | 0% | 8% | 6% | 4% | 11% | 3% | | 4% | 352 |
| | Closed | 0% | 3% | 67% | 30% | 28% | 33% | 32% | 6% | 9% | 3% | 12% | | 9% | 365 |
| Sarlahi (August 2011- June 2012) | Total | 60 | 319 | 0 | 682 | 89 | | 337 | 38 | 0 | 84 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 1626 |
| | Progressive | 18% | 9% | | 30% | 29% | | 23% | 24% | | 26% | 75% | 100% | 25% | 383 |
| | Running | 75% | 83% | | 62% | 67% | | 63% | 71% | | 56% | 25% | 0% | 75% | 1090 |
| | Declining | 2% | 1% | | 5% | 1% | | 4% | 3% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 51 |
| | Closed | 5% | 7% | | 4% | 2% | | 10% | 3% | | 18% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 102 |
| Rautahat (April 2012-July 2012) | Total | 13 | 1014 | 1 | 352 | 111 | 15 | 30 | 125 | 21 | 129 | 33 | 2 | 111 | 1957 |
| | Running | 92% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 99% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 99% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1952 |
| | Declining | 8% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3 |
| | Closed | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU, MIS Database

During the FGDs the Community Groups reported lacking of timely support when their animals got ill. As a result, some of them had to encounter loss from the death of animals (largely goats among other animals). During the time of cold wave and epidemics, offering animal health service was beyond the control of IIF. They had to rely on the government service centers but the access to which was often difficult. It invites the need for obligatory service contract between the project and DLSO.

3.8 Average Scale of the Business Enterprise

Average scale of the business enterprise was NRs. 11,582. The FGDs undertaken revealed the following scales:

Most of the entrepreneurs were hopeful for upgrading their business. Some of them were enthusiastic in diversifying their business too.

3.8.1 Investment and Returns Related to the Enterprise

The project provided a grant of NRs. 9,000 per CG member, while encouraging additional investment of their private resources side by side. In Mahottari, their private investment accounted for 16% followed by 24% in Rautahat. In the case of Sarlahi, it was 5% only. Following Table provides details on the investment and returns obtained from such investment.

A Mobile Vendor Willing to Become Permanent Shop Keeper

Thirty year old Ms. Anita Devi Sunal was attracted towards cosmetic business. After receiving Rs. 9,000 as LRP grant, she requested her husband to provide Rs. 5,000 additional. With Rs. 14,000, she started buying and selling cosmetics to the villagers. She has turnover of Rs. 500 per day. From this turnover, she has been able to save Rs. 40 per day (after the deduction of her tiffin and travel cost). In five months, she has saved Rs. 7,000 already. The current value of her stock materials is Rs. 12,000. Anita wants to save more and open fixed cosmetic shop in the future (Source: Ujjawal Livelihoods Community Group, Fatuwa Maheshpur, Ward 3, Bin Tole).

Table 32: Total Investment and Income Including LRP Grant and Venture Capital of the Households

| Business Type | Mahottari Cluster I (July 2011 - July 2012) | | | | Sarlahi Cluster I (August 2011 - June 2012) | | | | Rautahat Cluster I (April 2012 - July 2012) | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------|----------------------|------------------|---|---------------|----------------------|------------------|---|---------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | Investment by HHs (%) | LRP Grant (%) | Total Investment (%) | Total Income (%) | Investment by HHs (%) | LRP Grant (%) | Total Investment (%) | Total Income (%) | Investment by HHs (%) | LRP Grant (%) | Total Investment (%) | Total Income % |
| Animal and Bird Trading | 28 | 72 | 0.23 | 0.9 | 4 | 96 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 28 | 71.98 | 0.72 | 3.93 |
| Cattle Rearing | 22 | 78 | 34.8 | 15.2 | 8 | 92 | 20.1 | 17.4 | 28 | 72.32 | 54.11 | 1.23 |
| Fish Farming | 6 | 94 | 0.1 | 0.0 | | | | 0.0 | 51 | 48.57 | 0.08 | 0.12 |
| Goat Rearing | 7 | 93 | 37.6 | 5.2 | 3 | 97 | 41.0 | 37.8 | 23 | 76.58 | 17.55 | 0.34 |
| Grocery and Cosmetics | 20 | 80 | 4.7 | 16.0 | 14 | 86 | 6.1 | 9.5 | 28 | 71.95 | 6.03 | 24.66 |
| Meat and Fish Shop | 21 | 79 | 0.1 | 0.2 | | | | 0.0 | 23 | 77.44 | 0.77 | 4.34 |
| Pig Rearing | 24 | 76 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 2 | 98 | 20.6 | 17.3 | 21 | 78.64 | 1.47 | 0.00 |
| Poultry Farming | | | | | 0 | 100 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 20 | 80.49 | 0.10 | 0.36 |
| Service Business | 15 | 85 | 4.0 | 14.3 | 8 | 92 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 18 | 82.27 | 5.85 | 13.77 |
| Snacks Shop | 23 | 77 | 2.9 | 11.8 | | | | 0.0 | 7 | 92.53 | 0.91 | 3.85 |
| Vegetable Farming | 21 | 79 | 7.9 | 22.2 | 1 | 99 | 5.0 | 7.9 | 12 | 88.49 | 5.59 | 17.67 |
| Vendor | 19 | 81 | 3.2 | 9.6 | 0 | 100 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 15 | 84.76 | 1.53 | 5.25 |
| Others | 37 | 63 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 3 | 97 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 17 | 82.93 | 5.29 | 24.51 |
| Total (%) | 16 | 84 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 5 | 95 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 24 | 75.58 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total (in NRs. 10, lakhs) | 3.5 | 18.5 | 22.1 | 11.6 | 0.69 | 14.0 | 14.7 | 13.0 | 5.2 | 161.59 | 21.38 | 5.83 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU, MIS Database

The Investment-Return Ratio was 1:0.5 in Mahottari (indicating 50% return from one unit of investment). It was even higher in Sarlahi (1:0.89) followed by lowest in Rautahat (1:0.27). These differences were influenced by the nature of activities undertaken in respective districts. Following Table provides details on the ratio of returns to investment by districts.

Table 33: Ratio of Returns to Investment

| Business Type | Mahottari Cluster I (July 2011 - July 2012) | | | Sarlahi Cluster I (August 2011 - June 2012) | | | Rautahat Cluster I (April 2012 - July 2012) | | |
|--------------------------|--|----------------|--------------------------|--|----------------|--------------------------|--|----------------|--------------------------|
| | Total Investment % | Total Return % | Return /Investment Ratio | Total Investment % | Total Return % | Return /Investment Ratio | Total Investment % | Total Return % | Return /Investment Ratio |
| Animal and Bird Trading | 0.23 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 0.72 | 3.93 | 1.50 |
| Cattle Rearing | 34.8 | 15.2 | 0.2 | 20.1 | 17.4 | 0.8 | 54.11 | 1.23 | 0.01 |
| Fish Farming | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.40 |
| Goat Rearing | 37.6 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 41.0 | 37.8 | 0.8 | 17.55 | 0.34 | 0.01 |
| Grocery and Cosmetics | 4.7 | 16.0 | 1.8 | 6.1 | 9.5 | 1.4 | 6.03 | 24.66 | 1.12 |
| Meat and Fish Shop | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.9 | | 0.0 | | 0.77 | 4.34 | 1.55 |
| Pig Rearing | 3.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 20.6 | 17.3 | 0.7 | 1.47 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Poultry Farming | | | | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.10 | 0.36 | 1.02 |
| Service Business | 4.0 | 14.3 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 5.85 | 13.77 | 0.64 |
| Snacks Shop | 2.9 | 11.8 | 2.1 | | 0.0 | | 0.91 | 3.85 | 1.16 |
| Vegetable Farming | 7.9 | 22.2 | 1.5 | 5.0 | 7.9 | 1.4 | 5.59 | 17.67 | 0.86 |
| Vendor | 3.2 | 9.6 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.53 | 5.25 | 0.93 |
| Others | 1.3 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 5.29 | 24.51 | 1.26 |
| Total (in NRS. 10 lakhs) | 22.1 | 11.6 | 0.5 | 14.7 | 13.0 | 0.89 | 21.38 | 5.83 | 0.27 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU, MIS Database

3.8.2 Re-investment of the Additional Incomes Earned

The beneficiary households allocated a portion of their income in business. In Mahottari, 31% of the total income was reinvested in average

Scaling Up Business is My Interest

Ms. Bineeta Pandit aged 37 was engaged in buffalo raising with an investment of Rs. 15,000 including the LRP grant of Rs. 9,000. This buffalo yields 4 liters of milk per day, of which 3 liters is sold in the market. From the sale of milk, she earns Rs. 120 per day. She has been saving Rs. 500 per month. The buffalo costs Rs. 20,000 now. She plans to buy another buffalo by taking loan. *Scaling up business is my interest* mentioned Bineeta. (Source: Ujjawal Livelihoods Community Group, Fatuwa Maheshpur, Ward 3, Bin Tole).

followed by 43% in Sarlahi. Similarly, in Rautahat, about 14% of the total income was

reinvested. Activity wise, 46% income earned from cattle rearing was reinvested in Mahottari, while 59% earning from the same source was reinvested by the VEED group

members in Sarlahi. In Rautahat, the contribution of this source to reinvestment was 24% only. These reinvestments reveal positive sign of scaling up business opportunities in the future. Following Table provides further details on investment,

Contract Farming of Banana

Ms. Kailashpati Bin of 35 years took interest in doing something beneficial after joining the CG as a member. She consulted her husband and decided to go for contact farming of banana. She took the land of her neighbor on lease. She invested Rs. 15,000 including Rs. 9000 provided by the LRP. Her income per year is Rs. 26,000. Currently, she has a stock of Rs. 20,000 at hand. She has been saving money now and plans to buy land when her husband, who has gone to Qatar sends remittance to her (Source: Ujjawal Livelihoods Community Group, Fatuwa Maheshpur, Ward 3, Bin Tole).

returns to investment, re-investment and saving by the type of business enterprise in the project area districts.

Table 34: Investment, Return to Investment, Re-investment and Saving

| Business Type | Mahottari I (July 2011 - July 2012) | | | | August 2011 - June 2012 Sarlahi Cluster I | | | | April 2012 - July 2012 Rautahat Cluster I | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------|---|----------------------|---------------|--------|---|----------------------|---------------|--------|
| | Investment | Return to Investment | Re-investment | Saving | Investment | Return to Investment | Re-investment | Saving | Investment | Return to Investment | Re-investment | Saving |
| Animal and Bird Trading % | 0.23 | 0.9 | | 14 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 39 | 1 | 0.72 | 3.93 | 10 | 23 |
| Cattle Rearing % | 34.8 | 15.2 | 46 | 20 | 20.1 | 17.4 | 59 | 12 | 54.11 | 1.23 | 24 | 59 |
| Fish Farming % | 0.1 | 0.0 | | | | 0.0 | | | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0 | 57 |
| Goat Rearing % | 37.6 | 5.2 | 38 | 7 | 41.0 | 37.8 | 45 | 33 | 17.55 | 0.34 | 15 | 30 |
| Grocery and Cosmetics % | 4.7 | 16.0 | 34 | 16 | 6.1 | 9.5 | 28 | 14 | 6.03 | 24.66 | 16 | 31 |
| Meat and Fish Shop % | 0.1 | 0.2 | 46 | 7 | | 0.0 | | | 0.77 | 4.34 | 14 | 23 |
| Pig Rearing % | 3.1 | 1.1 | 45 | 11 | 20.6 | 17.3 | 45 | 16 | 1.47 | 0.00 | | |
| Poultry Farming % | | | | | 0.1 | 0.0 | | | 0.10 | 0.36 | 19 | 43 |
| Service Business % | 4.0 | 14.3 | 24 | 10 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 39 | 5 | 5.85 | 13.77 | 15 | 27 |
| Snacks Shop % | 2.9 | 11.8 | 27 | 12 | | 0.0 | | | 0.91 | 3.85 | 13 | 38 |
| Vegetable Farming % | 7.9 | 22.2 | 28 | 14 | 5.0 | 7.9 | 25 | 13 | 5.59 | 17.67 | 10 | 41 |
| Vendor % | 3.2 | 9.6 | 49 | 16 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 21 | 1 | 1.53 | 5.25 | 11 | 36 |
| Others % | 1.3 | 3.4 | 31 | 25 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 18 | 6 | 5.29 | 24.51 | 14 | 31 |
| Average (%) | 8.3 | 8.3 | 31 | 15 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 43 | 8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 14 | 32 |
| Total (in NRs. 1 million) | 22.1 | 11.6 | 43 | 1.7 | 14.7 | 13.0 | 5.61 | 2.45 | 21.38 | 5.83 | 0.8 | 1.88 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU, MIS Database

The LRP grant together with the personal investment has generated increased income among the beneficiary households. Their assets position has increased than before contributing to increase in investments. Following Table provides details on the values of different business activities in average including their incomes.

Table 35: Average Business Value and Income

(In NRs 0.1 Million)

| Business Type | Mahottari Cluster I (July 2011-2012) | | | | | Sarlahi Cluster I (August 2011-June 2012) | | | | | Rautahat Cluster I (April 2012 - July 2012) | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|-----|------------|------|---|----------|-------|------------|------|---|----------|--------|------------|-------|
| | Aincome | AveInc % | CV | CV of TI % | ACV | Aincome | AveInc % | CV | CV of TI % | ACV | Aincome | AveInc % | CV | CV of TI % | ACV |
| Animal and Bird Trading | 0.26 | 15 | 0.6 | 122 | 0.15 | 0.078 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 136.81 | 0.13 | 0.18 | 15.7 | 0.31 | 20.27 | 0.02 |
| Cattle Rearing | 0.03 | 2 | 104 | 136 | 0.16 | 0.076 | 7.0 | 40.0 | 135.44 | 0.13 | 0.00 | 0.1 | 175.24 | 151.47 | 0.17 |
| Fish Farming | | | | | | | | | | | 0.07 | 6.2 | | | |
| Goat Rearing | 0.01 | 1 | 38 | 46 | 0.06 | 0.075 | 6.8 | 76.9 | 127.56 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 0.1 | 35.87 | 95.60 | 0.10 |
| Grocery and Cosmetics | 0.27 | 15 | 13 | 123 | 0.19 | 0.142 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 146.77 | 0.15 | 0.13 | 11.5 | 0.72 | 5.58 | 0.01 |
| Meat and Fish Shop | 0.14 | 8 | 0 | 76 | 0.13 | | | 0.0 | | 0.00 | 0.17 | 15.0 | 0.15 | 9.16 | 0.01 |
| Pig Rearing | 0.03 | 2 | 4 | 63 | 0.11 | 0.075 | 6.8 | 29.3 | 96.72 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.0 | 3.03 | 96.28 | 0.10 |
| Poultry Keeping | | | | | | | | 0.3 | 311.11 | 0.28 | 0.11 | 9.3 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Service Business | 0.21 | 12 | 10 | 112 | 0.15 | 0.135 | 12.3 | 4.3 | 117.99 | 0.12 | 0.06 | 5.7 | 2.03 | 16.23 | 0.02 |
| Snacks Shop | 0.26 | 15 | 8 | 120 | 0.11 | | | 0.0 | | 0.00 | 0.11 | 9.5 | 0.14 | 7.22 | 0.01 |
| Vegetable Farming | 0.17 | 9 | 17 | 94 | 0.13 | 0.150 | 13.7 | 10.2 | 137.98 | 0.15 | 0.08 | 7.2 | 0.17 | 1.42 | 0.00 |
| Vending | 0.19 | 11 | 8 | 110 | 0.15 | 0.083 | 7.5 | 0.5 | 147.22 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 8.3 | 0.06 | 1.83 | 0.00 |
| Others | 0.19 | 11 | 3 | 107 | 0.12 | 0.281 | 25.7 | 1.7 | 150.79 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 11.5 | 0.78 | 6.90 | 0.01 |
| Total | 0.15 | 9 | 16 | 101 | 0.12 | 0.122 | 11.1 | 14.1 | 150.84 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 8 | 16.81 | 34.33 | 0.030 |
| Total (in NRs. 0.1 million) | 1.76 | | 205 | | 1.56 | 1.094 | | 183.9 | | | 1.12 | | 218.49 | | 0.11 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU, MIS database

Note: Aincome = Average income per business in NRs. 0.1 million, Aincome % = Average income in percentage of total average income, CV = Current value of business, CV of TI % = Percentage current value of business divided by total investment, ACV = Average current value of business per business

3.9 Contribution to Livelihood Recovery

The project provided livelihood benefit to the target group households. It offered support to the VEED groups (poor people representing women, Dalit, Janajati, Muslim and other ethnic minorities). They were not only the recipients of support but also the investors of private resources on viable enterprises. Most of the enterprises run by them were progressing well.

Output 4: Promotion of gender equality with women's empowerment

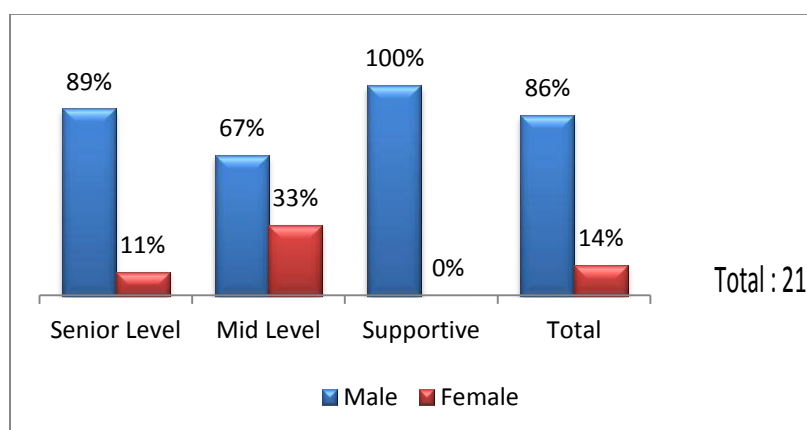
4.1 Workforce Diversity of LRP and Partner Organizations from the Gender Perspective

LRP emphasized workforce diversity with GESI responsiveness.

4.1.1 LRP Staffing Structure

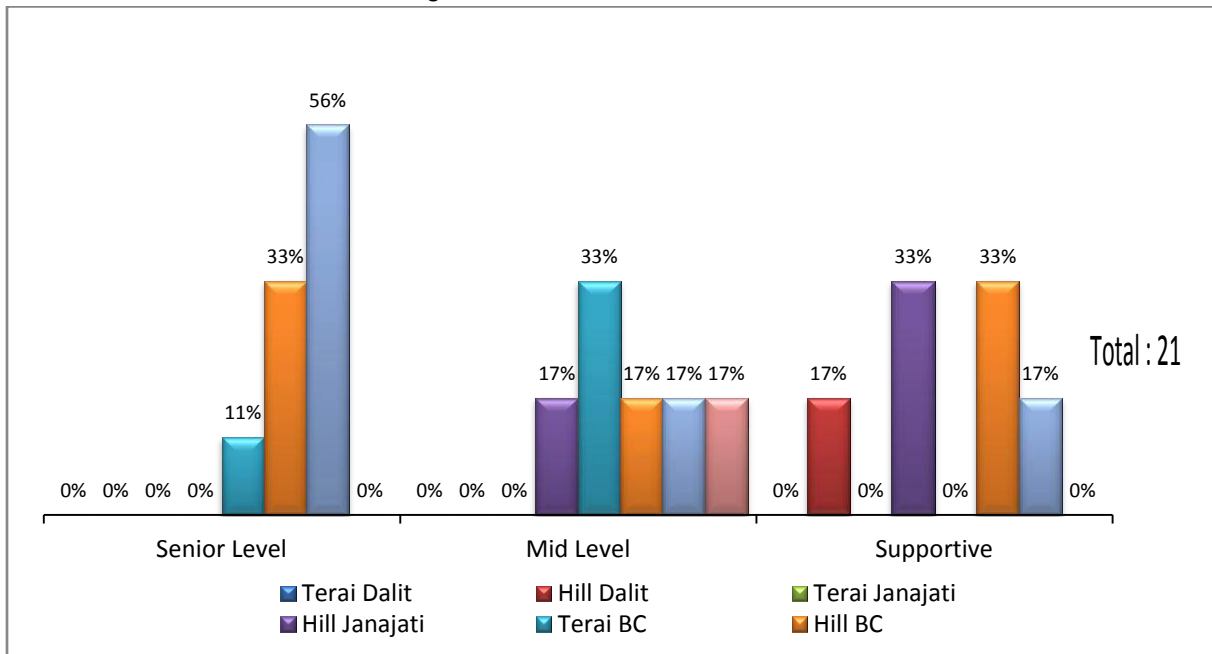
The staffing structure revealed limited success of LRP in maintaining gender balance. Currently, the structure is dominated by male despite the emphasis enshrined in the project's implementation strategy. Of the total staffing size of 21, only 14% are women. Their representation at the senior level is limited (only one out of 9 senior positions). At the 6 mid-level positions, 33% women are represented.

Figure 26: Composition of LRP Staff by Gender



Ethnicity wise, 33% staff members belong to Other Madhesi caste groups followed by Hill BC in the second place.

Figure 27: Ethnic Distribution of LRP Staff



Following Table provides details on the ethnic distribution of LRP staff members.

Table 7.36: Ethnic Distribution of LRP Staff

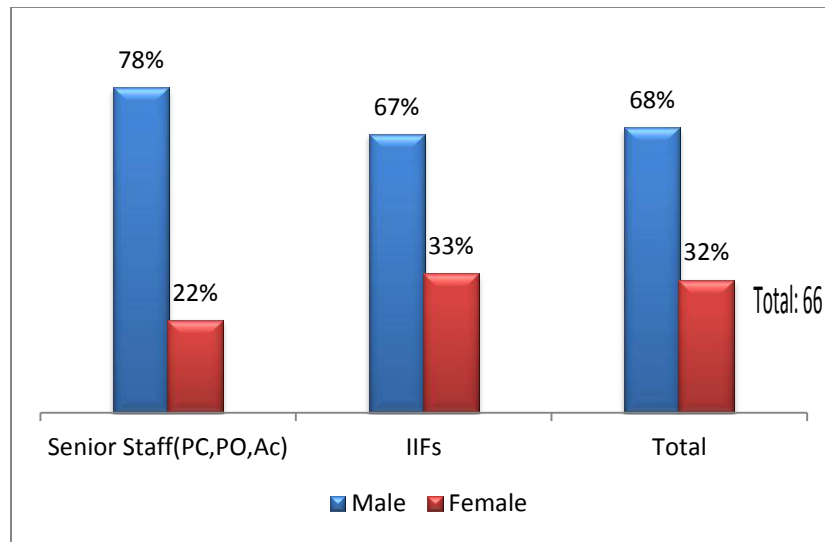
| Level | Terai Dalit | Hill Dalit | Terai Janajati | Hill Janajati | Terai BC | Hill BC | Other Madhesi | Muslims | |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------|---------------|----------|---------|---------------|---------|-----|
| Senior Level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 9 |
| Mid – Level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Support staff level | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Total | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 21 |
| Percentage to the total | 0 | 5 | 0 | 14 | 14 | 29 | 33 | 5 | 100 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

4.1.2 Staffing Structure of the IGA Service Providing Partner NGOs

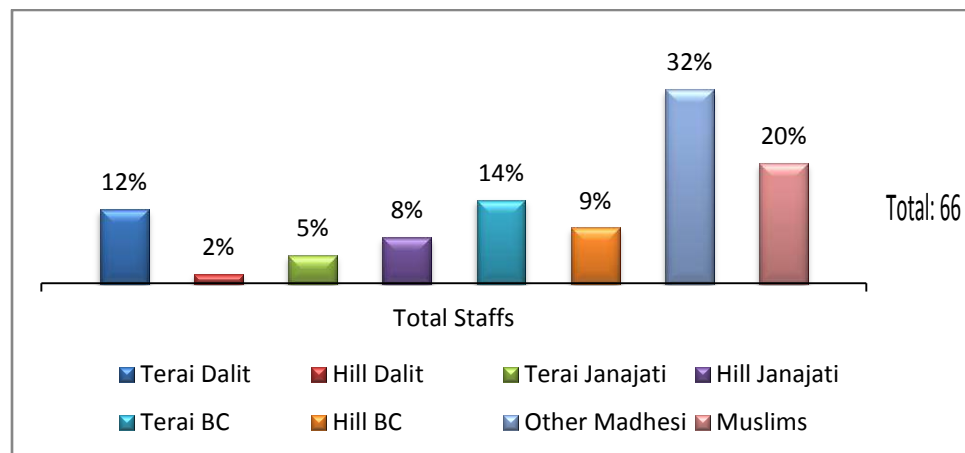
The staffing pattern of the IGA service providing partner NGOs in totality revealed a gender balanced situation. However, they still need increased representation of women in the senior positions.

Figure 28: Gender Specific Distribution of IGA Service Providing Partner NGO Staff



Ethnicity wise, the NGOs were found inclusive by covering around 77% (51) excluded groups. Out of their 66 staff members assigned for LRP, 32% were Other Madhesi followed by 20% Muslims in the second place.

Figure 29: Ethnic Distribution of IGA Staff Recruited by the Partner NGOs



Following Table provides details on the ethnic distribution of partner NGO staff facilitating IGA services.

Table 7.37: Ethnic Distribution NGO Staff Engaged in Facilitating IGA Services

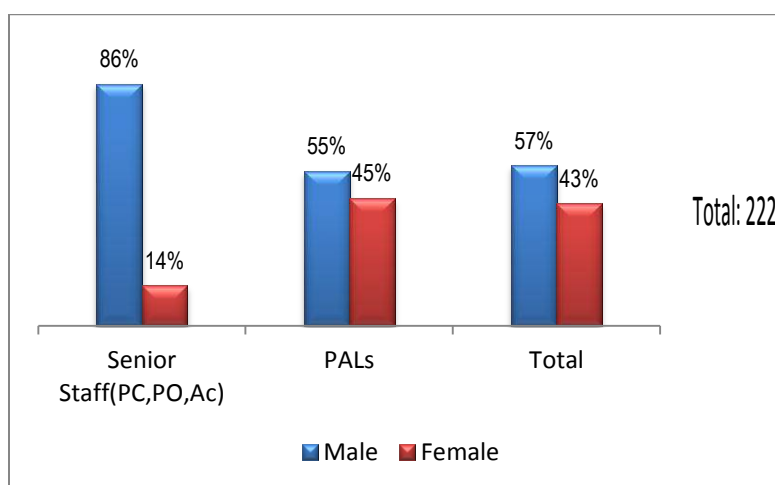
| Ethnicity | No. of Staff | Percentage |
|----------------|--------------|------------|
| Terai Dalit | 8 | 12 |
| Hill Dalit | 1 | 2 |
| Terai Janajati | 3 | 5 |
| Hill Janajati | 5 | 8 |
| Terai BC | 9 | 14 |
| Hill BC | 6 | 9 |
| Other Madhesi | 21 | 32 |
| Muslim | 13 | 20 |
| Total | 66 | 100 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

4.1.3 Staffing Structure of the Social Mobilization Service Providing Partner NGOs

Among the total number of 222 staff engaged in facilitation for social mobilization, 43% (96) were female. It revealed significant move towards maintaining gender balance. However, in the case of senior position holders, there are still rooms for improvement.

Figure 30: Gender Specific Representation of Social Mobilization Service Providing Partner NGO Staff



Following Table provides details on the ethnic distribution of partner NGO staff facilitating social mobilization services.

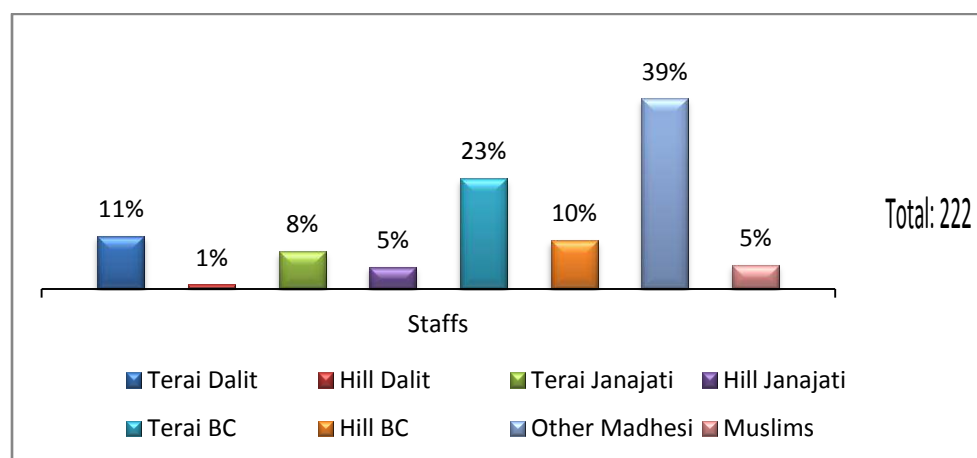
Table 38: Ethnic Distribution NGO Staff Engaged in Facilitating Social Mobilization Services

| Ethnicity | No. of Staff | Percentage |
|----------------|--------------|------------|
| Terai Dalit | 24 | 11 |
| Hill Dalit | 2 | 1 |
| Terai Janajati | 17 | 8 |
| Hill Janajati | 10 | 5 |
| Terai BC | 50 | 23 |
| Hill BC | 22 | 10 |
| Other Madhesi | 86 | 39 |
| Muslims | 11 | 5 |
| Total | 222 | 100 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

The distribution of staff members by their ethnicity revealed the representation of around 68% socially excluded groups. The representation of Other Madhesi was greater (39%) followed by Terai BC (23%) in the second place.

Figure 31: Ethnic Distribution of Social Mobilization Staff Recruited by the Partner NGOs



4.1.4 Ethnic Distribution of WAs and WRFs

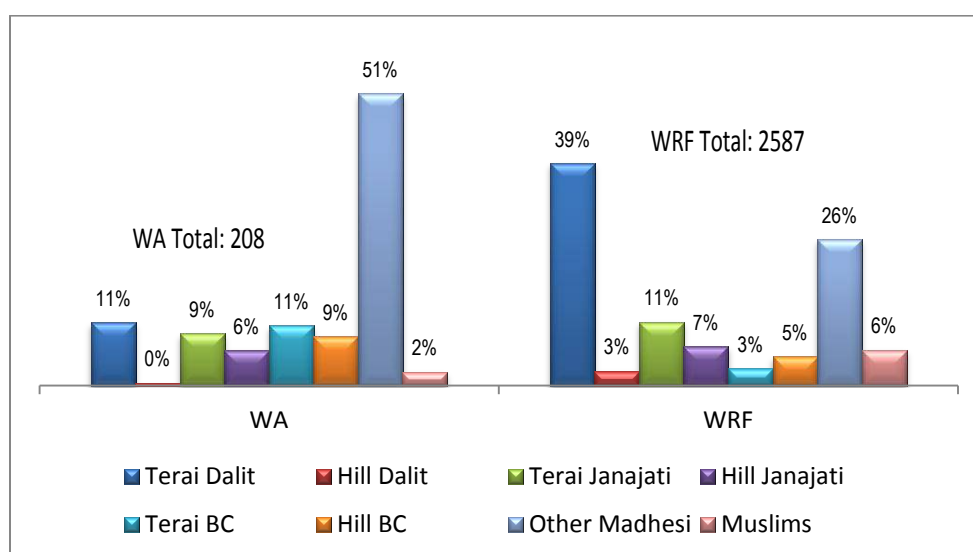
The WRFs are established in each VDC with the help of WAs as facilitators. These WRFs are actively protecting women against violence. Awareness has been raised among the household members. It has helped to build harmony for instituting peace.

The WAs provide counseling services against the GBV. They mobilize WRF members in solving cases with social pressure on the offender. The bigger issues, if not solved locally, are taken to the institutions such as Police, DAO and WCO.

The WAs mobilize WRF members to advocate against the child marriage, dowry system, witchcraft and other GBV related social malpractices. The evaluation team found that the WRFs are gaining grips over the capacity of minimizing issues despite occasional threats created by the offenders. They consider collective response to the issue as their strength.

A total of 208 Women Activists (WAs) are currently working for the project. Among them, 80% represent socially excluded groups. Among the 2,587 WRF members mobilized by them, around 92% are traditionally excluded groups. Around 39% of such representatives are Terai Dalit followed by Other Madhesi in the second place (26%).

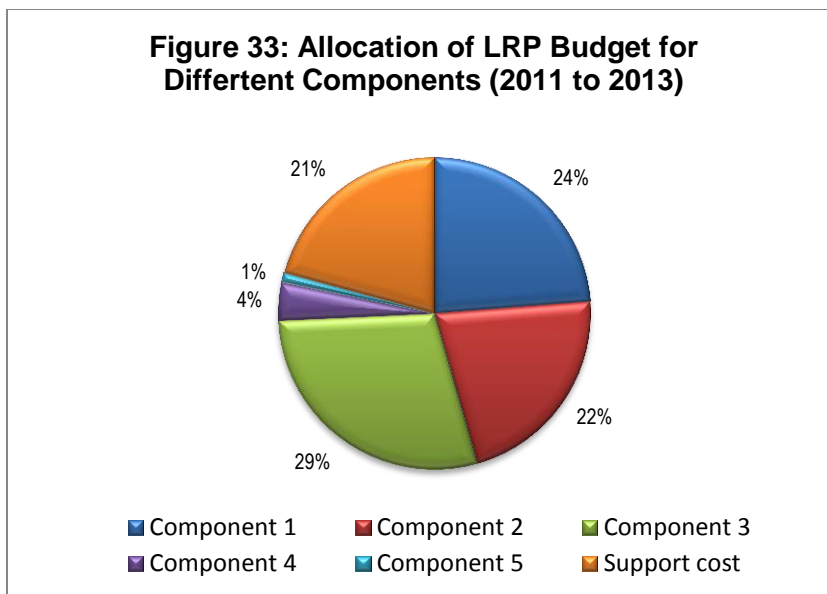
Figure 32: Ethnic Distribution of WAs and WRF Members



4.2 Project's Allocation of GESI Budget

Adequate allocation of budget is an important element for the accomplishment of envisaged targets. The GESI being one of the cross-cutting components, it has to perform twofold roles. In one hand, it has to establish its position on its own right. On the other, it also needs to integrate itself with other components. Taking these roles into consideration, the current allocation of 4% share for the GESI budget can be considered low.

Figure 33: Allocation of LRP Budget for Different Components (2011 to 2013)



Following Table provides details on the allocation of budget by components between 2011 and 2013.

Table 39: Total Budget Allocated for Various Components of LRP from 2011 to 2013

(In US Dollars)

| SN | Result / Output | 2011 | % of 2011 Total | 2012 | % of 2012 Total | 2013 | % of 2013 Total | % of 3 Years' Total |
|----|---|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Communities are mobilized for improved social cohesion, local peace building and livelihood choices at individual, household and community levels | 938,050 | 31.2 | 292,203 | 11.5 | 345,511 | 28.1 | 24 |
| 2 | New community infrastructure built, damaged and degraded ones rehabilitated to benefit the entire community and create employment opportunities | 1,039,286 | 34.5 | 395,689 | 15.6 | 201,557 | 16.4 | 22 |
| 3 | Poorest and most vulnerable households have improved their asset base for better livelihood | 496,473 | 16.5 | 1236089 | 48.8 | 271,440 | 22.1 | 29 |
| 4 | Women's empowerment enhanced for gender equality | 87,100 | 2.9 | 129,875 | 5.1 | 30,550 | 2.5 | 4 |
| 5 | Capacities of the VDCs, municipalities and national level key institutions strengthened to respond to the livelihood recovery need of the communities | 32,510 | 1.1 | 13,429 | 0.5 | 9,999 | 0.8 | 1 |
| 6 | Programme support expenses | 416,992 | 13.9 | 466,420 | 18.4 | 372,200 | 30.2 | 21 |
| | Total | 3,010,411 | 100.0 | 2,533,705 | 100.0 | 1,231,257 | 100.0 | 100 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, 2013

4.3 GESI Responsiveness of the LRP Strategies and Approaches

Integration of GESI into all components has been emphasized by the project with focus on empowerment of women, youth and marginalized groups. It aimed at offering post-conflict peace dividends to the communities. Its interventions are consistent with the priorities set by the Three-Year Interim Plan of GoN and UNDP Nepal's Three-Year Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP 2008-2012).

The project criteria applied for the selection of districts, VDCs and communities focused on poverty, gender and social exclusion to identify the VEED groups. Information related to DAG Mapping, GDI and HDI were also used in setting priorities. These considerations reveal the importance attached to social inclusion in the process of setting project goal and outputs. For gender empowerment, the project attempted addressing both practical and strategic needs.

The DLCC formed by the project with representation of WCO, Janajati District Coordination Committee and Dalit District Coordination Committee has opened room for effective mainstreaming of GESI. By storing disaggregated data (e.g. by sex and different social groups), the project MIS has facilitated monitoring and evaluation of GESI status against the GESI sensitive indicators. The Results and Resource Framework follows eight point agenda adopted by UNDP to empower women for preventing crisis.

The LRP has adopted five guidelines to operationalize its activities:

1. Guidelines for Youth for Social Cohesion and Peace Activities (April 5, 2011)
2. Guidelines for Implementation of Community Infrastructure Development Activities, (February 2011)
3. Concept note on IGA, ME and Technology Transfer
4. सामाजिक परिचालन सहयोगी पुस्तिका
5. Guidelines for the implementation of Enhancing Women's Empowerment and Promoting Gender Equality Activities in LRP Project through the DDC/WCO (April 2011)

4.3.1 Gender Responsiveness in the Staff ToRs

The ToRs related to the staff members working for the project needs more sharpening from GESI perspective. In view of this, it is suggested to revisit the ToRs of Community Infrastructure Development Specialist, Communication Officer, Management Information System Associate, District Programme Coordinator, Livelihood and Recovery Advisor, Agriculture Specialist, Environment and Natural Resource

Management Specialist, Programme Associate, Admin and Finance Assistant, Driver and Messengers from the perspective of emphasizing gender roles more strongly.

4.3.2 LRP Guidelines Addressing GESI Related Issues

The LRP guidelines have attempted to promote GESI sensitiveness by emphasizing delivery of project services to women, poor, vulnerable and traditionally excluded communities as the priority groups. Though most of the aspects have been significantly covered for the integration of gender roles, the rooms still exist for improving the guidelines furthermore as follows:

4.3.2.1 Guidelines for Youth for Social Cohesion and Peace Activities

This guideline has been found GESI sensitive. It has realized the need of addressing the issues of poverty, inequality and social exclusion. These issues are accepted as challenge to overcome in the context of consolidating peace and sustainable development. The coverage of the guideline represents most of the GESI related concerns. However, there are some missing parts to be integrated in the guideline for future:

Table 40: Review of Areas Requiring Improvements in the Youth for Social Cohesion and Peace Activities Guidelines

| Section | GESI Related Concerns Addressed |
|---|---|
| 1. Background | majority of people have remained poor, poverty, inequality, and social exclusion remain a great challenge to consolidating peace and sustainable development. |
| 4. Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service to the community, particularly the poor and VEED groups • Successful integration of other activities such as community infrastructure development, and gender empowerment and social inclusion |
| 5. Expected outputs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VEED groups to access services • Integrate plans of other components (such as community infrastructure, IGA, women empowerment and social inclusion activities) |
| 7.Implementation Procedures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief about green village programme. • Meeting with stakeholders including women |
| 7.2.A. Green Village Programme | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure representation of 33% female and disadvantaged caste / ethnic groups in the committee for land and species selection for plantation and protection |
| 7.2.B. Tutorial support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of guardian and tutors' committee with at least 33% female representation including the representation of disadvantaged caste and ethnic groups • GESI sensitive tutor selection as a matter of priority |
| 7.2.C. Peace Building events for school | YC to ensure at least 50% participation of girls |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| going youth | |
| 7.2.C. Peace conversation | Ensure 33% women's participation with diverse inclusion of disadvantaged caste / ethnic groups |
| 7.2.D Logistic support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YC to revise and amend by-laws for promoting women empowerment and social inclusion • Develop inclusive policies and guidelines. |

This guideline needs improvement covering the additional aspects as follows:

| Section | Adjustments Required for Improvement |
|---|--|
| 1. Background | The section analyzes the situation but has overlooked addressing the issue of gender inequality. |
| 4. Objectives | One of objectives of the guidelines is to "Provide service to the community, particularly the poor and VEED groups". It may need to add "women" as they have been suffering from multiple exclusion and violence. It is important to draw attention of the project's service towards reaching women. |
| 6. Planning Process 6.3 Evaluation of proposal and final selection | There is provision of "selection committee" to evaluate the grant proposal and final selection. It requires 5 members. As this is an important body passing the proposals submitted by the Youth Clubs and Local NGOs, it should be made inclusive by integrating gender previously excluded groups. The guideline needs to spell out this. |
| 7. Implementing procedure 7.2.B. Tutorial support | This part explains the rationale of holding tutorial classes for school going children. This important for the remote VDCs. Such classes are important for the girls as they are often discriminated due to wrongly defined social norms and gender roles. The guideline has to spell out girls' role explicitly. The guideline should also address different needs of the school going girls as a matter of priority. |
| Other missing parts | The selection criteria for grant proposal should be mentioned in the guideline. Eligibility criteria should relate to GESI. |

4.3.2.2 Guidelines for the Implementation of Community Infrastructure Development Activities

Table 41: Review of Areas Requiring Improvements in the Guidelines for the Implementation of Community Infrastructure Development Activities

| Section | GESI Related Concerns Addressed |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Background | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • majority of people have remained poor, poverty, inequality, and social exclusion remain great challenge in consolidating peace and sustainable development. • The project targets mainly women, youth, conflict affected, poor and the socially excluded / disadvantaged communities / households. |
| • Strategies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Geographic coverage:</i> Priority will be given to the most disadvantaged pocket VDCs • <i>Promoting GESI:</i> Process and mechanism will be GESI responsive such that the needs of women and individuals from the excluded groups will be taken into account and their voices will be represented by ensuring their meaningful participation in the decision making process • <i>Community contribution:</i> Community contribution is not mandatory, as working with VEED. create short-term employment for the improvement of the livelihood of VEED. |
| 1. Target community | Women and the communities which are vulnerable to natural disaster with Dalit, socially excluded marginalized and conflict affected groups are the principal |

| | |
|--|--|
| | beneficiary. |
| 6. Types of community infrastructures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of school building / girls' toilets • Toilets / common bathrooms |
| 7.B. Support in the formation of and capacity building of UC | At least one of the signatories of the bank account must be a woman. |
| 11. Reporting mechanism | The report should clearly provide disaggregated data on caste, class, gender and ethnical groups |
| Annex-VI: Formation and Role of the Users Committee: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UC should be inclusive: consisting representation from all beneficiary groups, dalit, Janajati, Muslim, woman etc. At least 40 percent of woman participation in the UC is to be ensured. • PAL should ensure the formation of UC. The User Committee will also form at least two sub-committees of (i) construction material procurement, and (ii) monitoring with at least one woman. |

To address the GESI related concerns furthermore, the guideline should adjust the following:

| Section | Adjustments Required for Improvement |
|---|--|
| 1. Background | This section has analyzed the situation but overlooked to address the issue of gender inequality. |
| 3. Strategies | Integration of GESI concerns needs to be emphasized in other strategies (e.g. community participation and representation, supporting local economic recovery though improved income and employment opportunities, good governance and transparency etc.) |
| 2. Expected Outputs : Short term employment generation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority opportunity should be provided for women, poor and other excluded groups. • Use of gender biased terminology (e.g. "Man-days (Md)") should be replaced with person days to indicate balanced role of woman. |
| 7.B. Support in the formation of and capacity building of UC | The guideline does not explain much about the UC formation process although detail has been referred to the Annex VI. As this is the main guideline document, it should mention gender and excluded group inclusive aspects related to the formation of UC including its composition structure |
| 7.C. Supervise and monitor the management process of infrastructure and financial services delivery | The section on conducting public hearing / public audit does not specify the stakeholders to be present in the event. It should emphasize participation of women, poor, Dalit, people with disability and other excluded groups. |
| 8. Human Resources Support from DDC: LDF | Gender balanced and inclusive human resource allocation should be emphasized. |
| Annex-VI: Formation and Role of Users Committee: | <p>5. Representation of women and excluded groups should be ensured in the leadership positions of Chairperson, Secretary and Treasurer.</p> <p>10. Provision for participation of women, people with disability, poor and other excluded group in the public audit should be emphasized for maintaining transparency of work among all.</p> |

4.3.2.3 Concept Note on the IGA, ME and Technology Transfer

Table 42: Review of Areas Requiring Improvements in the Concept Note on the IGA, ME and Technology Transfer

| Section | GESI Related Concerns Addressed |
|--|--|
| 1. Background | The projects targets women, youth, conflict affected people, poor and other socially excluded and the disadvantaged communities. |
| b. Identification of community groups/ household needs | The grant should go to the ultra-poor and poor households |
| c. Agreement and operation | The NGO will motivate HHs and members of groups for compulsory vaccination, birth registration and primary education of their children - both girls and boys. |
| 6.1. Programme Coordinator | Key qualification: Familiar with the concept of gender equality, SL and women's empowerment. |
| 6.3. Income Improving Facilitators (IIF) | Among the total number of IIFs to be hired, a minimum of 33% must be women. Priority must be given to Dalit, Janajati and Muslim. Their collective representation should be around 40-50%. |

In order to enrich the guidelines from the GESI perspective further, following aspects need to be covered:

| Section | Adjustments Required for Improvement |
|--|--|
| 1. Background | Attention should be given towards the needs of women, poor and other socially excluded people. |
| 3.A. Service delivery objective of IGA, ME and technology transfer | The concept note is gender neutral. It should discuss structural barriers of women, poor and other socially excluded communities. |
| 5.1.NGO selection | GESI criteria should not be overlooked in NGO selection. |
| 5.2.b, d, e and f | The sections should emphasize the need of paying attention to the problems of women and people with disability and associated with different social groups who are suffering from exclusion. |
| 5.3.Steps for transfer LRP grant..... | Same as above |
| A. Human resource | Selection of senior level staff should be based on gender focused workforce diversity. |

4.3.2.4 Social Mobilization Guidelines (सामाजिक परिचालन सहयोगीपुस्तिका)

The guideline is GESI responsive as it pays attention to the problems and issues encountered by women, men, girls and boys associated with various social groups. It provides information on what GESI related concerns are and also provides guidance on how to they can be addressed during the social mobilization process. The sections and sub sections have integrated GESI related considerations by covering the aspects like:

- Social mobilization need and processes for LRP
- Concept of social harmony
- Expectation from social mobilization
- Topics for 8 days training on social mobilization
- PRA tools

- Process of group formation
- Leadership and capacity building approaches
- Community needs identification
- Participatory learning and action
- Tasks to be performed by the PALs
- 20 indicators for building group's capacity
- Advantages of the use of toilets
- Reference list for discussion during the VDC level coordination meetings etc.

It pays attention towards gender and caste discrimination. It states the harmful societal practices affecting the lives of women, men, girls and boys of different social communities suffering from traditional exclusion.

The guideline has some gender and social inclusion focused sections and sub-sections related to poverty mapping, vulnerability mapping, wellbeing ranking, women's mobility mapping through the application of PRA tools, formation of women rights forum, advocacy for women rights and the concept of gender and social inclusion. They clearly spell out the aspects to make the interventions GESI responsive. For enriching the guidelines for greater effectiveness further, it should adjust the following:

| Section | Adjustments Required for Improvement |
|--|---|
| Development Concept | Gender and Development (GAD) is one of the development concepts established in UNDP. The social mobilization guidelines could include this aspect in one of the chapters to make the concept more explicit. |
| Process of conducting programme (page 8) | The role of WCO is important for coordination of GESI activities in the project. Therefore, it would be useful to emphasize this aspect. |
| Participatory programming and planning | The role of GESI needs mention in one of the relevant sections as it has currently remained silent about what kind of participatory representation is sought. |
| Gender and Social Inclusion | Explicit definition of Gender and Social Inclusion will be required in this section. |
| Other | Use of GESI sensitive words at different places (e.g. people, community etc.) would enrich the guideline to become more GESI responsive. |

4.3.2.5 Guidelines for the implementation of Enhancing Women's Empowerment and Promoting Gender Equality Activities in LRP Project through DDC/WCO (April 2011)

This guideline is gender precise based on the analysis of project area districts situation. It is specifically focused on the potentials of implementable activities. It has examined the situation of Terai girls and women from the interventions need perspective. It describes what programmes should be implemented for women's empowerment leading to gender equality and how it should be done.

4.3.3 Reporting Practice Covering Inclusiveness

The annual progress report of the project covers GESI related information. The posters highlighting gender themes are produced and distributed. The GESI responsive human stories are also documented based on the field experience for wider dissemination.

4.4 Women Working as Local Resource Persons After Training

The LRP project organized 7 days ToT on GBV for WA and YC. The course was attended by 18 WAs attached to different social groups. There was a shortfall in the achievement of this training against the set target. Though a target of 100 participants was set for the year 2010 till 2012, only 18 was accomplished.¹⁷ These trainees were all engaged in creating awareness and facilitating the activities of WRF. They were also taking sessions for the CG members. They also supported 16 days campaign on VAW in their respective working VDCs.

4.5 Trained Women Applying Lessons Learned

The project trained a total of 753¹⁸ women under different themes. These women applied lessons learned after training. As they had to mobilize the groups, their application of training lessons was more or less obvious. Besides the project work, they also found application of training lessons useful in building social cohesion with their neighbours in the community.

4.6 Establishment of GBV Focal Points in the VDCs

The Women Rights Forums (WRFs) were established as GBV focal points in Cluster I and II in the project area districts. These WRFs had 9 to 15 members. Two CG members were provided with an opportunity to represent the WRF as members in each VDC.

The project had a target of establishing 542 WRFs in three years (200 each in 2011 and 2012 and 142 in the year 2013).¹⁹ However, it could form only 208 WRFs during this period. These WRFs engaged 2,795 executive members in totality.²⁰

¹⁷ M&E Framework e-copy

¹⁸ LRP MIS, 2013

¹⁹ LRP M&E Framework

²⁰ Mahottari has 76 WRFs represented by 966 members, Sarlahi has 67 WRFs represented by 956 members and Rautahat has 65 WRFs represented by 665 members.

Table 43: Number of WRF Members by District Clusters

| District | Cluster | VDC / WRF / Members | No. | Total |
|-------------|---------|---------------------|-----|-------|
| Mahottari | I | No. of VDC / WRF | 38 | 556 |
| | | No. of members | 518 | |
| | II | No. of VDC / WRF | 38 | 486 |
| | | No. of Members | 448 | |
| Sarlahi | I | No. of VDC / WRF | 33 | 513 |
| | | No. of members | 480 | |
| | II | No. of VDC / WRF | 34 | 510 |
| | | No. of members | 476 | |
| Rautahat | I | No. of VDC / WRF | 32 | 375 |
| | | No. of members | 343 | |
| | II | No. of VDC / WRF | 33 | 355 |
| | | No. of members | 322 | |
| Grand Total | | | | 2,795 |

All WRFs were active in organizing meetings to address the issue of gender based conflict. They contributed to attain social harmony and peace in the community. They were successful in creating awareness about the women's rights. They worked as seal against GBV, child marriage, witchcraft, dowry system and VAW. They rescued victimized woman from violence and worked as pressure group fighting for justice for the affected individuals. Altogether 208 Women Activists are engaged in facilitating the project work spread over different clusters and districts.

Table 44: District Clusters Covered by the Women Activists

| District | Cluster | Number of WA | Total No. of WA |
|--------------|---------|--------------|-----------------|
| Mahottari | I | 38 | 76 |
| | II | 38 | |
| Sarlahi | I | 33 | 67 |
| | II | 34 | |
| Rautahat | I | 32 | 65 |
| | II | 33 | |
| Total | | 208 | 208 |

The WAs are engaged in mobilizing WRFs and enhancing capacity of the members. They organize national and international events like Women's Day and the campaign against VAW. They also work as focal person for women empowerment activities taking place at the VDC level. They participate in the VDC coordination meetings.

4.7 Changes Influenced by WRF

Awareness created by WRFs against the GBV has helped to improve condition of women and children in the community. The community has increasingly recognized WRF as credible group.

Convincing Change is Difficult but Possible

Convincing people against their tradition long faith about child marriage, dowry system, witchcraft and GBV was difficult but not impossible. Some parents were hard to be convinced as they doubted that their girl child would remain unmarried if they wait for marriage till the age of 20. Such problem also appeared in the family of some WRF members (e.g. Ms. Rajkumari Paswan, WRF Member of Pipara VDC, Mahottari). The WRF collectively convinced such families by explaining advantages of overcoming inflexible beliefs. When needed, they even approached Police to take action against the obstinate offenders.

They have been able to establish effective linkage with local institutions such as Police Post and VDC.

A Kicked Out Daughter-in-Law

Re-established Her Rights by Successfully Returning Home

Ms. Sunita Pandit was married to a family in Murtiyia VDC Ward No. 6, Sitapur with a dowry of NRs. 300,000. As her mother-in-law wanted more money, she was repeatedly torturing her even after marriage. Taking the advantage of her husband's absence (during his travel to India), her mother-in-law kicked her out from home. Sunita reported her situation to the District Administration Office through WRF. The DAO gave a decision on Sunita's favour requiring her mother-in-law to return NRs. 300,000 to Sunita's parents in the presence of WRF and Women Police Cell and also to welcome Sunita back home. The decision also said that any failure to do so and further torture to Sunita would cost her mother-in-law an additional penalty of Rs. 100,000. This decision was effective as her parents got NRs. 300,000 returned and also that she has joined her husband's family. According to Sunita, they are living together without any problem at present. Her mother-in-law feels guilty about what she did in the past. (Source: Field visit Discussion with WRF, Murtiya VDC. 1st March 2013)

The DDCs and WCOs of all the three programme area districts have developed their respective GBV Strategy and Action Plan. The services of the WAs have reached to 781 groups (comprised of 640 CGs, 129 WRFs and 12 YCs). Their awareness level against the GBV has been raised. The awareness messages have been extended to about 17,626 family members

(comprised of 797 male and 16,829 female).²¹ All these actions have contributed to reduce GBV.

A total of 203,831 family members from 45,513 households were oriented against four themes: child marriage, witchcraft, dowry system and VAW by the WAs.²² The campaigns against GBV conducted for 16 days at the VDC level mobilized participation of 28,613 individuals in 2011,²³ which was followed by the participation of 31,484 individuals in 2012.²⁴

²¹ They include representation of 9,099 Terai Dalits, 533 Hill Dalit, 1,519 Terai Janajati, 1,262 Hill Janajati, 220 Terai BC, 215 Hill BC, 3,664 Other Madhesi and 1,114 Muslim.

²² GSI-MIS and APR, 2013

²³ APR: 2011

²⁴ Data presented by GSIS during review, reflection and planning workshop (Jan. 2-4, 2013), Sauraha, Chitwan.

The FGDs organized by the MTR Team with CGs, WRFs, WAs, IIFs and PALs revealed decrease in the VAW, child marriage, witchcraft and dowry practices. The discrimination between son and daughter has been declining in the recent years too. Marriage of children not before 20 years has become a rule for many families. The comparison of baseline figure reveals reduction in child marriage from 11.9% to 5.8% in 2012. Likewise, the case of marriage without dowry has increased from 3.07 to 8.02 for the same period. In 2012, a total of 90 cases against GBV were referred to the district level agencies for curative actions.

4.7.1 Women Deciding Household Expenditures

Women are increasingly involved in making decisions on household expenditures in the recent years. Those who did not have opportunity to make sole decision had at least got an opportunity to make decisions jointly. They also said that if there is any debate, it is common for them to give space for male member's decision.

Significant change has taken place for participation in the Community Group activities. The record of 728 Community Groups revealed that around 92% decision making positions were held by women. This is significant representation taking into account the presence of 66% female exclusive CGs. In the mixed group, 76% women were found engaged in the decision making positions.²⁵

4.7.2 Reduction in the Discrimination against Women

The practice of sending girl child to school has increased. Tendency has developed to retain them at school beyond the primary level education as well. The participation of women in the public activities has also increased. They are elected as members of the School Management Committee (SMC), VDC Level Dalit Committee, Women's Committee, Village Council, Citizen's Ward Forum, Sub-Health Post / Health Post Management Committee, User's Committee etc.

Increase in the Access to Service Institutions

Going to the Health Post by seeking service was rare in the past, as we were not so much encouraged to approach them due to their negligent behaviour on us. The situation has changed now and the Health Post staff members are often found responsive to us. (Source: Field interaction held in Murtiya VDC, 1st March 2013)

The MTR Team found women allied to the CGs considerably empowered. They are much respected than before. The cases of harassment and teasing have decreased in the recent years. They are invited to attend meetings giving importance for their representation. They were consulted by VDCs during allocation of budget for women's development.

²⁵Table 3, APR 2012, LRP.

4.7.3 Reduction in Caste-based Discrimination

The discrimination against Dalit has declined over the years. A person practicing untouchability is socially disregarded. The practice of punishing Dalit on the charge of touched drinking water, milk and food has almost disappeared. It is a significant change against the baseline figure of 84% prevailed in the past.

No More Untouchability Issue

Untouchability between Dalit and non-Dalit prevailed as a subject of discrimination in the past. Frequent interactions in CG meetings and group work have gradually wiped out such traditional illusion by now (Source: Shree Pashupati Mahila Jibikoparjan Samuha, Brahmapuri VDC Ward. No. 3, Rautahat District)

There was time when the so called high caste groups refused to drink water touched by Dalit. They have now removed such misconception by buying milk produced by Dalit, which was a unusual case before (Source: Members of Bagmati Mahila Jibikoparjan Samuha, Basatpur).

The representation of Dalit in the public agencies has also increased. One of such improvements can be seen in the School Management Committee (SMS). Before LRP interventions, the representation of Dalit in the SMS was almost nil. It reveals that the positive discrimination approach applied for Dalit has become effective. There has been

Dalit Won Election in the School Management Committee

Mr. Lalbabu Mandal in Matihani, Mahottari got elected with 2,000 votes in the post of Chairperson of Janata Primary School. Other two Dalits who won the election were Mr. Ramkumar Paswan and Ms. Pramila Mandal. It was a result of social empowerment contributed by LRP (Source: Discovering Peace through Livelihood, Nov. 2011, UNDP)

no complaint about the positive discrimination quota provided to Dalits. The distribution of Dalit focused scholarship is an example of such situation. The number of Dalit students accessing scholarship has also increased now. Compared to the 21.98% Dalits accessing Dalit scholarship during the baseline period, it has now increased to 34.49%. The practice of

allocating budget for Dalit development has also commenced (e.g. Rajghat VDC of Sarlahi allocated NRs. 34000 for Dalit development for 2013).

4.7.4 Other Socio-Cultural Change

The training support provided by LRP against GBV for WA and the ToT for YC and WA including GESI responsive planning for N/GOs has been quite useful in producing positive results. Training of journalist on gender and development was found useful in reporting cases and actions needed for controlling violence against women. The FM broadcast in Nepali, Maithili and Bhojpuri covering 15 Public Service Announcements (PSAs) related to women's empowerment was useful in enhancing awareness to a greater mass.

Several changes have occurred directly or indirectly, particularly in the level of gender and caste based discriminations. The women are now able to come forward for discussion on matters that affect their life.

Output 5: VDC, municipality, district and national level capacity of the key institutions strengthened

5.1 Capacity Building Activities Organized

Various training programmes were provided were run to build capacity of the key institution staff. They are summarized as follows:

Table 45: Institutional Capacity Building Training Participants by the Percentage of Ethnic / Caste Group Represented

| SN | Particulars | Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | Overall | |
|----|--|-------------|-----|------------|---|----------------|-----|---------------|-----|----------|------|---------|------|---------|-----|---------------|------|-------|---------|-------|
| | | Terai Dalit | | Hill Dalit | | Terai Janajati | | Hill Janajati | | Terai BC | | Hill BC | | Muslims | | Other Madhesi | | | | |
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | | | |
| 1 | Refresher Training on Social Mobilization for NGO Staff | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Target Group: PALs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Duration of Training: 3 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | No. of Participants: 206 ^a | 8.6 | 2.4 | 0.8 | - | 4.9 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 11.0 | 10.2 | 2.0 | 6.5 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 22.6 | 19.2 | 54.7 | 45.3 | 100.0 |
| 2 | Good Governance for Peace, Leadership Development and Proposal Writing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Target Group: Youth Club members | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Duration of Training: 3 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | No. of Participants: 32* | 9.4 | | | | 18.7 | | 6.2 | | 25.0 | | | | | | 31.3 | | | | 100.0 |
| 3 | Leadership Development and Proposal Writing Workshop/ Training on Social Cohesion and Peace | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Target Group: Youth Club members | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Duration of Workshop / Training: 2.5 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | No. of Participants: 76* | 5.3 | | | | 11.8 | | 3.9 | | 22.4 | 1.3 | | | 7.9 | | 43.4 | 2.6 | 96.0 | 4.0 | 100.0 |
| 4 | GBV Strategy Development and Planning Training | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Target Group: District Agency Staff and WRF members | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Duration of Training: 2 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | No. of Participants: 99* | 1.0 | | 3.0 | | 8.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 20.0 | 13.0 | 17.0 | 1.0 | | 13.0 | 8.0 | 45.5 | 54.5 | 100.0 |
| 5 | Media Representative Workshop on Gender and Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Target Group: Media Representatives | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Duration of Training: 2-3 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | No. of Participants: 61* | 6.6 | 1.6 | | | 13.1 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 6.6 | 1.6 | 8.2 | 32.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | | 6.6 | | 80.3 | 19.7 | 100.0 |
| 6 | Sensitization of WRF Executives on GBV | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Target Group: WRF Executives | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Duration of Training: 3 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | No. of Participants: 409* | 47.7 | | 0.2 | | 7.3 | | 4.2 | | 2.4 | | 3.7 | | 6.8 | | 27.6 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|-----|------|-----|--|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| 7 | Training on GBV Sensitization | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Target Group: Women Activists | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Duration of Training: 3 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Participants: 34* | 11.8 | | | 20.6 | 8.8 | | | | | | | 5.9 | 52.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | | |
| 8 | Reporting, Monitoring, Quality Control and Coordination Training | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Target Group: Field Staff | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Duration of Training: 3 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Participants: 22* | | | | | | | | 13.6 | 9.1 | | | | 68.2 | 90.9 | 9.1 | 100.0 | | |
| 9 | DLCC Meeting | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Target Group: Related Agency Staff | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Duration of Training: 1 day | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Participants: 118* | 1.7 | | 2.5 | 6.8 | 7.6 | | 22.0 | 2.5 | 16.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | | 28.0 | 91.6 | 8.4 | 100.0 | | |
| 10 | Workshop on Project Review and Consultation for Strategic Directions for the Future | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Target Group: Related Agency Staff | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Duration of Training: 1 day | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of Participants: 102* | 3.0 | | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | | 7.0 | 14.0 | 10.0 | 12.0 | 20.0 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 9.0 | 11.0 | 49.0 | 51.0 | 100.0 |

^a Trained in 2012

5.2 Application of the Learning of Training at Work

The project trained institutional representatives were able to strengthen their capacities. In order to retain the capacity at local level, the participants were selected from the concerned communities. The MTR discussion revealed that the persons attending the training workshops and meetings were making use of their learning for the benefit of project.

Following Tables provide details on the trained youths working as local resource person after training.

Table 46: Trained Male and Female Youths Working as Local Resource Persons

| Ethnicity / Caste of the Trained Workers | Sex | No. of Workers | | | | | | | Total |
|--|--------|----------------|-----|-------------------|----|-----|-----------|-----------|--------|
| | | IIF | PAL | Youth Club Member | WA | WRF | CG Leader | CG Member | |
| Terai Dalit | Male | 1 | 3 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 67 | 747 |
| | Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 82 | 12,756 |
| | Total | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 81 | 13,503 |
| Hill Dalit | Male | 2 | 3 | 12 | | | 8 | 75 | 59 |
| | Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 11 | 74 | 470 |
| | Total | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 11 | 74 | 529 |
| Terai Janajati | Male | 2 | 7 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 24 | 151 |
| | Female | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 7 | 72 | 1,763 |
| | Total | 0 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 15 | 7 | 68 | 1,914 |
| Hill Janajati | Male | | 4 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 68 | ,127 |
| | Female | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 10 | 75 | 1,401 |
| | Total | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 10 | 74 | 1,528 |
| Terai BC | Male | 8 | 28 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 78 |
| | Female | 1 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 25 | 9 | 46 | 305 |
| | total | 2 | 11 | 15 | 6 | 20 | 7 | 39 | 383 |
| Hill BC | Male | 4 | 5 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 56 | 57 |
| | Female | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 32 | 9 | 49 | 419 |
| | Total | 1 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 28 | 8 | 50 | 476 |
| Other Madhesi | Male | 4 | 12 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 29 | 368 |
| | Female | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 7 | 73 | 4,445 |
| | Total | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 14 | 7 | 69 | 4,813 |
| Muslims | Male | 3 | 5 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 46 | 131 |
| | Female | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database

Table 47: Ethnicity / Caste of the Trained Youths Working as Local Resource Persons

| Type of Trained Workers | Total (No.) | Distribution of Working Resource Persons (In Percentage) | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|--|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | IIF | PAL | Youth Club Members | WA | WRF Members | CG Leaders | CG Members |
| Terai Dalit | 13,503 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 7.5 | 9.4 | 81.4 |
| Hill Dalit | 529 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 1.3 | 0.19 | 12.7 | 10.6 | 74.5 |
| Terai Janajati | 1,914 | 0.26 | 0.88 | 6.79 | 0.99 | 15.15 | 7.47 | 68.44 |
| Hill Janajati | 1,528 | 0.26 | 0.79 | 2.23 | 0.85 | 11.6 | 9.95 | 74.3 |
| Terai BC | 383 | 2.09 | 11.2 | 14.9 | 5.74 | 20.1 | 7.31 | 38.6 |
| Hill BC | 476 | 1.05 | 3.99 | 5.04 | 3.78 | 27.94 | 8.4 | 49.79 |
| Other Madhesi | 4,813 | 0.37 | 1.66 | 5.36 | 2.22 | 13.86 | 7.06 | 69.46 |
| Muslims | 1,874 | 0.21 | 0.58 | 3.74 | 0.26 | 8.69 | 8.32 | 78.18 |
| Men | 1,718 | 2.15 | 6.46 | 30.03 | | | 10.42 | 50.93 |
| Women | 23,302 | 0.08 | 0.41 | 0.98 | 0.89 | 11.1 | 8.6 | 77.92 |
| Total | 25,020 | 0.22 | 0.83 | 2.98 | 0.83 | 10.3 | 8.73 | 76.1 |

Source: LRP/UNDP, PMU MIS Database