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ANNUAL
PROGRESS REPORT 2018

**SOCIAL COHESION
AND DEMOCRATIC
PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME**

People gathered together to build ties through multicultural and multiethnic event in Tikapur, Kailali, Province -7, Nepal.

@ UNDP Nepal

The Social Cohesion and Democratic Participation (SCDP) project aims to address socio-political tensions emerging from Nepal's transition to federalism and ensure harmonious implementation of the constitution.

Supporting the Transition to a Federal Structure: Social Cohesion and Democratic Participation (SCDP)

Annual Progress Report 2018

A youth volunteer facilitating the service delivery for the elderly people in Mahakali municipality. More than 3000 people in province 7 have timely received such services from the government after the local youths appealed and volunteered in the public services accessible to the left-out people.

PROJECT PROFILE

About the Project	Geographic coverage of the project
Project Title: Supporting the Transition to a Federal Structure: Social Cohesion and Democratic Participation (SCDP) Award ID: 00060493 Web link: http://np.undp.org/scdp	National level coverage (Yes/No): Yes Number of Provinces covered: 4 Number of Districts Covered: 10 Number of Municipalities Covered: 21

Strategic Results
UNDP Strategic Plan Result: Accelerating structural transformations for sustainable development
UNDAF Priority Area 2: By 2022, there is improved, equitable access, availability and utilization of quality basic social services for all, particularly for vulnerable people.
CPD Outcome 2: By 2022, inclusive, democratic, accountable and transparent institutions are further strengthened towards ensuring rule of law, social justice, and human rights for all particularly for vulnerable people. **CPD Output 2.2:** Systems, procedures and capacities of government institutions at subnational level in place for service delivery in an inclusive, transparent and accountable manner.

Project Duration (day/month/year)	Implementing Partner(s)	Implementation Modality
Start Date: September 2015 End Date: December 2018	Community-based organizations, political parties, civil society groups and media.	DIM

Project Budget (US$)	

UNDP Contribution: US$ 6,353,674
Government Contribution: US$ 0
Other Contributions: US$ 0
Donor Contributions:
    Donor 1: SIDA   US$ 350,394
    Donor 2: BCPR   US$ 279,651
    Donor 3: UNPFN   US$ 2,176,804
    Donor 4: BPPS   US$ 685,333
    Donor 5: DFID   US$ 29,013
Unfunded:	

Total Project Budget:	US$ 9,872,540
Total Project Expenditure till 2018:	US$ 9,872,540
Budget 2018:	US$ 300,000
Expenditure 2018 (Indicative only):	US$ 321,124 (Including Assets depreciation expenses)
Budget Utilization % (2018)	107.04%

Signature: _____

Name: Bhasker Kafle (Mr.)

Project Manager

Date: 19 March 2019

Signature: _____

Name: Ayshanie Medagangoda-Labé (Ms.)

Executive- Project Board

Date: 19 March 2019

TABLE OF CONTENT

ABBREVIATION

AWP		Annual Work Plan
BCPR	:	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, UNDP
BPPS	:	Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, UNDP
CBO	:	Community Based Organization
CISFC	:	Community Information and Service Facilitation Centre
CLD	:	Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue
CPAP	:	Country Program Action Plan
CPD	:	Country Programme Document, UNDP
CPP	:	Conflict Prevention Program
CS	:	Conflict Sensitivity
CSO	:	Civil Society Organization
DFID	:	Department for International Development, UK
DPO	:	District Police Office
GESI	:	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
I/NGO	:	International/Non-Government Organization
ISFC	:	Information and Service Facilitation Center
LPC	:	Local Peace Committee
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCG	:	Micro Capital Grant
MPAC	:	Municipal Project Advisory Committee
RTI	:	Right to Information
SCDP	:	Social Cohesion and Democratic Participation Programme
SCPM/C	:	Social Cohesion Promotion Mechanism/Committee
SDG	:	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDA	:	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SOP	:	Standard Operating Procedure
UNDAF	:	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Program
UNPFN	:	United Nations Peace Fund Nepal

LIST OF TABLES

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SCDP supported the Government of Nepal, new provincial governments, local authorities and key stakeholders to strengthen social cohesion, democratic participation and good governance during the initial roll-out of a new federal system and broader implementation of the new constitution in 2018. The objectives of SCDP are to strengthen social relations, interaction and ties; and reducing disparities, inequalities, and social exclusion. In 2018, SCDP programme activities were implemented in provinces and districts facing social cohesion and governance challenges particularly in 21 Palikas of Province 2, 3, 5, and 7 and in Bara, Parsa, Rautahat, Chitwan, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts.

SCDP's most important achievements for 2018 contributing to the output level results in United Nation Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is to be able to promote social cohesion and strengthen community security and democratic participation in conflict 'hotspots' while the country had new set of elected representatives at the local and provincial level by identifying and mitigating the conflict risks and fostering culture of dialogue and collaboration. UNDAF (2018-2022) has identified the conflict and uncertainty as one of the risks in realizing the results which focuses on preventing conflict and consolidating peace through inclusive dialogue and participation, social and economic empowerment, and reducing armed violence.

The conduction of elections in 2017 was a historic moment for Nepal which marks the conclusion of transitional phase, except the issues of transitional justice. Promoting social cohesion and democratic participation and strengthening community security in 2018 during this transition after the elections was crucial for contributing towards the outcome level results of CPD (2018-2022) of UNDP whereby the peace was consolidated, and conflict was prevented through inclusive dialogue and participation.

UNDP played significant role in promoting social cohesion and community security in conflict 'hotspots' through nine Micro-Capital Grants (MCGs) given to various Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs). These MCGs interventions targeted especially to women, youth and marginalized communities enhanced livelihood and income generation skills; increased access to services and accountability of public institutions; and strengthened effective risk identification and risk mitigation systems at the local level.

In 2019 and beyond the project will be redesigned to address the peace and development challenges of the country in the changed context. It will support the Government of Nepal, new provincial governments, local governments and key stakeholders in achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs) and sustaining peace in Nepal by promoting public, private and community partnership targeting the women, the youth and the most vulnerable and marginalised population. The project will focus on SDG 16 in strengthening strong institutions to sustain peace and contribute to the national agenda of achieving prosperity including supporting the federalization process by identifying and mitigating the risks of conflict in the provincial and local levels by engaging with the civil society, political parties and the public institutions through various mechanisms created by the project so far and the micro capital grants.

Following are the results areas for next year of SCDP programming:

1. Improved social cohesion and community security in targeted conflictive areas for sustaining peace and sustainable development in Nepal.

2. Increased access to public services in an inclusive, transparent and accountable manner for women, marginalized groups and vulnerable population.
3. Civic space for engagement, voice and participation of youth, women and vulnerable groups broadened at all levels.
4. Effective mechanisms and partnership for multi-stakeholder approaches to the Goals are supported at the provincial and local levels.
5. Strengthened gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in targeted areas.

Key results achieved in 2018

- 26 new mechanisms were formed at the local level and are engaged at the district levels aimed at strengthening community security, promoting democratic participation and social cohesion, which was engaged in conducting more than 107 events reached more than 8500 people at the local and provincial levels.

- Five information centers and 10 Right to Information (RTI) networks are formed which carried out more than 90 initiatives/consultations and 240 events that benefited more than 4,450 targeted population in accessing public services such as birth certificates, citizenship certificates, marriage certificates, and voters ID etc in 9 local government units.

- Nine CSOs were selected and engaged through the micro-capital grants in the nine districts. Along with this, 29 youth volunteer's networks and centers were supported and engaged in carrying out 119 initiatives reached out to more than 5,000 targeted populations with inclusive participation to have an effective voice in local governance and decision-making processes

- SCDP created a conducive development environment through Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue (CLD) approach that convened 89 local elected representatives from different political parties in the context of intense polarization after local elections and reached a consensus to proceed with a dozen of infra-structure projects that were on hold for a couple of months due to hinderance created by political disagreements.

- Youth engagement and volunteerism strategy and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) is developed by the Dhangadi Sub metro polis. Tikapur, Mahakali and Nepalgunj Metropolis have also initiated the development of such strategy with support from SCDP-UNDP. This strategy and SOP target the youths and mostly students who have completed their studies to engage them in the development initiatives based on the thematic areas of development through volunteerism.

- After few years of the violent incident in Tikapur, both the rival communities (Tharu and Pahadi) leaders sat together for the first time to form a collaborative committee on social cohesion. The committee decentralized and have formed similar committees at the community level to build mutual trust.

2. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

The 2018 started with high expectations of people from the provincial and local governments. The provincial governments were formed and expanded with cabinet ministries, while local governments were trying to accommodate to the changed setting of leadership and bureaucracy. The provincial governments are not yet clear on the way forward with regard to the programmes, plans and their implementations. The people are still doubtful on the results in their changed life situations after federalism. There is still a blame game between provincial and federal governments in many areas such as the budget allocation, higher level interference in the local decision-making processes, staff unavailability, control of power, lack of laws etc.

In province 7 for example, the mistrust between Tharus and migrant hill community remains as a challenge for social cohesion and inclusive development. The security situation was worse in Kanchanpur after a 13 years old girl was killed after being raped. This incident turned painful with death of 1 person, 14 were injured with the bullets when police opened fire during the protests in Mahendranagar. The incident had spillover effect in the surrounding areas as well where the security measures are strict.

Another major highlight of the context in 2018, is the difficult relationship between the provincial and federal government (especially in province 2) and the constitution amendment issue still being raised in province 2. Besides this, service delivery of public institution was a key challenge. Similarly, religious conflict was observed in Rautahat, tension between Tharu and migrant hill community surfaced in province 7 (Sudurpaschim) when the provincial capital was changed to Godavari from Dhangadi, and the lack of sufficient staff in the provincial and local governments emerged as key issue throughout 2018. Likewise, peace and security risks in places like Tikapur, Kailali and Kanchanpur was central in 2018 and will remain so in 2019 where SCDP has targeted interventions.

Nepal's transition continues as the new provinces now need to formulate new legislatures and build a new system of governance under a federal structure. This brings new challenges along with increased public pressure for of a new structure and system with the expectant capacity to deliver and meet the needs of people for public goods and services. This creates new tensions and fractures in society and hence demands programming on maintaining social cohesion and harmony and strengthening democratic participation and community security.

3. PROJECT SUMMARY AND OBJECTIVES

Building on the program infrastructure already put in place by the previous project, Conflict Prevention Programme (CPP), and effectively responding to the new political context of Nepal, UNDP Nepal initiated this intervention, Supporting the Transition to a Federal Structure: Social Cohesion and Democratic Participation (SCDP) in September 2015.

SCDP's work is mainly divided into two distinct pillars; one focuses on Risk Identification and the other on Risk Mitigation. The Risk Identification pillar consists of an Early Warning initiative with Near-term and Medium/Long-term components. The Risk Mitigation pillar encompasses three distinct initiatives that, taken together, form a comprehensive approach to addressing localized tensions and keep the social fabric intact. Both pillars are shaped by a cross-cutting Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) and Conflict Sensitivity (CS) including Do No Harm (DNH) approaches that ensures that processes are socially inclusive and equipped to navigate the socio-political complexities of local environments.

SCDP is designed to support the Government of Nepal, new provincial governments, local authorities and key stakeholders to strengthen social cohesion, democratic participation and good governance during the initial roll-out of a new federal system and broader implementation

of the new constitution. The objectives of SCDP are to strengthen social relations, interaction and ties; and reducing disparities, inequalities, and social exclusion. In 2018, SCDP programme activities were implemented in provinces and districts facing social cohesion and governance challenges particularly in Province 2, 3, 5, and 7 and in Bara, Parsa, Rautahat, Chitwan, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts

SCDP's in 2018 operated through two provincial offices in Dhangadi (Province 5&7) and Janakpur (Province 2 and Chitwan in Province 3). The regional teams specialize in monitoring and analysis of socio-political tensions, and supporting local actors to use early warning, early response, collaborative leadership and conflict sensitive tools to prevent their escalation. These offices have been functioning as UNDP's eyes and ears in at community levels contributing not only to the SCDP but other UNDP programs which are informed by socio-political analysis these field offices generate to work in a more in-depth and sustained manner across all of the new federal provinces, contributing to build a cohesive society.

In 2018, the project directly responded to UNDP CPD Outcome 2: By 2022, inclusive, democratic, accountable and transparent institutions are further strengthened towards ensuring rule of law, social justice, and human rights for all particularly for vulnerable people. More specifically it focused on CPD Output 2.2: Systems, procedures and capacities of government institutions at subnational level in place for service delivery in an inclusive, transparent and accountable manner.

Theory of Change

SCDP aims to contribute to a stable transition to a federal structure, for which the program intends to support early and innovative actions and processes to proactively address local tensions to promote social cohesion and democratic participation.

If:
1) An early warning system is set up
2) Divided communities engage to achieve common interests
3) Cross sectorial mechanisms involving government officials, political parties and civil society leaders are established
4) Local governance and development officials are trained to be conflict sensitive, and
5) Civil society is strengthened to participate in provincial and local governance processes

Then:
1) Government officials, political party leaders and civil society actors will have timely notice of emerging tensions
2) 2) Divided communities develop interdependency and appreciation of each other
3) Government officials, political party leaders and civil society actors will have a forum and tools to address local tensions
4) Governance and development officials will take decisions that promote social cohesion and avoid exacerbating existing political and identity tensions
5) Public will be satisfied that development and governance decisions reflect their needs and interests. Increased involvement of the population in planning and governance decisions that relate to them and their region

Leading to:
1) Lower level of social and political tensions related to the implementation of federal arrangements
2) strengthened social cohesion; enhanced democratic participation in provincial and local governance and development processes

4. PROGRAMMATIC REVISIONS

2018 started with the new UNDP CPD for (2018-2022). Therefore, SCDP objectives were redefined accordingly to align with the new CPD:

1. Improved social cohesion and community security in targeted conflictive areas to mitigate the localized/provincial tension for smooth transition and implementation of federalization. (UNDAF risk mitigation)
2. Increased access to service delivery of public institution in an inclusive, transparent and accountable manner for women, marginalized groups and vulnerable population. (UNDP CPD Output 2.2)
3. Civic space for engagement, voice and inclusive democratic participation of youth, women and vulnerable groups broadened at the local level. (UNDP CPD Output 2.3).

Accordingly, new indicators and targets were set for the remaining period of project.

5. NARRATIVE ON KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2018

Following table shows the linkage of outcome and output statements of the project:

Table 1: Outcome and Output Statements

Outcome Statement	Output Statement
Outcome 1: Policy frameworks and institutional mechanisms enabled at the national and sub-national levels for the peaceful management of emerging and recurring conflicts and tensions	Output 1.1: Promote social cohesion and strengthen democratic participation by engaging marginalized communities, youth, civil society and political actors in mutually beneficial collective actions and by applying collaborative leadership and dialogue approach (SDG 16)
	Output 1.2: Government and other national institutions including security agencies develop and adopt conflict sensitive policies (ref: SDG 16)
Outcome 2: Communities empowered and security sector institutions enabled for increased citizen safety and reduced levels of armed violence	Output 2.1: Targeted interventions to ensure the voices of the most marginalized gets addressed in the community security planning and implementation processes. (ref: SDG: 16)

5.1 Progress towards CPD Outcome:

Five information centers and 10 Right to Information (RTI) networks are formed which carried out more than 90 initiatives/consultations and 240 events that benefited 4,459 targeted population in accessing vital registration in 9 local government units. This has contributed in the CPD output 2.2 by increasing access to service delivery of public institution in an inclusive transparent and accountable manner for women, marginalized groups and vulnerable population. Besides this, 26 new mechanisms were formed at local government units aimed at strengthening community security, promoting democratic participation and social cohesion. Those mechanisms conducted more than 107 such activities in the provinces to promote risk-informed service delivery and reached out to more than 8,500 people at the local and provincial levels. This contributed in mitigating the risk identified by UNDAF for its results being achieved. Here continuous engagement with the key leaders in the past has worked well which was able to sustain the process that was initiated by the predecessor project.

The gender marker result is very promising in this area (CPD output 2.2) as out of the total beneficiary 4459, more than 55% were women and more than 19% were from dalit communities. Therefore, this result is on track. The contributing factor for this is the targeted focus of the micro-capital grants and the non-grants activities conducted through SCDP on the most marginalized and vulnerable population. In selecting the partners as well, the organizations led by the targeted groups were given priority.

To contribute to the CPD output 2.3, nine CSOs were selected and engaged through the micro-capital grants (MCGs) in the nine districts. SCDP interventions targeted women, youth and marginalized communities and fostered social cohesion, democratic participation and community security through enhanced livelihood and income generation activities, increased access to services and accountability of public institutions, and more effective risk identification and risk mitigation systems. Along with this, 29 youth volunteer's networks and centers were supported and engaged in carrying out 119 initiatives directly involving more than 5,000 targeted populations with inclusive participation to have an effective voice in local governance and decision-making processes. This results directly contributed in broadening the civic space for engagement, voice and participation for youth, women and the vulnerable groups. Here the youth engagement and volunteerism as an approach applied in all its activities worked well in keeping the results on track. SCDP also supported the local governments in formulating youth engagement and volunteerism policy/procedures which contributed to institutionalize the issue broader civic participation.

Women's participation was more than 41% out of more than 5,000 engaged through the project's youth engagement component. This approach to engage youth and promoting the value of volunteerism worked well. While conducting the activities, special measures such as specifically inviting the women participations, were taken to ensure better participation of women and girls

Besides the contributions above, SCDP created a conducive development environment through Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue (CLD) approach that convened 89 local elected representatives from different political parties in the context of intense polarization after local elections and reached a consensus to proceed with a dozen of infra-structure projects that were on hold for a couple of months due to hinderances created by political disagreements.

5.2 Progress on Project Outputs

Table 2: Progress on Out Indicators

Output statement	Output indicator	2018 Milestone	2018 Progress	Means of verification
Result statement 1: Improved social cohesion and community security in targeted conflictive areas to mitigate the localized/provincial tension for smooth transition and implementation of federalization. (UNDAF risk mitigation)	Indicator 1: # of active local/provincial risk identification and mitigation mechanisms Indicator 2: # of initiatives taken for mitigating conflict related risks at local/provincial level	Target 1: 15 mechanisms at the municipal levels Target 2: 30 initiatives taken by the mechanism	26 new mechanisms were formed at the local level and are engaged at the district levels aimed at strengthening community security, promoting democratic participation and social cohesion, which was engaged in conducting more than 107 events engaging more than 8500 people (48 % of women) at the local and provincial levels.	Event reports, grantees report and media report, SCDP data set (Results by number)
Result statement 2: Increased access to service delivery of public institutions in an inclusive, transparent and accountable manner for women, marginalized groups and vulnerable population. (UNDP CPD Output 2.2)	Indicator 2: # of initiatives taken by CBOs, women, youth and marginalized groups to enhance access to services and mutual accountability Indicator 3: # of active community information and service facilitation Centers Indicator 4: # of active RTI Networks at municipal levels	Target 2: 30 initiatives Target 3: 12 Target 4: 15	Five information centers and 10 Right to information networks are formed which carried out more than 90 initiatives/consultations that engaged more than 2000 people which directly benefited more than 5,500 targeted population (43% of women) in accessing vital registration such as birth certificates, citizenship certificates, marriage certificates, and voters ID etc in 9 local government units.	Event reports, grantees report and media report
Result statement 3: Civic space for engagement, voice and inclusive democratic participation of youth, women and vulnerable groups broadened at the local level. (UNDP CPD Output 2.3)	Indicator 1: # of women and vulnerable groups benefitting from private and/or public measures to support women's preparedness for leadership and decision-making roles (SDG 16.7) Indicator 2: # of CSOs/CBOs using open platforms and networks to have an effective voice in subnational governance and decision-making processes Indicator 3: # of youth engaged in volunteerism and civic space	Target 1: 5% increase Target 2: 15 CSOs/CBOs Target 3: 5% increase	Nine CSOs were selected and engaged through the micro-capital grants in the nine districts. Along with this, 29 youth volunteer's networks and centers were supported and engaged in carrying out 119 initiatives directly involving more than 5,000 targeted populations (58% of women) with inclusive participation to have an effective voice in local governance and decision-making processes	Event reports, grantees report and media report

Progress on Output/Result 1:

Project's result 1 states "improved social cohesion and community security in targeted conflictive areas to mitigate the localized/provincial tension for smooth transition and implementation of federalization".

This result area focused on the issues of need for collaboration and joint coordinated initiatives as well as the existence of the active mechanism at the local level. The indicators for this result were the number of mechanism and the number of initiatives taken for mitigating conflict related risks at local level. While in 2017, all together 40 mechanisms were formed through micro-capital grants in 10 districts of Nepal. In 2018, 26 new mechanisms were formed at the local level in Bara, Parsa, Rautahat, Chitwan, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur, and they engaged at the local levels through the more than 107 grants and non-grant events/initiatives engaging more than 8500 people at the local and provincial levels.

One example of concrete result in this area include example from Tikapur in province 7. After few years of the violent incident in Tikapur, both the rival communities (Tharu and Pahadi) leaders sat together for the first time to form a collaborative committee on social cohesion. The committee decentralized and have formed similar committees at the community level to build mutual trust.

Progress on Output/Result 2:

Project's result 2 states "increased access to service delivery of public institutions in an inclusive, transparent and accountable manner for women, marginalized groups and vulnerable population."

This result speaks to the need for accountability, increased access to services for the women, youth and the marginalized groups. There are four indicators for this at the project levels as stated in the table above. In 2018, five information centers and 10 Right to information networks are formed which carried out more than 90 initiatives/consultations and 240 events that benefited more than 4,450 targeted population in accessing public services such as birth certificates, citizenship certificates, marriage certificates, and voters ID etc in 9 local government units.

An example: The local government in Dhangadi has endorsed the integration of youth campaigns into one online platform "Surprise Dhangadi" where youth can register and participate in the government's campaign and as well as civil society engagement to build state-people relations. This initiative has contributed to achieve SDG 16, 5 and 8.

Progress on Output/Result 3:

Project's result 3 states "civic space for engagement, voice and inclusive democratic participation of youth, women and vulnerable groups broadened at the local level."

This is new result area added in 2018. Nine CSOs were selected and engaged through the micro-capital grants in the nine districts. Along with this, 29 youth volunteer's networks and centres were supported and engaged in carrying out 119 initiatives directly involving more than 5,000 targeted populations with inclusive participation to have an effective voice in local governance and decision-making processes.

An example: Youth engagement and volunteerism strategy and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) is developed by the Dhangadi Sub metro polis. Tikapur, Mahakali and Nepalgunj Metropolis have also initiated the development of such strategy with support from SCDP- UNDP. This strategy and SOP target the youths and mostly students who have completed their studies to engage them in the development initiatives based on the thematic areas of development through volunteerism.

6. BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

The following tables show the output wise indicative budget and expenditure for 2018 and the sources of funds budgeted and utilization.

Table 3: Output wise annual budget and corresponding expenditure

Amount in US$

Output /Project Results	Annual Budget	Annual Expenditure through project	Annual Expenditure through UNDP	Total Expenditure	Budget Utilization%
Output/Result 1	32,200	31,198.29		31,198.29	96.89%
Output/Result 2	34,900	33,884.41		33,884.41	97.09%
Output/Result 3	29,720	26,345.64		26,345.64	88.65%
Total	96,820	91,428.34		91,428.34	

Table 4: Sources of funds Budget and Utilization of the project period

Amount in US$

Source of Fund	Funding period (Start – End Date)	Total Project Budget	Expenditure up to 2016	Expenditure in 2017	Total expenditure till 2017	Total Budget utilization	Budget Balance US$
UNDP	2010-2018	6,353,674	6,032,466	321,209	6,353,674	100%	
Donor 1: SIDA	2011-2013	350,394	350,394	0	350,394	100%	
Donor 2: BCPR	2011-2013	279,651	279,651	0	279,651	100%	
Donor 3: UNPFN	2011-2016	2,176,804	2,174,559	-84	2,174,474	99.89%	
Donor 4: BPPS	2011-2017	685,333	685,333	0	685,333	100%	
Donor 5:DFID	2014-2015	29,013	29,013	0	29,013	100%	
Total		9,874,869	9,551,416	321,125	9,872,539	99.98%	

Table 5: M&E Expenditure: In 2018, Project spend on M&E activities

Total spent on Monitoring Costs associated with UNDP/project staff, consultants, project partners, supporting national statistical systems in designing project specific data collection methodologies (qualitative and quantitative), monitoring methods including stakeholder surveys and other qualitative methods, collection of data, analysis and dissemination of the findings to inform a project, either with project partners or to fulfill specific UNDP/project requirements.	[22,465.99 US$]
Total spent on Decentralized Evaluations Costs associated in designing, implementing and disseminating evaluations for specific projects	
Combined total spent on M&E	[22,465.99 US$]

Narrative on Progress related to Budget and Expenditure

As per the proposed SCDP AWP 2018 (Substantive Revision-27), the project had planned activities equivalent to US$ 300,000. Total financial delivery against Annual Work-Plan 2018 is US$ 321,124 (including assets depreciation expenses) which is 107.04% of approved annual budget.

7. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

7.1 Targeting and voice/Participation of Target groups

Below are the ways used to identify and empower the target groups:

- Economic and social empowerment through income generation activities: Income generation support helped empower single, Dalit and non-Dalit women, and Hindu and Muslim youth, and increased their access to public services, decision making and democratic participation. SCDP brought the divided communities together to enhance social interaction through collective income generation activities. 90 people (47% women, 20 dalits, 31 janajatis and 11 muslims) were engaged through 4 groups in joint nursery management and vegetable farming.
- Youth information center as a common platform connecting youth: Youth information center volunteer groups and networks, and RTI networks in the SCDP districts have provided a place for young people to meet and interact with each other to understand differences and work on common issues by building trust and relationships.
- Social cohesion promotion committees provide space for the excluded: These committees (26 new ones in 2018) are inclusive in terms of gender, caste and ethnicity. Members from excluded groups used these spaces to vocalize their concerns and together with other members raised relevant issues with government agencies.
- Social campaigns and social audits ensure voice, participation and representation of target groups: Initiatives such as youth campaigns for corruption-free governance, and public cleaning of cities led, and social audits of project activities and other development activities in the community have ensured the voice, participation and representation of the target group in the project activities and development activities.

7.2 Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment, and Social Inclusion

Below are some of the examples of GESI considerations in the project:

- Partnership with NGOs/CBOs led by Dalit, women and marginalized community people: SCDP made partnership with the local NGOs/CBOs led by Dalit, Muslim, Janjati including the Chepang-a most deprived community in Nepal in province 2, 3, 5 & 7/. The partnership increased the level of confidence and empowerment of the leadership through regular coaching and mentoring on developing and implementing programmes for well-being of their concerned communities.
- political socialization of Dalit community: 50 women form Dalit community got familiar about their democratic rights through different interventions aimed at political socialization of Dalit community in province 2. Through the interventions, they got realize that ballot is a great equalizer and by voting, they would have the same ability as others to exercise political influence of pressures.
- Economic and social empowerment through income generation activities: Income generation support helped empower single, Dalit and non-Dalit women, and Hindu and Muslim youth, and increased their access to public services, decision making and democratic participation. 794

target groups (42 or 47% women, 20 Dalit, 31 Janajati and 11 Muslim) were engaged through four groups in joint nursery management and vegetable farming in province 2.

- Community information and service facilitation center strengthening public-citizen relation: Community information and service facilitation centers provided a place for women, disabled and people form deprived communities to get assistance in arranging documents in order to accessing public services. Altogether 5563 local people (3133 women), including senior citizen, single women and others were able to access government services such as renewal of senior citizen Id and social security record, among others.

7.3   National Capacity Development

Not applicable for this project's result this year.

7.4   Sustainability

Sustainability is the major concern for the project activities and the results achieved under grant implementation was designed during planning in a way to collaborate and align with the local government plans and priorities under the local governance operation act 2074. Most of the structures, mechanisms and results are now owned by the government and community to sustain and even funded under the yearly fiscal plan for the continuity. Below are some of the examples:
- Community Information and Service Facilitation Centre (CISFC) run by youth volunteers were established in the premises of municipal, or other government or NGO offices to secure a presence and build sustainability of the center. In some cases, the local unit has taken ownership of the center and committed to provide continued support to keep it functioning though volunteer services from local youth
- With support from SCDP number of municipalities have such as Dhangadi Sub-Metropolitan has developed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for youth engagement and volunteerism after a partnership with the Sub-Metropolitan on engaging the youth in the development of Dhangadi.
- Social Cohesion Promotion Mechanisms (SCPM) have been collaborating with local units in SCDP working districts to build greater institutional ownership.

7.5 South-South and Triangular Cooperation

 Not applicable for this project's result this year.

7.6 Partnerships

SCDP partnered with nine civil society organizations at the community level with the micro-capital grants arrangements for strengthening community security and promoting social cohesion. The project had started partnering with these organizations since 2016 with 12 organization. And in 2017, it worked in partnership with 26 organization. The continuous work for three years with these organizations (nine of them), have contributed in building the capacity of these CSOs in designing, implementing and monitoring progragmme at the community level. Some of the issues that UNDP is working is now integrated into their own programming. This has also ensured the sustainability. The local partners have brought their knowledge and understanding of the local context which has enriched our joint intervention. The micro-capital grants approach where UNDP project closely work with the local organization has worked well in terms of access to the community and reaching the most marginalized and vulnerable population and at the same time building the capacity of the organizations led by the marginalized and vulnerable in the communities

Besides this, SCDP's partnership with the government has also been very effective in the provinces to facilitate the partnership between the local/provincial government and civil society, and private sector. SCDP has been able to collaborate with local governments, provincial government, community-based organizations and private sector towards creating platform for SDG localization and awareness raising on the global goals. Similarly, upon request from Policy commission, province 2, UNDP/SCDP and UNFPA jointly presented a stakeholders mapping which has laid a path to further collaboration and partnership with the provincial government for technical support during its initial phase of planning and policy formulation.

7.7 Promotion of Civic Engagement

Civic engagement is a key result area and in 2018 the focus has been on increasing access to and delivery of public services, and civic engagement for the ownership and sustainability of the efforts made. MCG interventions are strategically strengthening voice of the marginalized women, youth and vulnerable communities in the SCDP working areas.

Through the support of SCDP, youths have strengthened the state people relations through encouraging civic engagement in local initiatives like cleaning campaign, service delivery, disaster reduction, health services and SDG sensitization.

- Series of lectures and interactions were held between local communities and the local government units (Palikas) that SCDP is working with. In these forums, the authorities shared the accessible government services, to encourage people to receive such services, and how could the youths facilitate in allowing elderly and disadvantaged people to access it.
- Civil society groups have partnered with SCDP contributing to the promotion of civic engagement. This includes various campaigns that helps to bridge the state and people relations thereby increasing trust and understanding and create forums to allow people to share their opinions and expectations with the government.

7.8 Expanding Opportunities for Youth

SCDP has supported youth civic engagement and political participation through various initiatives in community resilience and peacebuilding, specifically through community security and social cohesion mechanisms and has empowered youths to undertake a variety of volunteer initiatives. In 2018, more than 2000 youths directly engaged with SCDP with volunteering opportunities in more than 250 initiatives and through 36 youth volunteer networks and information centers directly engaging with more than 23,000 people in 21 Palikas of province 2, 3, 5 & 7.

Youth networks have been able to build trust with the community and were mobilized for short term support such as the flood relief and response in Mahakali Municipality and strengthen the local government's service delivery mechanism. They are also instrumental in holding local government accountable. Evolving through the SCDP interventions, the network members are engaged as social mobilizers to promote social cohesion through democratic participation and inclusive development. SCDP has supported local government for development of SOP for youth engagement and volunteerism for a number of municipalities and Sub-Metropolitan Municipality such as Dhangadi Sub-Metropolitan for youth engagement and volunteerism.

For example, Mithila Municipality in Province 2 has initiated a broader campaign against the substance abuse in collaboration with youth, police, civil society and municipal authorities in Dhanusha. A group of 29 young volunteers has formed a 'combating substance coordination committee' who work with local

police to communicate with young people in higher-risk areas to create awareness on the consequences of drug addiction, as well as the legal repercussions of the crimes and misconduct committed under the influence of drug. Similarly, youth volunteers organized SDG relay-run for SDG awareness and organized a number of school/college lecture campaigns on SDGs building various thematic groups for each of the global goals.

7.9 Innovation

Example of policy support for local government and youth engagement and volunteerism as a strategy can be taken as a programmatic innovation. Programmatic innovation is that the promotion of volunteerism leads to strengthen social cohesion both vertically and horizontally. It has been instrumental in strengthening the relations between the police and the communities (state-citizen or vertical social cohesion) and at the same time between the communities and social groups (horizontal social cohesion).

To realize this SCDP initiated policy support for a consultative process for Dhangadi sub metro office to draft and endorse the standard operating procedures (SOP) on the youth engagement and volunteerism which is effective from January 2019. This will now provide opportunity to more than 1200 students from the municipality who are currently studying get internships and volunteering opportunities to contribute to the local development plans and help achieve the local development plans and finally contribute towards achieving the SDGs.

This policy support started with 'Surprise Dhangadi' campaign. Safety and security were major concerns after the violence that killed nine security forces and one civilian in 2015 which became the conflict between the Pahade and the Tharu communities in Kailali in Province 7. The situation was tensed even after the local elections were held in 2017. Because of the security concerns and the psychological fear, the markets in Dhangadi shut down early in the evening and the town was quiet. To ease the environment, more than 35 classes and lecture series were organized in Dhangadi and the campaign "Surprise Dhangadi" was launched with a group of volunteers from those lecture series to provide space for youths to help make the city more vibrant. The youth started wall and pole painting and cleaning the streets in the night so that the locals are surprised by this positive development in their streets when they see this next morning.

The youths from various colleges joined in this campaign that operated during late evening in close coordination of District Police Office (DPO) and Municipal office. After this campaign was launched for more than 2 months, Dhangadi Municipality got motivated to adopt a policy and SOP on youth engagement and volunteerism to provide space for them to contribute to the development initiatives more systematically. Now there is a common platform in terms of volunteer portal where youths of Dhangadi can register themselves and proactively contribute to achieve SDGs and local development plans.

Seeing this as an innovative approach, the nearby municipality of Mahakali, Tikapur and Nepalgunj have requested UNDP's support in similar process for drafting the policy and the SOP on youth engagement and volunteerism. Now, SCDP/UNDP has also been supporting these municipality to come up with their own SOP on youth engagement and volunteerism.

7.10 Knowledge Management and Products

Four short video film are produced to capture the best practices on social cohesion and youth mobilization by the project.

8. LESSONS LEARNED

- Community Information and Service Facilitation Centers (CISFC) established under support of SCDP, has been instrumental in effective service delivery and there is increasing scope of such centers in other rural/municipalities where SCDP is not working now.
- Inter-community livelihoods interventions help promote connections among diverse communities that further creates a forum for skill transfer, cultural exchange and cooperation.
- Partnership with local NGOs led by Dalit, women and people from marginalized communities has been an effective means to achieve GESI related results and in empowering target groups. SCDP has built partnership with the CBOs led by Dalit, Muslim, Janjati and Chepang, in the provinces and plalikas that it is working.
- Partnership with local NGOs under MCGs resulted in integration of the social cohesion components in other programmes and activities of the NGOs.
- Inter-community livelihoods interventions help promote connections among diverse communities that further creates a forum for skill transfer and cultural exchange.

9. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

There was not much implementation issue this year. One of the issues though was related with the expectation of the newly formed provincial government. We received a lot of request from the provincial government for technical support from UNDP in planning and policy formulation. Being a UNDP project with limited mandate and budget, it was at times difficult to meet the expectations of the local and provincial government.

10. PRIORITIES FOR 2019

In 2019 and beyond the project will be redesigned to address the peace and development challenges of the country in the changed context. It will support the Government of Nepal, new provincial governments, local governments and key stakeholders in achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs) and sustaining peace in Nepal by promoting public, private and community partnership targeting the women, the youth and the most vulnerable and marginalised population. The project will focus on SDG 16 in strengthening strong institutions to sustain peace and contribute to the national agenda of achieving prosperity including supporting the federalization process by identifying and mitigating the risks of conflict in the provincial and local levels.

 Following are results area for the next year of SCDP programming:

1. Improved social cohesion and community security in targeted conflictive areas for sustaining peace and sustainable development in Nepal (SDG 16.1)
2. Increased access to public services in an inclusive, transparent and accountable manner for women, marginalized groups and vulnerable population. (UNDP Nepal CPD Output 2.2—SDG16.6).
3. Civic space for engagement, voice and participation of youth, women and vulnerable groups broadened at all levels. (UNDP Nepal CPD Output 2.3—SDG 16.7).
4. Effective mechanisms and partnership for multi-stakeholder approaches to the Goals are supported at the provincial and local levels. (SDG 17.17)
5. Strengthened gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in targeted areas. (SDG 5.)

11. SPECIFIC STORIES

The farmers warmly welcomed the minister of state for Land management, cooperative and agriculture of province-2 with the garlands of green ginger, chilly, cauliflower, potato and other green veggies while he visited the collective vegetable farming fields. The people affected by the communal conflict have been found to be actively working together in collective vegetable farming. Around a hundred of small farmers shared what they have been doing in relation to community cohesion. Four mixed groups, provided with improved vegetable seeds and technical support from local level agriculture service center in Parsa and Bara, have established vegetable nurseries and are involved in collective vegetable farming. The Small Farmers Group work collectively not only in the vegetable field but also in community events such as celebrating marriage ceremonies and other functions in a multi-cultural setting. The groups have members from diverse communities such as; Dalit, Janjati, Muslim, Pahadi and others. The groups have been a good connector of people from communities that used to be divided since the Madhes uprising. Due to several incidents related to untouchability, the relation between Dalit and non-Dalit community was not cordial but the groups have brought those people together that has enhanced mutual acceptance and feeling of coexistence among them.

"The Broader campaign against substance abuse has created a supportive environment to act against substance abuse", said, Bihari Mahato, president of Mithila municipality ward number 2. The broader campaign against drug abuse has brought youth, guardians, teachers, municipal authorities and security personnel together for combatting substance abuse, which is prevalent among youth in that area. In view of the risks associated with substance abuse and its consequent effects on security in their community, Social Accountability Network in Mithila municipality has initiated a broader campaign against the substance abuse in collaboration with youth, police, civil society and municipal authorities in Dhanusha. A group of 29 young volunteers has formed a combating substance coordination Committee who work with local police to communicate with young people in higher-risk areas to create awareness on the consequences of drug addiction, as well as the legal repercussions of the crimes and misconduct committed under the influence of drug. The youth have been carrying out verities of interventions such as; street drama, peer counseling, interactions and others for awareness raising on consequences of substance abuse and legal action against drug related conducts.

12. RISK AND ISSUE LOGS

Table 6: Risk Log Matrix

	Description	**Category**	**Impact & Probability**	**Counter measures / Management response**
	Brief description of the risk		**Potential effect on the project if this risk were to occur**	**What actions have been taken/will be taken to counter this risk**
1	Political instability	Political	More difficult to arrive at consensus on contentious issues with GoN, provincial and local government and political parties. Rising levels of mistrust complicate process of developing shared agendas at local level. I = 5; P = 5	Outreach and sensitization of GoN, provincial and local governments counter-parts; dialogue and consultations with GoN and political parties; involvement of Steering Committee to engage political actors and resolve issues of confusion.
2	Outbreak of violence or serious deterioration of the security environment	Political Security	Adverse impact on programme implementation in provinces and local bodies affected by violence. Possible removal of staff from field offices. I = 6; P = 3	Dialogue with GoN, provincial and local government to ascertain which activities can continue; continue to work with individuals (Government, political and civil society) engaged through the pervious projects CPP and SCDP; technical and financial support to dialogue forums to resolve crisis; continue partnerships with CSOs to ensure that some crisis response and dispute resolution work can continue.
3.	Frequent transfer of Government officials	Operational	Frequent transfer of the Government officials may affect implementation and cost effectiveness. I = 3; P = 5	Dialogue with federal, provincial and local government to encourage them to retain Government officials responsible for implementation for 2 years or longer. Train/engage all relevant government employees since they tend to move from one location to another.
4.	Local government offices exposed to volatile security situation, frequent protests, individual threats and political pressure, and office shut down.	Political	The operational, movement and regularity of programme implementation will be disturbed. The safety and security of staff and project assets will be at risk. I = 5; P = 4	UN's neutral role will be communicated while adopting conflict sensitive planning approaches. Continue to work with representatives of the provincial and local governments and CSOs by conducting experience sharing exercise between the local bodies.
5.	Difficulties in identifying and fielding qualified experts in a timely manner.	Operational	Project implementation delayed. I = 4; P = 3	Mobilize support from regional partners to expand pool of experts, establishment of LTA/LOAs, etc.

The table header above includes: **Risk Log Matrix** — *Impact (I) – 6 highest, 1 lowest; Probability (P) – 6 highest, 1 lowest*

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Risk Log Matrix

Impact (I) – 6 highest, 1 lowest; Probability (P) – 6 highest, 1 lowest

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	Description	Category	Impact & Probability	Counter measures / Management response
6.	Limited capacity of implementing parties/ GoN, local bodies, service providers	Strategic and regulatory	Delay in programme implementation. I = 5; P = 5	Investing more on capacity development of different stakeholders; support for crisis response capacity and roving crisis response team; support for "Regional Dialogue Centres".
7.	Insufficient involvement of key stakeholders in defining and steering programme implementation	Operational	Adverse impact on political and administrative willingness to support programme activities. I = 5; P = 2	Open, consultative programme planning; close coordination with key counterparts in MoHA; inclusion of senior stakeholder representatives on Programme Board.
8.	Outbreak of disaster affecting the implementation of the activities	Operational	Adverse impact on programme implementation in provinces and local bodies affected by the disaster. Possible relocation of the staff or the field offices depending on the impact I=5, P=5	Disaster risk reduction measures put in place for operation and also the programmatic side of the project.

Table 7: Issue Log Matrix

For the Year: 2019 (1 January to 31 December 2019)—Conducted on 18 Dec 2018

Date Identified	Description and Comments	Resolution measures recommended	Status	Status Change Date
March 2017	Providing local travel cost to participants was stopped due to UNDP-norms and policy. This has created problem to invite stakeholders in local events.	The project can hire a bus for shuttle and plan to organize events nearby the place from where the participants are expected to take part in	Resolved	Apr 2017
Nov 2018	Experienced and skilled resource persons are available at local level and sometime, SCDP has to use the resource person.	IC / PO is being prepared for locally hiring technical consultant	Resolved	Dec 2018
Nov 2018	Sometime, SCDP has to invite the government officials, municipal representatives from various districts for their participation in events organized somewhere outside their districts. But in those cases, UNDP cannot pay them for their vehicle refueling cost and it puts a challenge to bring them in such events.	According to UNDP policy this was not allowed.

The project is working in partnership with local government officials. The participation has to be framed as a mutual partnership where they need to contribute as well. | Resolved | Nov 2018 |
| Nov 2018 | Support for Public Service Commission preparation class is one of the planned events in 2019. In such cases, the local level government and semi-government are the possible resource persons as, they are experienced and skilled in this sector. But in those cases, UNDP cannot pay them for their expert service, that puts a challenge to bring in the best quality. Else they won't be motivated to collaborate with the project. | According to UNDP policy this is not allowed. We need to engage with the government officers that we are working with on project issues. | Resolved | Nov 2018 |

13. ANNEXES

13.1 Annex I: Photo Gallery

Youths and Local government of Dhangadi sub metropolitan city, Province-7 have partnered to meet development agenda leading towards contributing to achievement of SDGs

Youths in Dhangadi, Province-7, volunteering to support local government to strengthen service delivery mechanisms and timely provision of social security allowance to the citizens

Social cohesion and community security mechanisms organizing multicultural and multi religious campaign in Matehiya, Banke, Province-5, to strengthen inter communal ties and promote social harmony

Women members in Bara, province-2, are receiving orientation on legal rights, RTI and democratic participation for the inclusive and sustainable development

Farmer groups in **Bara** receiving agricultural equipment from the Minister of state for Land management, cooperative and agriculture in support of SCDP UNDP

Various religious actors from different religion in Rautahat, Dhanusha in Province-2 gather to build mutual understanding in responding to the violence

The local poets came together to organize multi linguistic event to promote the local essence of the social cohesion and bring various groups of people together in Janakpur

Youths in Mahakali, Province-7 proactively participating in the cleaning campaign to support the local development plans strengthening civic engagement in development

Youths, community members join Security agencies in Mahakali, Province-7, to protect the dam in response to the flood disaster

Players shake hands for a cricket tournament organized in support of SCDP UNDP, to promote social cohesion through sports.

Deputy mayor of Dhangadi sub metropolitan city, province-7, speaks the importance of development of SOP on youth engagement and volunteerism in support of SCDP UNDP

Youth groups in Mahakali, Province-7 gathered together with local government to cultivate the farm of poorest family in municipality to build dependability and mutual trust leaving no one behind in development

Community members including women, children, elderly people join with security agencies to discuss on the community security issues and joint initiatives in Dhanusha, Province- 2.

Youths from Chepang community- one of the most vulnerable people, are receiving training on proposal writing to enhance their capacity to access to economic resources and development.

Local youth club members in Dhanusha, Province-2 collectively put on local resources to organize a SDG sensitization through cycling competition

Local government and Security agencies in Dhangadi, Province-7, discuss on integration and nexus of development and security for better coordination as part of community police partnership.

13.2 Annex II: News Coverage

SN	Full Title	Date of Publication	Author/URL	Weblink if available	Theme/ Participants/ Remarks
1	Youth engaged to bring change in PALIKA	November 22, 2018	Laxmi Sah; Reporter- Bara	Link	Youth Volunteerism
2	Collective vegetable farming for promoting harmony	November 02, 2018	Laxmi Sah; Reporter- Bara	Link	Income generation
3	All should be responsible for security of women and children	September 07, 2018	http://yuwaabhiyan.com News bureau, Rautahat	Link	Combating substance abuse
	Conducting Help desk in Ward Office	December 02, 2018	Binod Mahato; Reporter- Dhanusha	Link	Building access to service delivery
4	A broader campaign against substance abuse in Naktajhij	September 01, 2018	Binod Mahato; Reporter- Dhanusha	Link	Combating substance abuse
5	Establishment of Community Information & Service Facilitation Centre in Naktajhij	August 23, 2018	http://enewsbureau.com News bureau, Dhanusha	Link	Youth engagement in accessing service delivery
6	Interaction with stakeholders in Paroha municipality	August 05, 2018	Chanchal Jha; Reporter- Rautahat	Link	Municipal level Project Advisory Committee (MPAC)
7	Member of Provincial Assembly in cleanliness program with youth volunteers	July 21, 2018	http://esimana.com News bureau, Parsa	Link	Youth volunteerism
8	Training on Volunteerism for mutual accountability	July 06, 2018	http://hastachhepkhabar.com News bureau, Rautahat	Link	Youth volunteerism
9	Formation of Municipal level Project Advisory Committee for implement of SCDP	June 09, 2018	http://hastachhepkhabar.com News bureau, Rautahat	Link	MPAC
10	Formation of Municipal level Project Advisory Committee in Mithila Municipality	June 02, 2018	Binod Mahato; Reporter- Dhanusha	Link	MPAC
11	An appeal to youth to be the media of peace and creativity	August 12, 2018	http://www.esimana.com News bureau, Parsa	Link	International Youth Day
12	Youth engagement in promoting social accountability	July 05, 2018	Naresh Gupta; Reporter- Bara	Link	Social accountability
13	International Youth Day celebrated	August 12, 2018	http://www.sangamkhabar.com News bureau, Rautahat	Link	International Youth Day
14	Youth solidarity in Janakpur	August 03, 2018	http://risingkhabar.com/ News bureau, Dhanusha	Link	Youth volunteerism

15	Youth involved in localizing SDGs	July 03, 2018	https://www.madheshpati.com News bureau, Dhanusha	Link Here	SDGs localization
16	Youth intervention against substance abuse	June 05, 2018	https://kalaiyalive.com.np News bureau, Bara	Link	Youth intervention against substance abuse
17	Collective vegetable farming in Parsa	November 19, 2018	Jakir Husain; Reporter Avenues television, Parsa	Link	Avenues @ business (from 19 min.38 sec. – 22 min.22 sec.)
18	Youth interacting with local stakeholders for promoting Social Cohesion	November 10, 2018	Ajay Sah; Reporter Avenues television, Bara	Link	Avenues @ Desh Ma Aja (from 3 min.52 sec. – 4 min.35 sec.)
19	Youths getting active on cleaning campaign	July 7, 2018	Dhangadi post daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
20	Youths lead cleaning campaign	July 20, 2018	Paschim today daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
21	Interaction between police and youths organized	August 31 2018	Anumodan daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
22	One day with police: - perpetrator can escape if civilians do not timely report	September 1, 2018	Hello Punarbas, daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
23	Interaction held between police and youths	August 31, 2018	Anumodan daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
24	One day with police campaign sustains	September 6, 2018	Anumodan daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
25	One day with police at Trinagar School organized	September 6, 2018	Hello Punarbas, daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
26	Orientation for children on security issues	September 10, 2018	Hello Punarbas, daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
27	Orientation for children on security issues	September 10, 2018	Sundaranchal daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
28	Orientation for children on security issues	September 10, 2018	Paschim today daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
29	Awareness raising programmes organized at schools	September 10, 2018	Yug Astra daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
30	Social cohesion agendas need to be implemented not only discussed	September 19, 2018	Kalantar daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
31	Social cohesion is achieved by consolidating the essence and not only by talking about it	September 19, 2018	Samadhan news daily	Photo of hard copy attached	

32	youths in Tikapur lit candle to achieve global peace.	September 22, 2018	Samadhan news daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
34	Intellectuals stressed upon the positive engagement of youths for consolidation of social cohesion	September 29, 2018	Kalantar daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
35	workshop organized on the role of youth volunteers and local government to promote development initiatives	September 29, 2018	Samadhan news daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
36	stakeholders consulted for the organization of the multi-cultural festival	November 13, 2018	Samadhan news daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
37	Cultural festivals organized to promote social cohesion	November 16, 2018	Samadhan news daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
38	Social cohesion programme launched in Bedkot and Mahakali municipality	May 24, 2018	Rani Bibas/Bikalpa Daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
39	Orientation programme on social cohesion launched	June 28, 2018	Pappu Gurung/ Bikalpa Daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
40	Orientation programme to local governments on social cohesion organized	June 28, 2018	Rajendra Bhatta / Paschim Nepal Daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
41	An aitwari-tharu cultural programme is organized to promote social cohesion in Bedkot	August 16, 2018	Laxman Tiwari / Abhiyan Daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
42	Aitwari, a Tharu festival, needs to be consolidated to promote social cohesion	September 17, 2018	Mohan Bisht / Janakranti Daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
43	Cross border coordination meeting organized	August 18, 2018	Pappu Gurung / Recent epal Online	Photo of hard copy attached	
44	local strategy developed to combat border crime	August 19, 2018	Pappu Gurung / Bikalpa Daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
45	Orientation to local stakeholders on social cohesion	September 28, 2018	Rani Bibas/ Bikalpa Daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
46	Political parties committed towards consolidation of social cohesion in Bedkot municipality	September 29, 2018	Dhruva raj Awasthi/ Paschim Sandesh Daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
47	reintegration programme of the returnees from foreign employment organized	October 27, 2018	Suresh Dhami/ Api Today Daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
48	Football organized to strengthen ties and trust amongst youths in Bedkot	October 28, 2018	Komal Niranjan Bhat / Mahakali Today Daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
49	Orientation and interaction amongst local stakeholders on social cohesion organized in Bedkot	September 30, 2018	Laxman Pant/ Paschim Nepal Daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
50	Aitwari festival organized in Bedkot to consolidate the social cohesion	September 17, 2018	Khem Bhandari / Mankhand Daily	Photo of hard copy attached	

51	Reintegration of returnees from foreign employment organized	October 28, 2018	Pappu Gurung / Recent Nepal Online	Photo of hard copy attached	
52	Bilateral strategy to combat cross border crime developed at local level in Indo-Nepal border	August 19, 2018	Pappu Gurung / Recent Nepal Daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
53	Social cohesion interaction organized in Narainapur municipality, Banke	July 25, 2018	BAS/ Asal Shasan Post	Link	
54	Initiation of social cohesion project launched	May 9, 2018	Sadvab Media/ Sadvab National Daily		
55	Initiation of social cohesion project launched in Narainapur municipality and Nepalgunj sub metro city, Banke	May 9, 2018	Abadh Post/ www.eawadhpost.com		
56	Social cohesion committee formed	May 29, 2018	Sadvab National Daily		
57	Inspiring youth program continues	June 29, 2018	BAS/ Asal Shasan Post		
58	Inspiring youth program organized	July 13, 2018	BAS/ Asal Shasan Post		
59	Social cohesion committee formed	June 15, 2018	BAS/ Asal Shasan Post		
60	Nandalal- A social cohesion champion in Nepalgunj, Banke	June 15, 2018	BAS/ Asal Shasan Post		
61	Social cohesion committee formed	June 15, 2018	BAS/ Asal Shasan Post		
62	Social cohesion committee formed	July 21, 2018	Dainik Nepalgunj/ www.epagunjnews.com		
63	Religious leader 's mobility for cohesive society	July 27, 2018	Nagarik Paschimeli/ nagariknews.com		
64	Workshop about social cohesion organized	August 16, 2018	BAS/ Asal Shasan Post		
65	Inspiring youth program continues	July 29, 2018	Dainik Nepalgunj/ www.epagunjnews.com		
66	RTI workshop at Narainapur	August 21, 2018	Sadvab national daily		
67	Orientation about RTI and Legal provisions organized	September 6, 2018	Dainik Nepalgunj/ www.epagunjnews.com		
68	Street drama for awareness organized	October 16, 2018	Dainik Nepalgunj www.epagunjnews.com		
69	Orientation against women violence conducted	November 2, 2018	BAS/ Asal Shasan Post		
70	Unite for Sadvab	July 26, 2018	Dainik Nepalgunj www.epagunjnews.com		
71	Interaction conducted	July 27, 2018	Nagarik Paschimeli Nagariknews.com		
72	Tea program in Chhath Parva	July 30, 2018	BAS/ Asal Shasan Post		

73	Dr Yogi Bikasananda in Inspiring youth	August 6, 2018			
74	Material handover to cohesion center in Matehiya	August 11, 2018	Jaljala Khabar	Link	
75	Cultural festival organized to maintain social cohesion	December 2, 2018	Spacekhabar	Link	
76	Fight for development	December 12, 2018		Link	
77	Mayor and local youths join for cleaning campaign in Mahakali	December 9, 2018	Pappu Gurung / Recent Nepal Online	Photo of hard copy attached	
78	local youths awarded for their contribution to the disaster response in Mahakali	December 5, 2018	Pappu Gurung / Recent Nepal Online	Photo of hard copy attached	
79	Youths in Mahakali exchange wishes amongst local civilians to promote social cohesion	November 4, 2018	Pappu Gurung / Recent Nepal Online	Photo of hard copy attached	
80	Local youths in Mahakali supported the victims, whose house was burned by fire	October 15, 2018	Pappu Gurung/ Recent Nepal Online	Photo of hard copy attached	
81	Interaction organized amongst youths to discuss on their role to consolidate social cohesion	October 4, 2018	Pappu Gurung/ Recent Nepal Online	Photo of hard copy attached	
82	youths in Mahakali gather together to cultivate the farm of the poorest family	June 29, 2018	Pappu Gurung/ Recent Nepal Online	Photo of hard copy attached	
83	Youths carried survey of the damages caused by the flood disaster	August 16, 2018	Pappu Gurung/ Recent Nepal Online	Photo of hard copy attached	
84	youths in Mahakali teamed up to engage in development initiatives	October 5, 2018	Rani Bibas/ Bikalpa daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
85	Youths committed to promote volunteerism in Mahakali	April 14, 2018	Pappu Gurung/ Bikalpa daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
86	Youths committed to promote volunteerism in Mahakali	May 7, 2018	Mohan Bisht / Jana Kranti daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
87	Youths committed to promote volunteerism in Mahakali	April 26, 2018	Suresh Dhami / Api today daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
88	Youths committed to promote volunteerism in Mahakali	April 26, 2018	Dashrath Bharati / Far west daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
89	Civilians join with security agencies to protect the flood encroachment	September 26, 2018	Pappu Gurung/ Bikalpa daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
90	Flood affected the Dodhara Chandni in Mahakali	August 13, 2018	Pappu Gurung/ Bikalpa daily	Photo of hard copy attached	
91	Youths are actively engaged to promote volunteerism in Mahakali	May 6, 2018	Rani Bibas/ Bikalpa daily	Photo of hard copy attached	

SCDP Results by Numbers-2018

Youth Engagement & Empowerment

| Province: 2, 5, 7 Number of PALIKAs: 16 | 934 Local Youth Volunteers trained & mobilized | 32 events of Training & workshop conducted on youth Empowerment & Volunteerism | 36 Networks e.g. Youth Volunteer & Information Centers formed |

Access to Service Delivery & Accountability

| Province: 2, 3, 5, 7 Number of PALIKAs: 21 | 95 Initiatives carried out by trained volunteers | 2,045 Volunteers directly engaged in building access to service delivery & accountability | 5,563 people Accessed to legal identity and other services from municipal offices |

Strengthening Community Security

| Province: 2, 5, 7 Number of PALIKAs: 16 | 87 initiatives carried out against Addiction & Crime | 634 volunteers engaged in awareness raising against Addiction | 3,534 Representatives from concerned authorities & civil society participated |

SCDP Results by Numbers- 2018

Promotion of Social Cohesion

| **Province: 2, 5, 7** Number of PALIKAs: 16 | **139 initiatives** carried out for promoting social harmony | **29 mechanisms** Formed for promotion of Social Cohesion | **5,008** Civil society representatives & local authorities participated |

Livelihood Enhancement

| **Province: 2** Number of PALIKAs: 2 | **Four** farmers' groups were supported for collective farming | **90** group members from different ethnic groups engaged in group farming | **450** family members of 90 households benefited from income generation |

Localization of SDGs

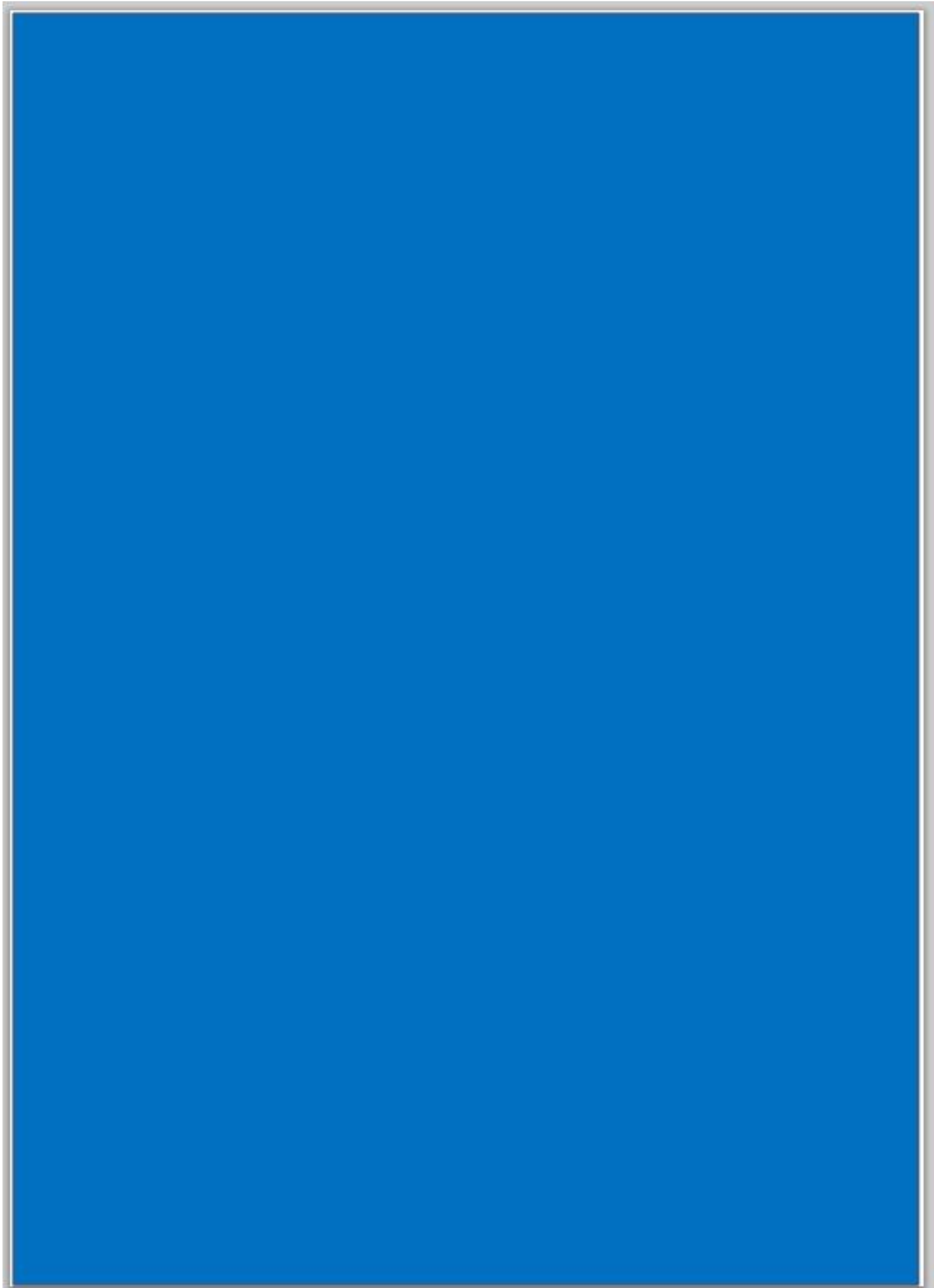| **Province: 2, 5, 7** Number of PALIKAs: 16 | **20** Initiatives carried out for SDGs localization | **680** Volunteers engaged in SDGs related interventions | **1,630** Civil society representatives & local authorities participated |

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