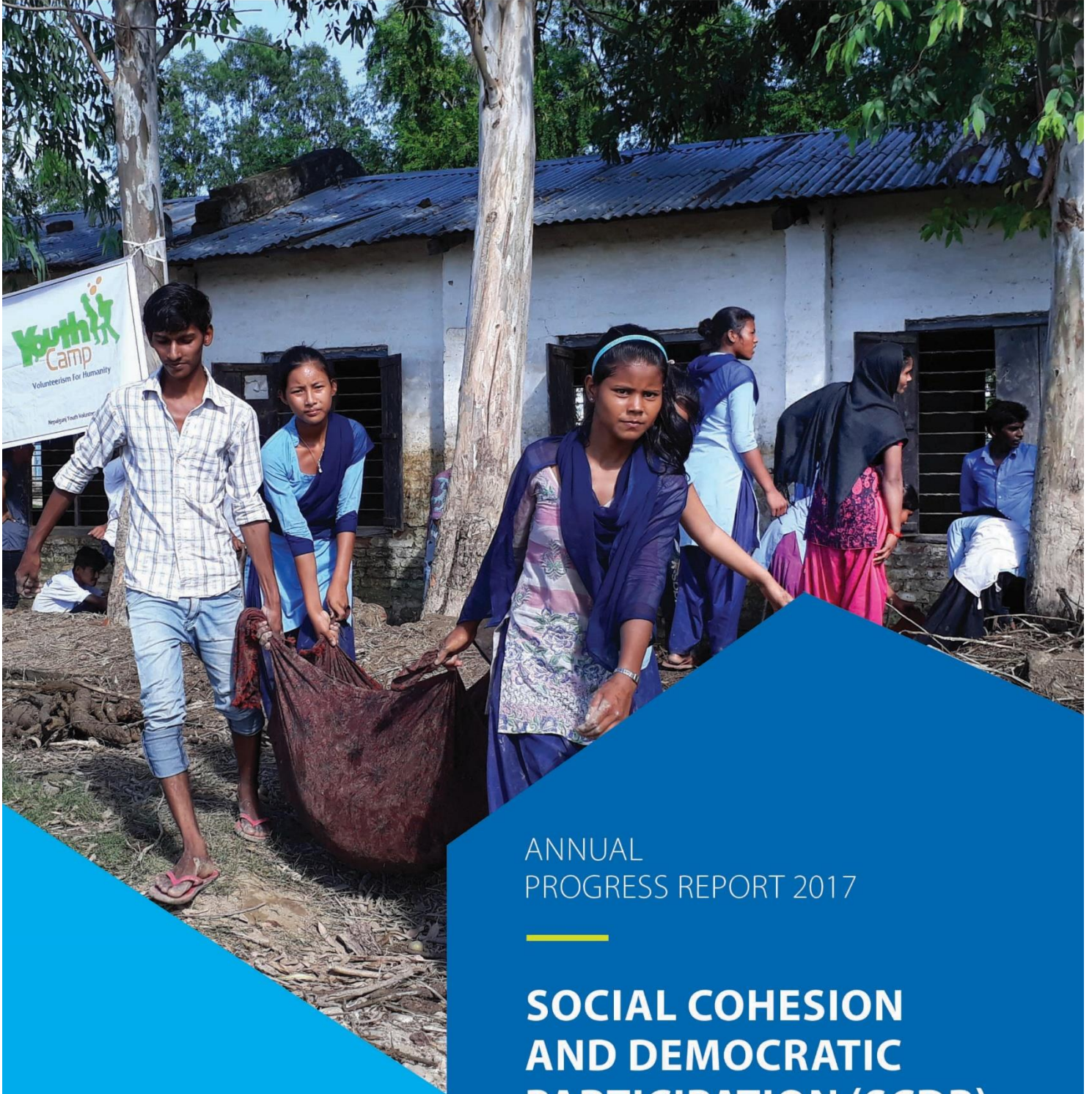




Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.



ANNUAL  
PROGRESS REPORT 2017

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## SOCIAL COHESION AND DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION (SCDP)





Young volunteers join the school students to re-operate the community school, damaged severely by flood in Gangapur, Banke, Nepal.

📷 SCDP/UNDP Nepal

SCDP seeks to help address socio-political tensions emerging from Nepal's transition to federalism and ensure harmonious implementation of the Constitution.

## OUR PARTNERS

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Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction  
and  
Local Peace Committee

Community based organizations





*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

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

### Annual Progress Report 2017



Forum Theatre Performance with messages on promoting peaceful environment for the elections conducted in Chapur, Rautahat. The street dramas organized by SCDP have proven an effective way of communicating the importance of maintaining peace and cohesion during elections.

## 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)	National level coverage (Yes/No): Yes	
Award ID: 00060493	Number of Regions covered: 5	
Web link: <a href="http://np.undp.org/scdp">http://np.undp.org/scdp</a>	Number of Districts Covered: 10	
	Number of Municipalities Covered: NA	
	Number of VDCs Covered: NA	
Strategic Results		
<b>UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome 5:</b> Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change		
<b>UNDP Strategic Plan Output 5.5:</b> Policy frameworks and institutional mechanisms enabled at the national and sub-national levels for the peaceful management of emerging and recurring conflicts and tensions		
<b>UNDAF Outcome 8:</b> National institutions have addressed conflict-related violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and the post-conflict needs of victims		
<b>UNDAF Outcome 9:</b> National actors and institutions have managed conflict risk and are progressively consolidating the peace		
<b>UNDAF/CPAP Output 8.3:</b> An independent and impartial property dispute resolution has been established and implemented in regards to conflict-related property issues		
<b>UNDAF/CPAP Output 9.1:</b> National actors have collaborated to manage and resolve conflict issues, strengthening peace consolidation		
<b>UNDAF/CPAP Output 9.2:</b> National actors implemented National Plans of Action on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, ILO Convention 169 and United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), resulting in increased participation of indigenous people, women and girls and protection of their rights		
Project Duration (day/month/year)	Implementing Partner(s)	Implementation Modality
Start Date: September 2015	Community-based organizations, political parties, civil society groups and media.	DIM
End Date: December 2018		
Project Budget (US\$)		
UNDP Contribution: US\$ 6,147,417		
Government Contribution: US\$ 0		
Other Contributions:		
Donor Contributions:		
Donor 1: SIDA	US\$	350,394
Donor 2: BCPR	US\$	279,651
Donor 3: UNPFN	US\$	2,264,639
Donor 4: BPPS	US\$	663,489
Donor 5: DFID	US\$	50,702
Unfunded:		
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	NPR 1,000,702,870.44 (US\$9,756,292)	
<b>Total Project Expenditure till 2017:</b>	NPR 981,913,379.85 (US\$9,573,105)	
<b>Budget 2017:</b>	NPR 68,817,972 (US\$ 674,686.37)	

<b>Expenditure 2017 (Indicative only):</b>	NPR 57,615,722.97 (US\$ 641,744.52) (including assets but excluding commitments; this figure is as per commitment control budget details)
<b>Budget Utilization % (2017)</b>	95.12%

Signature: Name: Bhasker Kafle

Project Manager

Date: 24 May 2018

Signature: Name: Sophie Kemkhadze

Executive- Project Board

Date: 24 May 2018

## TABLE OF CONTENT

CONTENT	PAGE NO
<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>List of Tables</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>3. PROJECT SUMMARY AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>4. PROGRAMMATIC REVISIONS</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>5. NARRATIVES ON KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2017</b>	<b>13</b>
5.1 Progress toward the UNDAF /CPAP Outcomes	14
5.2 Progress on Project Outputs	16
<b>6. BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>7. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES</b>	<b>20</b>
7.1 Targeting and Voice/Participation of target groups	20
7.2 Gender equality , Women’s empowerment and Social Inclusion	21
7.3 National Capacity Development	21
7.4 Sustainability	21
7.5 South- South and Triangular cooperation	22
7.6 Partnership	22
7.7 Promotion of civic education	23
7.8 Expanding Opportunities for Youth	23
7.9 Innovation	24
7.10 Knowledge Management and Products	24
<b>8. LESSON LEARNED</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>9. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES AND CHALLENGES</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>10. PRIORITIES FOR 2018</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>11. A SPECIFIC STORY</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>12. ISSUES AND RISK LOGS</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>13. PROGRESS AGAINST ANNUAL WORKPLAN</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>14. ANNEXES</b>	<b>29</b>
I. Photo gallery	29
II. Other supporting documents	31

## ABBREVIATION

BCPR	:	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, UNDP
BPPS	:	Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, UNDP
CBO	:	Community Based Organization
CFCC	:	Community Forests Coordination Committee
CFUG	:	Community Forest User Group
CISFC	:	Community Information and Service Facilitation Centre
COCAP	:	Collective Campaign for Peace
CPAP	:	Country Program Action Plan
CPD	:	Country Programme Document, UNDP
CPN	:	Communist Party of Nepal
CPP	:	Conflict Prevention Program
CS	:	Conflict Sensitivity
DDC	:	District Development Committee
DFID	:	Department for International Development, UK
DNH	:	Do No Harm
DPAC	:	District Project Advisory Committee
EDR	:	Electoral Dispute Resolution
ESP	:	Electoral Support Project
EVP	:	Electoral Violence Prevention
EWER	:	Early Warning Early Response
FNCCI	:	Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce
GESI	:	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
I/NGO	:	International/Non-Government Organization
ISFC	:	Information and Service Facilitation Center
LDO	:	Local Development Officer
LPC	:	Local Peace Committee
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCG	:	Micro Capital Grant
MEDEP	:	Micro Enterprise Development Programme
MSDF	:	Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue Forum
PPE	:	Promoting Peaceful Elections
PSA	:	Public Service Announcement
RRF	:	Result and Resource Framework
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
UNDAF	:	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Program
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
YCC	:	Youth Coordination Committee
YIC	:	Youth Information Center
YVN	:	Youth Volunteer Networks

**LIST OF TABLES**

<b>TABLE NO.</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE NO</b>
Table 1:	Outcome and Output Statements	13
Table 2:	Progress on Outcome Indicators	14
Table 3:	Progress on Output Indicators	16
Table 4:	Output-wise annual budget and corresponding expenditure	19
Table 5:	Sources of Funds Budgets and Utilization of the Project Period	19
Table 6:	M&E Expenditure: In 2017, Project spend on M&E activities	19
Table 7:	Risk Log Matrix	27
Table 8:	Issue Log Matrix	27



## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Social Cohesion and Democratic Participation (SCDP) project 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 the broader implementation of the new constitution. The objectives of SCDP are to strengthen social relations and reduce social disparities, inequalities, and social exclusion. SCDP is implemented in provinces and districts facing social cohesion and governance challenges, particularly in Panchthar, Sunsari, Bara, Parsa, Rautahat, Chitwan, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts.

In 2017, SCDP's most important achievement contributing to the output level results in UNDAF Outcome Nine was promoting social cohesion and strengthening community security and democratic participation in conflict 'hotspots' while the country's historic elections were held. SCDP worked with local communities to identify and mitigate conflict risks by fostering a culture of dialogue and collaboration. Through inclusive dialogue and participation, SCDP contributed towards UNDAF outcome level results whereby peace was consolidated and conflict was prevented (UNDAF Outcome 9).

SCDP and UNDP's Electoral Support Project (ESP) worked together to create a peaceful environment for the elections according to a nationally identified election timeline through a range of activities. Through SCDP's support, national actors collaborated and engaged in dialogue to prevent electoral violence during the election period in 10 districts. A series of dialogue and consultations were conducted to identify risks with multi-stakeholder groups agreeing on mitigation measures to prevent electoral violence.

UNDP played a significant role in promoting social cohesion and community security in conflict 'hotspots' through Micro-Capital Grants (MCG) provided to various NGOs and CBOs. 27 MCG interventions targeted especially to women, youth and marginalized communities have enhanced their 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 2018, the project will continue to support the federalization process by identifying and mitigating conflict risks at the provincial level by engaging with the civil society, political parties and public institutions through various mechanisms including community consultations and micro capital grants. Project results are also revised to align with the UNDAF/CPAP 2018-2022, and the 2018 target results are as follows:

1. Improved social cohesion and community security in targeted conflict areas mitigate localized/provincial tension for a smooth transition and implementation of federalization. (UNDAF risk mitigation)
2. Increased access to public services 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).

### **Five key results achieved in 2017**

1. SCDP contributed in creating a peaceful environment for the timely administration of elections through a range of activities. 1,704 political leaders, civil society actors, and government officials were directly engaged in electoral violence prevention dialogue and consultations where 36% of participants were women. 56 forum theater shows were conducted in 10 districts, and audio and video Public Service Announcements (PSAs) were broadcasted throughout Nepal to promote peaceful elections.
2. SCDP brought together divided communities together to enhance social interaction through collective income generation activities. 794 people (567 or 71% women, 202 dalits, 181 janajatis and 69 muslims) were engaged through 39 groups in joint income generation activities such as fish/vegetable/poultry farming, skills based embroidery training, and sculpting training.
3. Increased access to service delivery contributed to increased social cohesion and democratic participation through the formation of eight information centers and 22 Right to Information (RTI) networks. These centers and networks engaged in 265 initiatives organized by SCDP together with 26 MCG grantees, directly benefiting more than 32,500 people (43% women) who were able to access government documents such as citizenship certificate, birth certificate, marriage certificate and the voter ID. Altogether more than 730,000 people in total were engaged through various SCDP initiatives.
4. 40 social cohesion and community security promotion mechanisms were formed in 10 districts at the local levels for risk identification and risk mitigation. These local groups were directly involved in 82 initiatives engaging more than 3,000 people (48% women). In addition, 41,824 people participated in 168 cultural and sports programs promoting social ties and interaction. The programs were conducted with a dual focus of engaging youth, with more than 1,000 young volunteers taking part in cultural and sports activities.
5. 14 youth volunteer groups carried out more than 58 community initiatives engaging more than 6,000 people (44% of women). Youth response during the Terai floods in Banke, Bardiya and Sunsari directly benefitted 50 flood affected families.

## 2. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

2017 was a landmark year for Nepal. Five phases of elections at local, provincial and federal levels were successfully conducted and the elections marked the effective start of the federalization process with the creation of 7 provinces and 753 local government units. However, uncertainty around when and how the elections were to be conducted was high. There were threats of violence by disaffected groups and parties that were against the elections and/or the electoral process adopted, most so during the local elections.

SCDP targeted 10 districts identified as conflict ‘hotspots’: Panchthar and Sunsari in Province 1; Bara, Parsa, Rautahat in the Province 2; Chitwan in Province 3; Banke and Bardiya in Province 5, and Kailali and Kanchanpur in Province 7. These districts were important because there was dissatisfaction around the new constitutional provisions and groups were protesting around various issues including the electoral boundaries and processes, which were widely reported as deepening ethnic, social and political fissures. Crisis Group reported that there was a clear risk of escalating violence unless all sides understand that without compromise and good faith, Nepal faces an existential threat<sup>1</sup>.

In response, UNDP supported the Election Commission of Nepal in promoting a peaceful environment for conducting credible elections for all three levels of government by holding consultations and dialogue with key district level stakeholders to identify risks of electoral violence and mitigation measures. While doing so, special attention was paid to make sure the activities were conflict sensitive and local measures were taken to strengthen social ties and to promote social cohesion and community security before and after the elections.

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 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 the broader implementation of the new constitution. The objectives of SCDP are to strengthen social relations, and reduce social disparities, inequalities and exclusion. SCDP is being implemented in provinces and districts facing social cohesion and governance challenges particularly in Panchthar, Sunsari, Bara, Parsa, Rautahat, Chitwan, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts.

SCDP operates through four regional offices. The regional teams specialize in monitoring and analyzing socio-political tensions, and supporting local actors to use early warning, early

<sup>1</sup> Crisis Group Asia Report N.276, (2016), Nepal’s Divisive New Constitution: An Existential Crisis. (<https://www.crisisgroup.org/asia/south-asia/nepal/nepal%E2%80%99s-divisive-new-constitution-existential-crisis>)

response, collaborative leadership and conflict sensitive tools to prevent their escalation. These offices have been functioning as UNDP's eyes and ears on the ground; they gather information and provide socio-political analysis not only to the SCDP but also to other UNDP programs operating in the conflict hotspots.

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 cross-cutting Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) and Conflict Sensitivity approaches that ensures that processes are socially inclusive and equipped to navigate the socio-political complexities of local environments.

This project directly responds to UNDAF/CPAP Outcome 9: National actors and institutions have managed conflict risk and are progressively consolidating the peace.

### **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) 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

SCDP had 14 micro-capital grants planned for 2017. However, with additional funding, SCDP delivered 13 additional MCGs after July in the last quarter of the year. This significantly increased the activities and the output at the field level for SCDP. At the end of the year a learning workshop was organized by bringing in the MCG grantees to review, reflect, evaluate and learn from the social cohesion promotion initiatives in the districts through the MCGs. This will be instrumental in redesigning and delivering MCGs in 2018.

#### 5. NARRATIVE ON KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2017

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 the UNDAF/CPAP Outcomes

Table 2: Progress on Outcome Indicators

Outcome statement	Outcome indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2017	Total target achieved till 2016	Milestone for 2017, if any	Achievement 2017	Year for the latest data	Source of data
<p><b>UNDAF Outcome 9:</b> National actors and institutions have managed conflict risk and are progressively consolidating the peace.</p> <p><b>UNDAF Output 9.1</b> National actors have collaborated to manage and resolve conflict issues, strengthening peace consolidation</p>	# of effective mechanisms in place and operating to promote consensus and dialogue, resolve disputes, and overcome deadlocks on critical national priorities (UNDAF 1 # 9.1.1)	N/A	N/A	7 social cohesion/community security mechanisms established /revived/strengthened in the project districts which has been able to bring together relevant stakeholders regularly to identify emerging potential conflict issues and plan mitigation measures through MSDFs, MSDLFs, LPCs.	10 mechanisms established	34 mechanisms are formed through MCGs in 10 districts; The mechanisms include Community security & Social cohesion committee and Youth Coordination Committees. This includes 24 police civilian committee at ward and municipal level.  10 district level multi-stakeholder groups were engaged in dialogue for promoting peaceful elections of local bodies, provincial parliaments and federal parliament.	2017	UNDP monitoring report; activity completion report and media reports
<p><b>UNDAF Output 9.3</b> Relevant actors at local and national</p>	Number of community security plans produced in an inclusive			7 local level community security plans were developed in	24 at cluster level community security promotion	20 cluster level were developed. Series of dialogue and consultations	2017	UNDP monitoring report; activity completion

levels implement policies, procedures and programmes to reduce armed violence and prevent conflict, with special attention to geographic 'hotspots'	manner and implemented (UNDAF 1 #9.3.2)			involvement of youth clubs, women groups, journalists, political parties, schools, local government bodies and security agencies. 9 community and district-level institutions have integrated social cohesion component in their planning.	plans, 9 at District level	conducted to identify risks and agree on mitigation measures for Electoral violence prevention in the 10 districts with multi-stakeholder groups and youth groups Through these initiatives 1,445 people were directly engaged.		ion report and media reports
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### Progress towards Outcome 1:

SCDP has contributed in creating a peaceful environment for the 2017 elections. Through UNDP's support, national actors have collaborated to consolidate peace by engaging in dialogue to prevent electoral violence during the elections of the local bodies, provincial parliaments and federal parliament in 10 districts: Panchthar, Sunsari, Bara, Parsa, Rautahat, Chitwan, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur. A series of dialogue and consultations in multi-stakeholder groups was conducted to identify conflict risks in local hotspots and to agree on mitigation measures for electoral violence prevention. 1,704 political leaders, civil society actors, and government officials were directly engaged, and 36% of participants were women. SCDP mobilized existing groups and formed new mechanisms at the district and the local levels in instituting electoral dialogue and multi-stakeholder consultations.

UNDP's Micro-Capital Grants (MCGs) also played a significant role in promoting social cohesion and community security in the conflict 'hotspots'. Through 27 MCGs contracted to various NGOs and CBOs, 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.

## 5.2 Progress on Project Outputs

Table 3: Progress on Output Indicators

Output statement	Output indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2017	Progress up to 2016	2017 Milestone	2017 Progress	Cumulative progress up to 2017	Means of verification
<b>Output 1.</b> Risk identification systems contribute to shape local responses to potential or actual issues that may affect social cohesion	# local risk identification mechanisms that report to have discussed potential or actual issues that may affect social cohesion	NA	NA	12 community security plans developed	12 mechanisms and 45 risk identification and mitigation measures discussion events	40 new mechanisms formed at the local level. Existing mechanisms are engaged and strengthened at the district level through the electoral violence prevention initiatives which conducted more than 49 such activities		Event reports, grantees report and media report
<b>Output 2.</b> Risk mitigation improved through Early Response Initiative, Quick Impact Support to Inter-Community Cohesion	# of initiatives taken for mitigating conflict related risks at local level	NA	NA	50 initiatives to promote social cohesion	60 initiatives	73 initiatives were taken for mitigating conflict besides more than 500 initiatives taken by SCDP formed mechanism and groups		Event reports, grantees report and media report



<b>Output 3.</b> Community leaders (male and female), CBOs, youth organizations, marginalized groups lead actions and/or processes to make public institution accountable	Indicator 1: Increase in % of women, youth and marginalized groups participate in local level decision-making processes	NA	NA	NA	NA	14 youth volunteers networks; 30 information centers and RTI networks formed which carried out several initiative and benefited 32,566 targeted population accessing public services such as birth certificates, citizenship, marriage certificates, voters ID etc	Event reports, grantees report and media report
	Indicator 2: # of initiatives taken by CBOs, women, youth and marginalized groups to enhance accountability and strengthening community security				30 initiatives	Various mechanism and groups carried out more than 500 initiatives directly involving more than 53,000 targeted populations.	Event reports, grantees report and media report

**Progress on Output/Result 1:**

This result states: “risk identification systems contribute to shape local responses to potential or actual issues that may affect social cohesion”. Until 2016, 12 community security plans were developed through which potential and historical issues that affect social cohesion were identified along with mitigation measures. The 2017 milestone was to develop 12 mechanisms and conduct 45 risk identification and mitigation measures discussion events, and progress has exceeded this milestone with 40 new mechanisms formed at the local level through MCGs and 49 violence prevention activities completed. Existing district level mechanisms are engaged and strengthened through the 49 electoral violence prevention initiatives which have been verified and monitored through event reports, MCG grantee reports and the media reports.

The mechanisms include Community Security & Social Cohesion Committee and the Youth Coordination Committee; the latter is formed by local youth who carry out prevention activities in collaboration with local police administration, and includes 24 police civilian committees at ward and municipal level.

**Progress on Output/Result 2:**

This result states: risk mitigation improved through early response initiative and quick impact support to inter-community cohesion. This result area is focused on the need for collaboration and joint coordinated in community centric initiatives. The indicator for this result is the number of conflict mitigation initiatives taken at the local level. Until 2016 there were 50 initiatives to promote social cohesion and democratic participation. In 2017, more than 70 initiatives were taken for mitigating conflict against a milestone of 60. In addition, more than 500 initiatives taken by SCDP formed mechanisms and groups, and through the 27 MCG grants given to 26 organizations in the project’s working districts. The means of verification for these projects results are the event reports, MCG grantee reports and media reports.

**Progress on Output/Result 3:**

This result states: community leaders, CBOs, youth organizations and marginalized groups lead actions and/or processes to make public institutions accountable. This results speaks to the need for increasing civic space and building inclusive platforms for communities and marginalized groups to promote democratic participation and thereby increase public ownership in political and social processes. The demand for public services and access to these services for women, youth and marginalized groups is a key area of focus in this initiative. There are two indicators for this at the project level: 1) Increase in % of women, youth and marginalized groups participating in local level decision-making processes, and 2) Number of initiatives taken by CBOs, women, youth and marginalized groups to enhance accountability and strengthen community security

The milestone set for 2017 was 30 initiatives and progress in both the indicators exceeded targets. 14 youth volunteers networks and 30 information centres and Right To Information (RTI) networks were formed which carried out initiatives that benefited 32,566 people (43% women) who gained access to public services including government documents such as birth certificate, citizenship card, marriage certificates, voter ID, etc. Similarly, various mechanisms and groups carried out over 500 initiatives directly involving more than 53,000 people. The means of verification for these projects results are the event reports, MCG grantee reports and media reports.

## 6. BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

The following tables show the output wise indicative budget and expenditure for 2017 and the source of funds budgeted and utilization.

Table 4: 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	19,851	8,720.89		8,720.89	60.55%
Output/Result 2	255,865	212,864.38		212,864.38	83.19%
Output/Result 3	29,520	9,888.84		9,888.84	33.50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>305,236</b>	<b>231,474.11</b>		<b>231,474.11</b>	

Table 5: Source of funds, Budget and Utilization in 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	2010-2017	6,147,417	5,472,731	641,744.52	6,114,475	99.46%	
Donor 1: SIDA	2011-2013	350,394	350,394	0	350,394	100%	
Donor 2: BCPR	2011-2012	279,651	279,651	0	279,651	100%	
Donor 3: UNPFN	2011-2013	2,264,639	2,176,804	-2,245	2,174,559	96.02%	
Donor 4: BPPS	2011-2016	663,489	681,102	4231	685,333	103.29%	
Donor 5:DFID	2014-2016	50,702	50,702	0	50,702	100%	
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,756,292</b>	<b>9,011,384</b>	<b>643,730.52</b>	<b>9,655,114</b>	<b>99.80%</b>	

Table 6: M&E Expenditure: In 2017, Project spend on M&E activities

<b>Total spent on Monitoring</b> 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.	US\$ 33,653.71
<b>Total spent on Decentralized Evaluations</b> Costs associated in designing, implementing and disseminating evaluations for specific projects	
<b>Combined total spent on M&amp;E</b>	US\$ 33,653.71

## Narrative on Progress related to Budget and Expenditure

As per the proposed SCDP AWP 2017 (Substantive Revision-26), the project had planned activities equivalent to US\$ 674,686.37 (including US\$ 101,759.90 which was charged to PID 00098538 for assets transfer from PID 00076177 in the year 2017). Total financial delivery against Annual Work-Plan 2017 is US\$ 641,744.52 (excluding commitments) which is 95.12% of approved annual budget.

7 Micro Capital Grant provided in 2016 and 2017 were randomly selected for audit by Strategic Planning and Development Effectiveness Unit (SPDEU) prior to the Nepal Country Office Audit. Only two non-qualified events were reported. One of which was a marginal over expenditure and the other one being expenditure after the MCG Agreement period. Both the grantees were requested to return the money (NPR 3,000 and NPR 19,969). The money has been returned back to UNDP and credited back in the appropriate account.

## 7. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

### 7.1 Targeting and voice/Participation of Target groups

Below are the ways the identified target groups were engaged and empowered:

- 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 (567 or 71% women, 202 Dalit, 181 Janajati and 69 Muslim) were engaged through 39 groups in joint income generation activities such as fish/vegetable/poultry farming, skills based embroidery training, and sculpting training.
- 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 (40 new ones in 2017) 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: More than 500 initiatives such as youth campaigns for corruption-free governance, peaceful elections 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<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> <http://kantipur.ekantipur.com/news/2017-10-20/20171020085016.html>



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

Below are some of the examples of GESI related results from the project:

- Joint livelihood skills enhancement and income generation activities targeted divided communities and marginalized groups and helped empower them with increased access to public services. This also placed them in a better position to play an active role in community decision making and enhanced democratic participation.
- Besides initiatives targeted towards women and other marginalized groups, all other initiatives related to electoral violence prevention, and social cohesion and democratic participation, ensured 33% women's participation rate as far as applicable while conducting activities.
- In the community security promotion initiatives, gender-based violence was a key focus for awareness building and was adopted in most of the community security plans developed by cluster level community security and social cohesion promotion groups. These mechanisms themselves included more than 33% women to ensure that the community security issues important to women are considered and relevant mitigation measures are applied by the groups with SCDP support.
- SCDP's engagement with Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) in Kailali, in collaboration with the Community Forests Coordination Committee (CFCC), has been instrumental in making the groups inclusive and democratic. Typically decision making positions are dominated by men and resources are captured by local elites creating dissatisfaction and division in the community. SCDP's interventions have created an environment among the members to ensure Gender Equality and Social Inclusion, both in participation and resource allocation. As of November three out of the 14 CFUGs have reshuffled their executive committees in an inclusive manner and are now conducting regular meetings and social audits which include distribution of resources and benefits amongst their members.
- Public service commission exam preparation classes were run for 45 youth (30 Female, 15 Male) from diverse communities in Kailali to prepare them for civil service jobs. Similar initiatives were run in Bara.

## 7.3 National Capacity Development

Not applicable

## 7.4 Sustainability

Various strategies adopted help ensure the sustainability of achievements and continuation of relevant project activities by local units and the communities as shown in the examples below:

- 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 through volunteer services from local youth. For example, the Janaki Rural Municipal Office allocated a small fund dedicated to operate the local CISFC. And three YICs in Sunsari were set up in the local government offices after a series of dialogue between the newly elected representatives and local youth. Similarly, district youth council in Panchthar and Phidim Municipality Council have supported the YICs in Panchthar.
- Youth and Women Groups saved and revolved the earning from income generation activities in most of the project districts where they have started group savings plans to continue and expand the income generation activities. In some cases the groups are linked to other UNDP projects or

I/NGO initiatives. For example in Sunsari, the mushroom farming group is also receiving technical and logistic support from World Vision Nepal and UNDP's Micro Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP) helped build a hut for the community for mushroom farming.

- At the onset of local planning processes SCDP convened local elected representatives in four municipalities and rural municipalities in Kailali and Kanchanpur to draw their attention towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The program honored the newly elected representatives and led a forum discussion on incorporating 17 SDGs in the ongoing local development planning. Subsequently, the representatives were seen discussing the SDGs during the planning process and it is expected that the prioritized development plans with comprise a long term and more holistic development perspective.
- Social Cohesion Promotion Mechanisms (SCPM) have been collaborating with local units in SCDP working districts to build greater institutional ownership. For example in Panchthar, the Hilihang Rural Council and SCPM members held social cohesion programs and inter-religion assemblies with the Council contributing NPR. 100,000 towards the activities. The Gadhi Rural Council has accepted SCPM plans with an investment of NPR. 100,000 towards the plan. Narshing Rural Council in Sunsari supported a cricket match organized by the youth network there with a donation of NPR. 50,000. Similarly, Nepalgunj Sub-metropolitan Council has committed NPR 3 million (30,000 USD) for SCDP related activities to be conducted in coordination with UNDP/SCDP for the current Nepali fiscal year. This shows the uptake and ownership of SCDP initiatives at the local level and also ensures the sustainability of the achievements and good practices.

## 7.5 South-South and Triangular Cooperation

Not applicable.

## 7.6 Partnerships

The major partnership this year for SCDP was with the Electoral Support Project (ESP) of UNDP. Both the projects joint hands in carrying out Electoral Violence Prevention (EVP) and Promoting Peaceful Environment for the Elections (PPE) activities in 10 districts in coordination with the Election Commission of Nepal (ECN) and its' district and regional offices. The budget for EVP and PPE initiatives were held by the ESP and implementation was led by SCDP through its field offices in Dhangadi, Banke, Bharatpur and Biratnagar. Besides this partnership, some of the examples of partnership at the local level include the following:

- SCDP collaborated with Community Forest Coordination Committee (CFCC), an umbrella organization of CFUGs, to promote inclusive participation in the committees and enhance the role of women and vulnerable groups in resource allocation in their concerned groups. The collaboration between SCDP and CFCC brought 14 Community Forest User Groups together for the intervention.
- In Nepalgunj, SCDP has partnered with MEDEP to create inclusive economic opportunities, UNICEF to improve access to education by enabling livelihood of families, and GiZ for the youth engagement. SCDP has also partnered with MEDEP on women's focused livelihood initiatives in other districts. Also, SCDP partnered with UNICEF to establish Kheldai Sikdai Kendra (play and learn center) in Indrapur of Banke district. Locally, SCDP partnered with MCG grantees to support the community to transform their craft skills into marketable goods that meet current business demands.
- SCDP joined hands with the Kanchanpur chapter of the Collective Campaign for Peace (COCAP) through its Volunteers' Core Group to enhance knowledge of youth on SDGs and integrate volunteerism in SCD localization. They have initiated transforming the gained skills on social cohesion through conducting local level interventions in different wards and communities.

- A district Level Project Advisory Committee (DPAC) was formed in Rautahat to implement MCG program activities. The Committee was formally formed with key representative of MCG project cluster, local development professionals and government authorities including the Local Development Officer (LDO). Five consultation meetings were organized with key stakeholders in Parsa comprising 109 marginalized and excluded Madhesi women to develop a business collective of skilled embroiders through a MSG grant.

### 7.7 Promotion of civic engagement

Civic engagement is a key result area and in 2017 the focus has been on increasing access to and delivery of public services, and mutual accountability of public institutions through the promoting of civic engagement and the democratic participation. MCG interventions are strategically stimulating voice of marginalized women, youth and vulnerable communities in the SCDP working districts. Public awareness on social cohesion and democratic participation is raised through radio PSAs and street dramas (e.g. for peaceful elections). Besides the broader results noted earlier on promotion of civic engagement, some of the specific results are included here:

- Through the support of SCDP, groups of volunteers operated CISFC in various SCDP districts and acted as facilitators for people managing papers and other compliances needed for getting recommendation letters, birth certificates, marriage certificates and for other services from local as well as district based government offices.
- Series of dialogue events and interactions were held between local communities and government agencies in SCDP districts. In these information sharing forums, government officials highlighted available government services, required forms and processes, and cost and duration to receive such services.
- Awareness raising and capacity building of communities about the use of RTI tools have enabled youth and communities to demand information from public institutions. This access to information is a firm first step towards increasing accountability of public institutions.

### 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. SCDP through local partners has developed a number of youth volunteer networks in and around the working clusters. 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 Banke, Bardiya and Sunsari districts. 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. Some of the examples of youth engagement and empowerment for sustainable development and peace are below:

- SCDP has empowered youth to undertake a variety of volunteer initiatives. For example through the Nepalgunj office, youth were engaged to support voter registration, flood response and SDG promotion. More than 60 young volunteers helped to register 30,000 voters. Around 800 volunteers engaged in flood relief and response, and participated in a 9-day youth camp to clear debris, construct toilets, build kitchen gardens, etc. 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.
- Youth associated with different political parties in Panchthar held regularly dialogues on social issues in the YIC. The recent dialogue they had was on 'making the elections peaceful'. Thirty youth from different political parties participated in the dialogue and agreed to inform and coordinate with each other to resolve any electoral disputes among the youth during the election. As a result, there were no incidences of clashes among youth during the last provincial and

federal elections. This youth group volunteered for running voter education and mock poll program in Phidim. In addition to this they organized various other local initiatives.

- In view of the risks associated with drug addiction among young people, and its consequent effects on security in their community, SCDP supported a group of youth volunteers in Kailali, for establishing collaboration between the local youth volunteer network and the police. A group of 85 young volunteers has formed a Youth Coordination Committee (YCC) 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.

## 7.9 Innovation

Below are the two examples of innovative approaches adopted by the project that worked well:

- Six mixed groups were supported with improved vegetable seeds and also provided with technical support from District Agriculture Office and local level agriculture service center in Kailali. All the six groups established vegetable nurseries for vegetable farming<sup>3</sup>. “We the members of Laligurans 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 settings”, says Maya Yogi, an active member of the group which has members from both Tharu and Pahadi communities. Her group is one of the three in Gauriganga-2, a SCDP supported merger between hill migrant peoples for collective vegetable seed nursey management. The group has been a good connector of people from communities that used to be divided since the Maoist insurgency and even more severely after the Tikapur incident. The mutual acceptance of both groups demonstrates multi-cultural coexistence is desirable and possible.
- Inter-grantee collaboration model was adopted in Panchthar district to build synergy among MCG grantees promoting social cohesion. This has been a success for several reasons: 1) This model brought all forces for social cohesion together and encouraged collaboration and coordination. 2) It has emphasized collaboration over competition to address non-cooperation and lack of trust, thereby increasing the cumulative impact of the project activities. 3) It has increased visibility, intensity and mobilization of diverse teams. 4) The model has served as a good connector for organizations with differing political inclinations or affiliations while maintaining the project’s neutrality to all political parties. 5) This model has mobilized key actors and whole communities for social promotion. 6) As a result of this approach, consortium members oriented more than six hundred youth studying in local colleges on SDGs, RTI, SCDP and volunteerism. They ran social campaigns and mobilized hundreds of youth.

## 7.10 Knowledge Management and Products

Following are some of the knowledge products in the form of products, processes and methods:

- Public service announcement for Electoral Violence Prevention (EVP) was developed in audio, visual and print form involving celebrities in Nepal from the field of arts, entertainment and sports. The PSAs were broadcasted through various media during the local, provincial and federal elections.
- A video report was produced documenting the EVP initiatives for the 2017 elections and the impact of the initiative.
- Street plays in the form of forum theatre was produced and performances were made in 56 locations in 10 districts of Nepal during the elections.
- A collaborative approach was adopted to document quantitative results (in segregated datasets) in google docs as part of strengthening the results based monitoring and evaluation.

<sup>3</sup> <http://gorkhapatraonline.com/news/47980>



## 8. LESSONS LEARNED

- Partnering with local NGOs led by 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 more than 30% of such NGOs/CBOs out of which 26 NGOs/CBOs were contracted through the MCG grants in the 10 districts.
- Honoring women and people from deprived communities as change agents empowers them by celebrating their strengths. For example, through regular coaching and mentoring, two Freed Kamlahri women, who currently run two different NGOs, received the N-peace award under nomination of SCDP, Dhangadhi.
- 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

- Continued agitation of Madhesh-based parties, Biplav-led CPN Maoist and the Limbuwan faction in the eastern hilly districts against the election and formation of local governance bodies was a challenge in implementing some SCDP activities. This was coupled with the shifting of local elections in three phases. As the EVP initiative was designed to promote peaceful environment, the project strategically engaged with the key stakeholders and consulted separately with the dissatisfied groups to deal with the challenge.
- 13 extra MCGs were given out towards the beginning of the last quarter of the year. The election of the Provincial Assemblies and the House of Representatives had been announced during this time which posed challenges in timely conduction of the activities. However, because of the presence of SCDP staff in the field and their continuous monitoring, context analysis and follow-up, the additional grants activities were completed on time.
- The flooding in the Tarai hampered the project implementation especially in Sunsari, Rautahat, Banke and Bardiya. For example in Rautahat, a collective fish farm initiated by marginalized Madhesi women's group suffered a loss of 150,000 fish directly affecting the 40 women engaged in the fish farm. The affected women later were supported by the existing resources of the grantee organization in Rautahat. Even though the initiative could not bear fruits in economic terms, it strengthened ties and brought marginalized Madhesi women together.

## 10. PRIORITIES FOR 2018

The project will continue to support the federalization process by identifying and mitigating conflict risks at the provincial level by engaging with civil society, political parties and public institutions through the project's various mechanisms and micro capital grants.

In view of the new UNDAF/CPAP (2018-2022), the project results have been revised and streamlined as follows:

1. Improved social cohesion and community security in targeted conflict areas to mitigate the localized/provincial tension for smooth transition and implementation of federalization. (UNDAF risk mitigation)
2. Facilitating increased access to public institutions and services 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).

The indicators and the targets for the results are revised completely in line with the results based management principles. They are made more realistic in the context that the project is further downsizing in 2018 with the closure of its two field offices.

### 11.A SPECIFIC STORY



Lalita Devi Paswan of Motisar, Bara is from the Dalit community. She looks very confident and talks frankly to the visitors in her village. But she was not like this before. She has faced a number of discriminative behavior because of her cast and gender. She grew up with various social and cultural rules where Dalit and women's involvement in public spaces was prohibited. "I could not fetch water from public tube-well and could not have food with other communities even though I had been invited", she recalls. Lalita felt embarrassed to be a Dalit woman and avoided visiting public places, especially

when there outsiders. She was tired with restrictions placed on her by her own neighbors and community but did not imagine that those engrained stigmatizing taboos could be broken. And Lalita Devi was not the only Dalit who lacked awareness about social inclusion and their own rights. When UNDP's CPP/SCDP lunched a number of initiatives to promote social cohesion and democratic participation in the district, she made use of the opportunity to attend trainings, interactions, workshops, campaigns and be part of income generating activities. During her engagement in the programme, she developed confidence and built networks and connections with other women from her community; she internalized ideas about inclusion and rights, understood women's peace and security agenda, and developed collaborative leadership and dialogue skills. Now she is recognized by her community as a social worker and a women's/Dalit activist. She now works to eliminate cast and gender based discrimination at her village along with her women's group. Besides this she has been able to mobilize the community for a number of causes including to have access to drinking water, electricity, and a bridge at the local river.

## 12. RISK AND ISSUE LOGS

Table 7: Risk Log Matrix

S.N	Description	Category (financial, political, operational, organizational, environmental, regulatory, security, strategic, other)	Likelihood of risk (scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most likely) <b>A</b>	Impact (scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the highest impact) <b>B</b>	Risk factor (A x B)	Mitigation measures if risk occurs	Date risk is Identified	Last Updated	Status
1.	Political instability	Political	5	5	25	Outreach and sensitization of GoN counter-parts; dialogue and consultations with GoN, political parties and civil society; involvement of Steering Committee to engage political actors and resolve issues of confusion.	Ongoing		
2	Serious deterioration of the security environment	Political Security	3	6	18	Dialogue with GoN to ascertain which activities can continue; continue to work with individuals (Government, political and civil society) engaged through SCDP; continue partnerships with CSOs to ensure that some crisis response and dispute resolution work can continue.	Ongoing		
3	Unknown form and implementation of federal structure	Political	5	5	25	Project activities designed to be flexible enough to adapt focus and scope to address changes in context and institutional mechanisms.			

Table 8: Issue Log Matrix

S.N	Type	Date Identified	Description and Comments	Resolution measures recommended	Status of the issue	Status Change Date
1	Operational	Ongoing	Frequent transfer of the Government officials may affect implementation and cost effectiveness.	Dialogue with GoN to encourage them to retain Government officials responsible for implementation for 2 years or longer.	Not changed	

2	Political	Ongoing	Absence of elected bodies and VDC Secretaries may adversely affect project implementation at local level.	Programme specific measures and systems to be developed to counterbalance effect of absence of local level elected representatives. Work with CDOs, LDOs and CSOs to encourage conflict-sensitive planning processes.	Not changed	
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### 13. PROGRESS AGAINST ANNUAL WORK PLAN 2017

(Please do not add or delete columns)

UNDAF/CPAP Outcome:

UNDAF Output:

EXPECTED OUTPUTS (Please include baseline, associated indicators and annual targets)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES (List key activities to be undertaken during the year which will contribute to the respective outputs)	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual achievement of Targets	Annual achievement of Targets in %	Donor name	Approved budget (from the AWP)	Amount spent	% of expenditure against the approved budget	Remarks (if targets not fully achieved)
<b>Output 1 (First CPAP output):</b>									
<b>Activity Result 1:</b> Risk identification systems contribute to shape local responses to potential or actual issues that may affect social cohesion  <b>Annual Target:</b> At least 12 local risk identification mechanisms that report to have discussed potential or actual issues that may affect social cohesion  <b>Baseline:</b>	Activity 1.1: Organize social cohesion related risk identification, response plan and context analysis workshop in programme districts with community representatives, government agencies, political leaders and civil society groups with particular focus on women and youth	30	30	100%	00012	19,851	8,720.89	43.93%	
	Activity 1.2: Logistic support to FNU - Kanchanpur to organize 1-day workshop on risk identification and defining role of media in maintaining/ promoting social cohesion	1	1	100%					
	Activity 1.3 Support to Youth Networks and peace volunteers group through different capacity building trainings and establishment of 1 Youth Peace Center for promotion of social cohesion, strengthening community security and make them accountable towards the social responsibilities	8	8	100%					
	Activity 1.4 Engage with youths from divergent areas and collaborate to promote youth as social cohesion champions	12	12	100%					
	Activity 1.5 Workshop with religious leaders from different faith-based organizations in collaboration with IRCN to develop an inter-faith forum for discussion on religious issues and working together for social cohesion	1	1	100%					
	Activity 1.6 Continued engagement to strengthen interreligious council in district and in local level to promote social cohesion	6	3	50%					
	Activity 1.7 Organize orientation/interaction to local elected bodies, local intellectuals and expert groups on SCDPs approach towards addressing social deficits and promoting social cohesion in local development	10	8	80%					
	Activity 1.8 Coordinate with LGUs (Municipality/rural councils) and provide logistic support to conduct planning workshops with local intellectuals and expert group to develop periodic development plan for the concerned areas	4	3	75%					
<b>Sub Total Activity Result 1</b>									
<b>Activity Result 2:</b> Risk mitigation improved through Early Response Initiative, Quick Impact Support to Inter-Community Cohesion  <b>Annual Target:</b> 60 initiatives taken for mitigating social cohesion related risks at local level  <b>Baseline:</b>	Activity 2.1 Provide Micro Capital Grants to local NGOs/CBOs in programme districts to implement the activities for inter-community cohesion.	14	14	100%	00012	255,865	212,864.38	83.19%	
	Activity 2.2 Provide grant to local CBOs/NGOs for implementing social cohesion promotional activities based on periodic risk identification	13	13	100%					
	Activity 2.3 Broadcast social cohesion promotional audio PSAs through local FM station in locally spoken language (Sunsari, Panchthar, Chitwan, Bara, Parsa, Baki and Bardiya, Kailali & Kanchanpur)	38	38	100%					
	Activity 2.4 Broadcast the social cohesion promotional video PSA through a local Television station based in Biratnagar, Dhangadi and Nepalgunj having wider coverage	6	6	100%					
	Activity 2.5 Monthly field Kachahari Program in community to discussion local context and explore the local level ideas to promote social cohesion and broadcast motivational story through FM radio channels	12	6	50%					
	Activity 2.6 Support to district level women Network/Youth Networks/ LPC to enhance their skills through workshops/trainings/ orientation for promoting them as Social Cohesion promotion mechanism	13	10	76%					
	Activity 2.7 Carry out media engagement by organizing on-site interaction between media and local communities regarding social cohesion issues.	25	15	60%					



## ANNEX I: Photo gallery



1. Female police assisting in collecting application forms from clients seeking facilitation of Community Information and Service Facilitation Centre for arranging documents for service delivery from Mahakali Municipal Office.



2. Youth leaders of Kailali, Far-West Nepal, sharing experiences on violent incidents during the past elections in a workshop on promoting violence-free local elections organized by SCDP and ESP.



3. Ambika Khatun (right) highlighting on malpractice of dowry in weekly local radio programme in Madi (Chitwan), bringing opportunities for marginalized communities to voice their concerns and identify potential solutions, and thus creating platform to set agenda for participatory local governance.



4. Security personnel and civil society members from India and Nepal discussing local issues affecting social cohesion in communities along the Indo-Nepal border in Kailali.

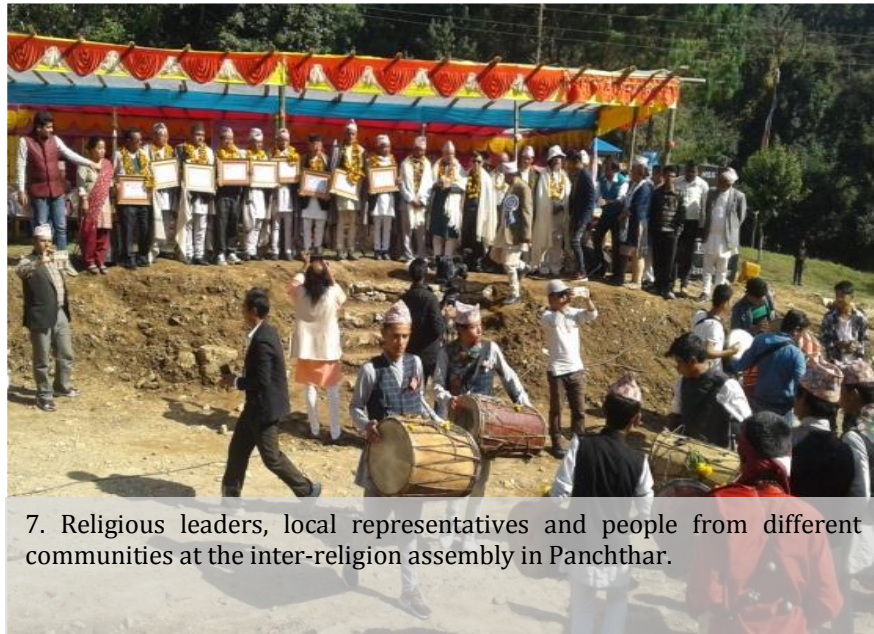




5. Dalit, Madhesi and Muslim marginalized women taking part in 60-day long embroidery training in Bara through MCG grants with the aim of empowering them for promoting social cohesion and democratic participation.



6. Multistakeholders in Panchhar attending a SCDP workshop.



7. Religious leaders, local representatives and people from different communities at the inter-religion assembly in Panchthar.



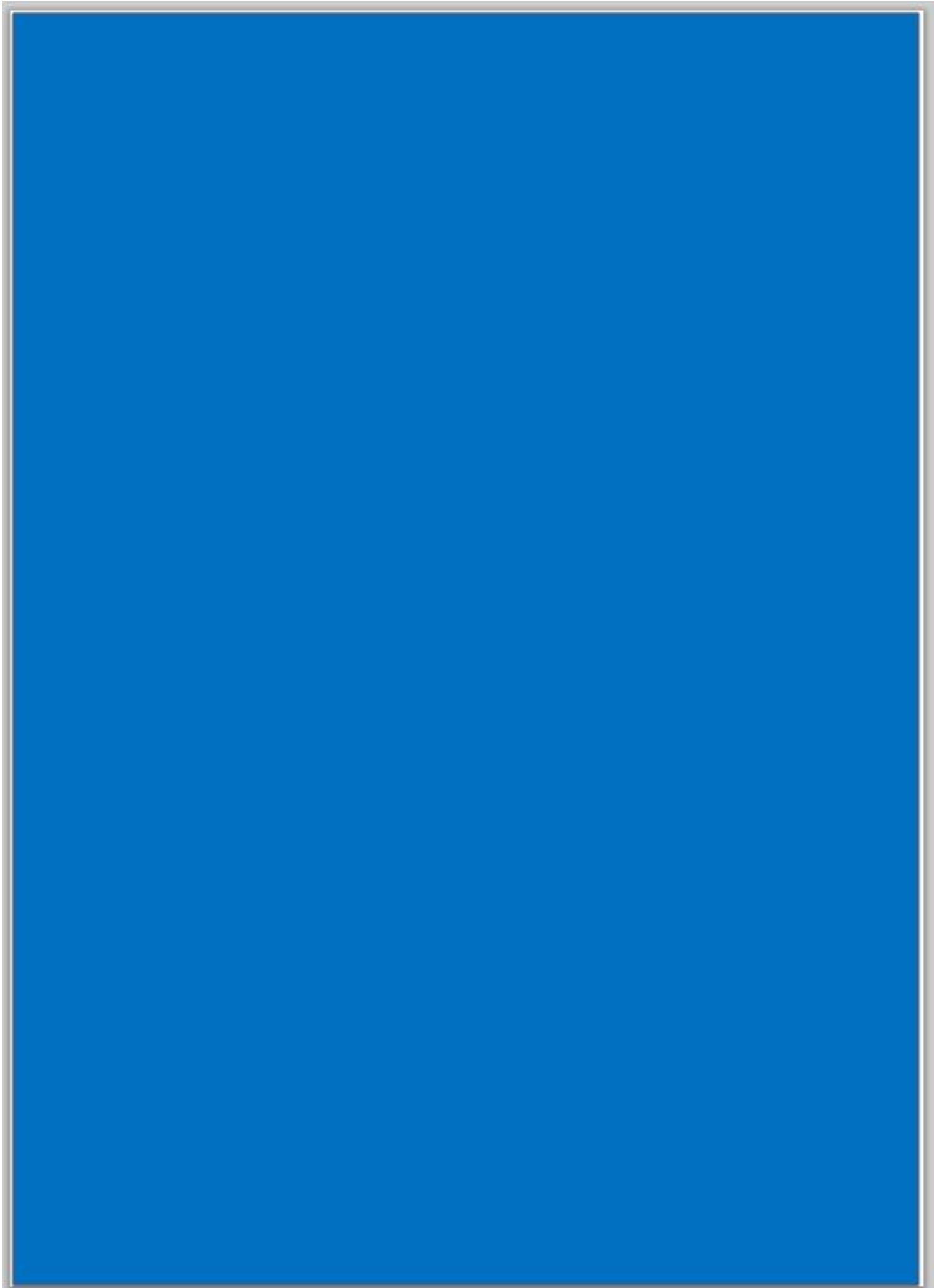
8. A group photo of heads of government offices showing their solidarity in Kailali. These SDG posters are displayed in the District Administration Office, District Police Office and District Court.



## ANNEX II: Other Supporting Documents

Code	Full Title	Date of Publication	Author	Weblink
E1	Peaceful conduct of elections 'historic moment' for Nepal, says UN chief	09/12/2017	UN News Center	<a href="http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=58258#.Wk4qBlWWaUk">http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=58258#.Wk4qBlWWaUk</a>
E2	Election connecting communities (banner news in Kantipur Daily)	17/11/2017	Akhanda Bhandari, Bhusan Yadav and Laxmi Sah	<a href="https://www.kantipurdaily.com/nepal-election-2074/2017/11/17/20171117064843.html">https://www.kantipurdaily.com/nepal-election-2074/2017/11/17/20171117064843.html</a>
E3	Commitment from government and non-government actors for violence-free election	12/11/2017	Samundrapari Online News Portal	<a href="http://samundrapari.com/2017/11/234684/">http://samundrapari.com/2017/11/234684/</a>
E4	Vote counting as women's responsibility (byline news in Nagarik Daily)	17/11/2017	Ramesh Kumar Paudel	<a href="http://www.nagariknews.com/news/30073/">http://www.nagariknews.com/news/30073/</a>
E5	Clash outside and collaboration inside the room	13/09/2017	Sashi Koirala in News Abhyan	<a href="http://www.newsabhiyan.com/news-details.php?nid=95114">http://www.newsabhiyan.com/news-details.php?nid=95114</a>
E6	Social cohesion restored in former enemy communities (byline news in Kantipur Daily)	20/10/2017	Bedraj Poudel	<a href="http://kantipur.ekantipur.com/news/2017-10-20/20171020085016.html">http://kantipur.ekantipur.com/news/2017-10-20/20171020085016.html</a>
E7	Skills increased self-confidence (byline news in Kantipur Daily)	22/12/2017	Shankar Acharya	<a href="http://epaper.ekantipur.com/kantipur/2017-12-22/17">http://epaper.ekantipur.com/kantipur/2017-12-22/17</a>
E8	Young people rising to clear the debris from floods	30/08/2017	Janak Nepal	<a href="https://www.kantipurdaily.com/photo_feature/2017/08/30/20170830133415.html">https://www.kantipurdaily.com/photo_feature/2017/08/30/20170830133415.html</a>
E9	Vegetable farming building relations between Tharu and Pahade Communities (byline in Gorkhapatra Daily)	28/11/2017	Abinash Chaudhari	<a href="http://gorkhapatraonline.com/news/47980">http://gorkhapatraonline.com/news/47980</a>
E10	Locals happy about local cross border security meeting: What does people's representative say (with video)	29/10/2017	Recent Nepal Online News Portal	<a href="http://www.recentnepal.com/news/55906">http://www.recentnepal.com/news/55906</a>







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