



**UNITED NATIONS PEACE FUND FOR NEPAL (UNPFN)
FINAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE REPORT**

<p align="center">Programme Title & Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: Jobs for Peace: 12,500 youth employed and empowered through an integrated approach • Programme Number: UNPFN/C-1 (PBF/NPL/D-1) • MDTF Office Atlas Number: 00072058 	<p align="center">Country, Locality(s), Thematic Area(s)²</p> <p>Nepal; youth employment and empowerment for peace building</p> <p>UNPBF PMP Result 3 – Indicator 3.1</p> <p><i>UNPFN strategic outcome: Increased opportunities for productive employment and income generating activities for un(der)employed and marginalized poor youth as a contribution to national peace building and poverty reduction in 2 conflict affected districts.</i></p>																												
<p align="center">Participating Organization(s)</p> <p>International Labour Organization (ILO) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</p>	<p align="center">Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local NGOs/CBOs and specialist service providers (Please refer to Annex 9, Table 9.1) 																												
<p align="center">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right">ILO: US\$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MDTF Fund Contribution:</td> <td align="right">1,851,785.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>by Agency (if applicable)</i></td> <td align="right">FAO: US\$ 804,215.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agency Contribution</td> <td align="center">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Contribution (donor) <i>(if applicable)</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL:</td> <td align="right">US\$2,656,000.00</td> </tr> </table>		ILO: US\$	MDTF Fund Contribution:	1,851,785.00	<i>by Agency (if applicable)</i>	FAO: US\$ 804,215.00	Agency Contribution	-	• <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i>		Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i>		Other Contribution (donor) <i>(if applicable)</i>		TOTAL:	US\$2,656,000.00	<p align="center">Programme Duration (months)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Overall Duration</td> <td align="right">26 months</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Start Date³</td> <td align="right">18.03.2009</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Original end date</td> <td align="right">31 March 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revised End Date, <i>(if applicable)</i></td> <td align="right">31 May 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operational Closure Date⁴</td> <td align="right">31 May 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expected Financial Closure Date</td> <td align="right">30 August 2011</td> </tr> </table>	Overall Duration	26 months	Start Date ³	18.03.2009	Original end date	31 March 2011	Revised End Date, <i>(if applicable)</i>	31 May 2011	Operational Closure Date ⁴	31 May 2011	Expected Financial Closure Date	30 August 2011
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<p align="center">Final Programme/ Project Evaluation</p> <p>Evaluation Completed</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: Completed/13 May 2011</p> <p>Evaluation Report - Attached - YES</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p align="center">Submitted By</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name: Shengjie Li • Title: Director & Joint Programme Manager • Participating Organization (Lead): ILO • Contact information: li@ilo.org 																												

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Priority Area for the Peace building Fund; Sector for the UNDG ITF.

³ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MDTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MDTF Office GATEWAY](http://mdtf.undp.org) (<http://mdtf.undp.org>).

⁴ All activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MDTF programme have been completed. Agencies to advise the MDTF Office.

LIST of ABBRIEVATIONS

CDO	Chief District Officer
CIDD	Central Region Irrigation Development Division
COC	Chamber of Commerce
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DAG	Disadvantaged Group
DAO	District Administration Office
DCU	District Cooperative Union
DDC	District Development Committee
DFO	District Forest Office
DIO	District Irrigation Office
DLSO	District Livestock Services Office
DOC	Division Cooperative Office
DTO	District Technical Office
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFS	Farmer Field School
GO	Government Organization
IA	Implementing Agencies
ILO	International Labour Organization/Office
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPs	Implementing Partners
JFFLS	Junior Farmer Field Life School
J4P	Jobs for Peace
LCED	Local Community Economic Development
LDO	Local Development Officer
LPC	Local Peace Committee
MEDF	Micro Enterprise Development Fund
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PAF	Poverty Alleviation Fund
SODC	Social Organizations District Coordination Committee
TOPE	Training of Potential Entrepreneurs
TOSE	Training of Starting Entrepreneurs
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNPFN	United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal
VAHW	Village Animal Health Worker
VDC	Village Development Committee
WDO	Women's Development Office

FINAL PROGRAMME REPORT

I. PURPOSE

a. *Provide a brief introduction to the programme/ project (one paragraph).*

The Jobs for Peace (J4P) project for youth employment in the Tarai districts of Parsa and Rautahat funded by the United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN) commenced in April 2009 and concluded in May 2011. The overall target output of J4P is the creation of 12,500 jobs for youths in the 16-29 years age group to include 33% women and 40% disadvantaged group as beneficiaries. This program aims at engaging young women and men in self-employment as well as enabling them to start and run their own business in agriculture, off-farm and non-farm activities, through an integrated approach which combines: i) development of community infrastructure; ii) training-cum-production; iii) entrepreneurship development; iv) access to finance; v) strengthening of cooperatives; vi) trust fund for youth employment; and vii) a trust fund for youth empowerment. The Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) is the Focal Ministry for the implementation of the Project. ILO and FAO are the Executing Agencies. Action programmes are implemented by a range of national local partners including subject-area service providers, local Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), registered youth groups including community user groups and others.

b. *Provide a list of the main outputs and outcomes of the programme as per the approved programmatic document.*

OBJECTIVE:

- To contribute to national peace building and poverty reduction through engaging youth in productive employment activities and empowerment.

IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES:

- Targeted young women and men engaged in productive employment and economic opportunities with increased gender and disadvantaged group equality in work opportunities
- Youth empowered to address youth priorities while contributing to dialogue and mutual understanding for peace building

OUTPUTS:

Output 1: 20,000 work-days of employment created for youth (at least 40% for socially excluded groups) while improving/constructing community-based infrastructure

Output 2: At least 3,000 youth jobs created either in wage employment or self employment through farm/off-farm skill enhancement programme

Output 3: 4,000 jobs created for young people through the establishment of 2,000 youth-led enterprises

Output 4: 1,000 jobs retained through financial education training; and access to financial services for youth facilitated, for setting up and developing their enterprises.

Output 5: 30 youth cooperatives strengthened/formed with linkages to private sector to support at least 3,500 youth cooperative members and their families for increased technical skill and income

Output 6: 1,000 employed and empowered through trust fund for youth-led projects.

Output 7: At least 25 youth-led initiatives to empower youth and to promote sports, music and arts financed and running.

c. *Explain how the Programme relates to the Strategic (UN) Planning Framework guiding the operations of the Fund.*

- The 2008 United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN) priority plan identified “Community Recovery” as one of the priorities: under the “Community Recovery” element, specific reference is made to “employment and youth empowerment by providing alternative options for members of youth movements including skills training and employment opportunities in conflict-affected and other vulnerable areas”. The Jobs for Peace (J4P) Project is responsive to creating more employment and economic opportunities for youth to contribute to peace and development in conflict-affected and vulnerable Nepali districts.
- The relevant framework at the national level is the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2007-09, recently extended for further two years, and the Government of Nepal's Three Year Interim Plan (TYIP) 2007-10, also recently extended for further two years. The J4P Project relates to the prevailing TYIP and UNDAF strategies as follows:

RELEVANT GoN 3-YR INTERIM PLAN 2007-10 STRATEGY	RELEVANT UNDAF 2008-10⁵	RELEVANT J4P PROJECT OUTCOMES & OUTPUTS
Inclusive development process and carry out targeted programs (with emphasis on supporting development through the inclusion of communities, regions and gender excluded from all processes of development).	UNDAF National Priority/Goal #4: Social Justice and Social Inclusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>UNDAF Outcome</u>: Respect, promotion and protection of human rights strengthened for all, especially women and the socially excluded, for sustained peace and inclusive development. 	The project’s overall and immediate objectives as well as the project’s outputs have specific beneficiary targets in terms of gender equity and the inclusion of disadvantaged groups.
Increase investment in physical infrastructure (particularly development of physical infrastructure, using new concepts as well as regular maintenance and quality improvement)	UNDAF National Priority/Goal #2: Quality Basic Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>UNDAF Outcome</u>: Socially excluded and economically marginalized groups have increased access to improved quality basic services 	Project Output #2 is dedicated to immediate job creation for youth through increased investment in the provision and maintenance of community infrastructure
Achieving employment-oriented, pro-poor and broad-based economic growth [with special emphasis on agriculture and big projects with capacity to generate jobs especially projects providing more employment to women, Dalit, indigenous (Adibasi) Janajati, youth and Madhesi: for economic prosperity, strategies will be adopted to make the role of the private sector and cooperatives effective]	UNDAF National Priority/Goal #3: Sustainable Livelihoods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>National Priority or Goal</u>: (1) New and decent employment and income opportunities; (2) infrastructure, especially rural infrastructures. • <u>UNDAF Outcome</u>: By 2010, sustainable livelihood opportunities expanded, especially for socially excluded groups in conflict-affected areas • <u>CP Outcome C.1</u>: Policies, programmes and institutions improved for poverty reduction, better economic opportunities and protection of workers • <u>CP Outcome C.1.1</u>: Employment and income opportunities under safe conditions and access to financial services enhanced and diversified, especially for youth and excluded groups 	The project is significant in its scale for achieving broad-based employment creation in the two target districts including the targeting of the cooperatives and the private sector with specific gender and disadvantaged group beneficiary targets. Private enterprises are more competitive, create more jobs and local income

⁵ Extended to 2012

- The relevant MDG to which the project primarily contributes is MDG#1.
- Moreover, the Project has been an integral part of the country programmes of ILO and FAO, respectively. It has specifically contributed to the achievement of the Decent Work Country Programme for 2008-12 (ILO) Outcome 1: Coherent employment policy and strategies in place by 2012.

d. *List primary implementing partners and stakeholders including key beneficiaries.*

Ministry of Peace is the line ministry at the national level for this project and Government line agencies (District Development Committee, District Technical Office, District Agriculture Development Office, District Livestock Service Office, Cottage and Small Industry, Women Development Office, District Forest Office, Division Cooperative) are the local stakeholders at the district level in both project districts. Similarly local chamber of commerce and industry and cooperative federation are also the local stakeholders. Key beneficiaries of this project are the youths aged between 16 and 29 years.

II. ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAMME/ PROJECT RESULTS

a. *Report on the key outputs achieved and explain any variance in achieved versus planned results.*

The main emphasis of the project is quick-impact job creation through wage- or self-employment for the target groups using various proven, quick-impact job creation approaches. For training and employment summaries, please refer to Annex 1, Table 1.1 and Table 1.2.

Component#1 is designed to involve the vulnerable youths in productive assets creation/maintenance and injecting wages and procurement cash into reviving fragile local economies with a multiplier long term impact. The project has created 37,108 (186%) paid workdays against the target of 20,000 and helped in community recovery through short term employment for the local youths.

For components #2-6 the target output is economic opportunity creation for 12,500# youth beneficiaries. To achieve this target, 16,324 youths were provided with training in various short term and long terms courses. Of the total number of trainees, 42% were men, 58% were women, 38% were from the disadvantaged groups and about 1% was conflict affected people (Annex 1, Table 1.1). Though % of conflict affect people seems low, however, it covers about 33% of the total # of households which have been registered to the District Local Peace Committee of both project districts. So far a total of 12,207 (about 97% of the target) beneficiaries are engaged in self/wage employment as per the progress reports of the implementing partners (Annex 1, Table 1.2).

Under the youth empowerment component #7, a total of 36 youth-led empowerment initiatives were designed and implemented against the target of 25. The project focused its main activities in the most conflict affected communities in close coordination with the line agencies.

UNPFN approved the extension of the project until May 2011 to allow completion of all project activities. However, FAO completed its activities by the end of March 2011. Some revisions in the project logical framework and the budget resulting from this extension and other changes in the composition of activities for the target outputs were also approved by the UNPFN. One major change was to add a new target under component #4 and reduce the same number of target from component #5.

OUTPUT #1, EMPLOYMENT-INTENSIVE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS: (Target 20,000 workdays)

The project has significantly exceeded the output target of 20,000# paid workdays through a total of 17 labour intensive infrastructure sub-projects. The selected schemes mobilized substantial

amount of labour for short-term employment. In some schemes, the project funds were utilized to pay the labourers while the government line agencies contributed in the procurement of materials. All infrastructure schemes were implemented by community user groups managed by the youths. The community infrastructure schemes included agricultural road rehabilitation and improvement (9 projects), vegetable collection/market centre construction (3 projects), river training/erosion prevention (1 project), irrigation canals (3 projects) and fish ponds rehabilitation (1 project). A total 28.5 kms of agriculture road rehabilitated in both districts created 26,719 paid workdays. The rehabilitation of 4 kms of irrigation canal with 26 meters of dam construction created 3,496 paid workdays. A total of 379 meter river training works were completed by creating 2,734 paid workdays. The rehabilitation of a fish pond with an area of 8,990 square meters created 2,456 paid workdays. Finally, the construction of three market centres having 463 meter square plinth area created 1,713 paid workdays. Please refer to Annex 2, Table 2.1 for detail information. Similarly, through community infrastructure development works, over 7,000 households/43,000 individuals have benefited. The data is summarized in Annex 2, Table 2.1. Total # of men and women beneficiaries is presented in Annex 2, Table 2.3.

In total, 37,118 (186%) paid workdays were generated during the project period through labour based infrastructure development works. This figure comes to be 186% of the target of creating 20,000 paid workdays. The road, culvert, dam, irrigation scheme and market collection centre sub-projects are in locations that complement the Farmers Field Schools (FFS), Junior Farmers Field Life Schools (JFFLS), and business skills training graduates of the J4P project.

OUTPUT #2, SKILLS DEVELOPMENT for EMPLOYMENT: (Target 3,000#)

To achieve the target under this component, farm/off-farm vocational skills training activity has been developed for the youths. Major focus is laid on farm skills development. A total of 30 Farmers Field School facilitators and 50 Junior Farmers Field Life School facilitators were trained and facilitated through two local implementing partners. Consequently a total of 2,025 people received new farming skills from the facilitators. Among them 1,801 youths are self employed in local/seasonal agriculture opportunities/enterprises. Similarly, a total of 1,458 youths were equipped with various agriculture and livestock related short skills based on the local competitive advantage. The trainings were about commercial vegetable and vegetable seed production, off-season vegetable farming, mushroom production; flower production and nursery management; bee keeping; fish farming; poultry farming; pig raising; cow/buffalo farming, forage/fodder production, goat keeping; clean milk production; yogurt, soft cheese (paneer), thickened milk (khua) making; Dalmoth Bhujiya, Papad making and pickle making. Of the 1,458 trainees, 885 are self employed in various agriculture and livestock production and service enterprises. They are engaged in production and marketing of high value agriculture and livestock related products in their own locality. Of the total of 3,483 people trained in on-farm skill 52% are men and 48% are women. About 40% come from disadvantaged groups. For details on on-farm skills training, please refer to Annex 3 (Table 3.3 and Table 3.4).

Under off-farm vocational skills, the project delivered a wide variety of training, each with a minimum of three-month duration. The vocational skills included garment fabrication, embroidery, masonry, plumbing, tile/marble fitting, furniture making, electric fitting, gabion wire weaving, motorcycle servicing/repairing, lathe operation, beautician, mobile phone repairing, sweets making, dairy technical skills and basic computer hardware skills. A total of 614 youths, including 62% men, 38% women and 42% from disadvantaged groups, received such technical skill training. (Annex 3, Table 3.1). Among the trainees, a total of 533 are involved in self and wage employment with an average income of more than NRS 3,000 per month (Annex 3, Table 3.2). Nepal Labour Force Survey 2008 (Page 23) indicates NRS 3,000 per month income as the threshold for inadequate earnings. Out of 614 youths receiving off-farm vocational training, 579 appeared in the national level skill test examination which was conducted by the National Skill Testing Board (NSTB) of Nepal. Out of which 554 youths (95.6%) passed the tests and were certified with Skill Level-1 Certificate which is recognized at the national level. With the help of the level -1 certificate, youths are now eligible to apply for Government jobs at Non-gazetted Third Class (Technical) Level. Apart from this, the implementing partners were capacitated in post training support interventions which helped the them for guiding, counselling and linking

graduates with the local employers.

In total, 4,097 youths were trained in on-farm and off-farm skills training out of which 3,219 are engaged in self/wage employment which exceeds the target of 3,000. In view of the contractual requirement to training service providers to target youth from disadvantages groups and un-/underemployed youth, the achievement is satisfactory. Moreover, both qualitative and quantitative data and information suggest that a number of the newly employed youth enjoy better jobs in terms of wages, working conditions, job satisfaction etc. than they might have had possibility for without the training.

OUTPUT #3, YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP: (Target 4,000#)

Under this component, the project has trained a total of 36 trainers from 15 service providers for delivering enterprise start-up and expansion training to the youths through Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB)-level one training package. Out of a total of 4,361 trained beneficiaries under the Training of Potential Entrepreneur (TOPE), 2,306 (about 53%) joined second round of training, i.e., Training of Starting Entrepreneur (TOSE) (Annex 4, Table 4.1 and Table 4.2). According to the progress reports of Business Development Service Providers (BDSPs), a total of 1,623⁶ beneficiaries started their own micro-businesses like miscellaneous retail shops, stationary shops, bicycle repair shops, cosmetic goods shops, readymade cloth shops, vegetable vendors etc. after receiving TOSE training (Annex 4, Table 4.2 and Table 4.4). 32 beneficiaries, who were not able to participate in TOSE, reported that they started their new businesses after TOPE training.

Similarly, a total of 1,545 beneficiaries were trained in Training of Existing Entrepreneur (TOEE) methodology, out of which 1,021 improved their businesses (Annex 4, Table 4.3 and table 4.5). The project has created network to link TOSE/TOEE graduates with the Micro Financial Institutions (MFIs) associated with component 4 of the project. The micro entrepreneurs have started to use day book for accounting purposes and have expanded their businesses with the help of financial services from the local MFIs. A total of 622 of SIYB graduates are linked with the local financial service providers.

The total number of youths trained through TOSE/TOEE is 3,851. Of them 58% are men and 42% are women. Youths coming from disadvantaged groups constitute about 51% of the trainees.

Besides this, the project has supported Annapurna Milk Producers Cooperative of Badnihar, Biruwaguthi VDC of Parsa district with a milk chilling vat and a lacto scan. The enhanced capacity was instrumental to increase the incomes of a total of 229 youth members through improved milk collection, storage, processing, and whole selling.

Altogether 2,905 (72%) beneficiaries under this component are engaged in employment activities out of total project target of 4,000.

OUTPUT #4, FINANCIAL SERVICES: (Target 1,000#)

This component was developed as a target outcome contributor to the overall project target of 12,500# jobs, because of its potential to promote self-employment. It also allowed to increase the number of youth beneficiaries who could not be reached through Component #5 (cooperatives) due to lack of time and budget. The job creation strategy under Output Component #4 involves support to selected financial service providers (FSP) to provide savings and credit services to 1,000# existing/new target youth entrepreneurs well as to offer them financial education training. These activities are expected to support youth to set, stabilize or expand their enterprises. A mapping study was conducted in Parsa and Rautahat districts to identify relevant FSPs and 3 national microfinance banks and 3 local savings and credit cooperatives were selected and contracted under performance-based contracts to implement the component. To assist the selected FSPs to offer financial services adapted to the needs of the youth, the project provided a training

⁶ A very recent study commissioned by the J4P Project to validate the relative high figures for establishment of own business found confirmed a high rate of success, although lower than initially reported by the training providers. The difference may be due to that seemingly viable business ideas did not survive after some time.

on “Making Microfinance Work: Managing Product Diversification” and organized an exposure visit to India for the key officials of the selected FSPs. As a result, each selected FSP developed a new financial product targeting youth in particular; to date, some of the FSPs are pilot testing their new product and some are preparing to do so. The new financial products are listed below. (For detailed product description, please refer to Annex 5, New Product Diversification/Development):

- Recurring Saving Product - pilot test being started in Parsa by Nirdhan Utthan Bank.
- Maternity saving - pilot test being prepared by DEPROSC Bikas Bank
- Sajilo Bachat (Easy Saving) - pilot test being prepared by Chhimek Bikas Bank
- Group saving and loan- pilot test being prepared by Suryodaya Saving and Credit Cooperative, Parsa
- Mobile Financial Services (Door to door Revolving Rural Financial services for Youth Micro Entrepreneurs)- pilot testing started by Arunodaya Saving and Credit Cooperative, Parsa
- Youth Saving Product - pilot test being prepared by Dibya Saving and Credit Cooperative, Parsa.

In addition, a baseline study was conducted to assess the financial literacy level of the youth target group and inform the adaptation of a youth-friendly training material on financial education. The financial education curriculum aims at teaching youth basic knowledge and management skills in finance such as financial decision making, earning and spending wisely through budgeting, using financial services such as savings, loans, insurance for their enterprises or for their personal needs. The training helps the youth to better manage the risks associated with various types of enterprises including the risk of extracting too much funds by way of drawings for personal and family consumption needs. The project organized a training of trainers on financial education for 21 representatives of the selected 6 FSP. They, in turn, trained their clients or members. . Out of 1,525# trained beneficiaries in Financial Education, 1,285# have continued and increased their regular savings (Annex 5, Table 5.2). Out of 1,285# beneficiaries, 233# also took credit services to expand their businesses after the training. Out of 1,525 training graduates of Financial Education, 18% are men, 82% are women, and 58% of the total is the people from disadvantaged groups. (Annex 5, Table 5.1).

Through this component of the project, 2,074 beneficiaries had access to savings services and amongst them 443 also had access to credit services. Loan size ranges from NRS 20,000 to NRS 100,000. Annex 5 (Table 5.3 and Table 5.4) provides more data on financial services.

OUTPUT #5, COOPERATIVES REINFORCEMENT: (Target 3,500#)

This has been the most challenging component for the project as information and data available from the DDC and Divisional Cooperative offices on cooperatives was inaccurate as many of the potential listed cooperatives were inactive while the youth membership of cooperatives in both of the project target districts was almost negligible. Considerable time was, therefore, absorbed in identifying a core portfolio of cooperatives. Additional to the portfolio that was also willing to extend membership to target youths, and then in designing responsive employment creation action programmes and identifying/contracting with service providers: this has also contributed to the need for a no-cost project time extension to complete activities.

To meet the target, the project supported a total of 60 cooperatives, 31 in Parsa and 29 in Rautahat district. There are six implementing partners. One among them is National Cooperative Federation (NCF), a union of cooperatives all over Nepal. The NCF provided trainings on different organizational capacity building skills, success case replications, agro-enterprise development and exposures inside and outside Nepal for the staffs, executives and general members of the cooperatives. In this way, the managerial, leadership as well as organizational capabilities of cooperatives have been enhanced to work meaningfully as social and economic development institutions of the disadvantaged groups. The cooperatives have been able to deliver a number of services for economic development of their members and their enterprises. Their main services were loans, cooperative marketing, technical services and others. Beside the NCF, five additional service providers have provided short term farm/off-farm skills training to the general members of

the cooperatives. The main occupations on which the cooperative members received training were commercial vegetable production, cattle and buffalo raising, piggery, incense stick production, candle making, basket (Dhakki) production, goat farming, fish farming, elephant foot yum (oul), poultry farming, briquette production, hygienic meat/dry meat shop, papad production, leaf plates and cups (Duna-Tapari) production, and other agri-businesses.

In total, 5,453 beneficiaries were trained under this component out of which 28 % were men, 82% were women, and 21% were from disadvantaged groups. Among the all training graduates, 3,826 have initiated their businesses. The income tracking in this component may take from 6 to 9 months and, therefore, only employment is judged based on the expected income in the coming months. For detailed quantitative data, please refer to Annex 6.

OUTPUT #6, YOUTH-LED PROJECTS for YOUTH EMPLOYMENT: (Target 1,000#)

Under this component the project publicly invited Request for Proposal (RFP) from local youth-led, not-for-profit and for profit registered organizations, and facilitating organizations for youth-led projects aiming at creating employment and economic opportunities for at least 1,000 resident young women and men of Parsa and Rautahat districts. The successful applicants received grants of NRS 1,200,000 per organization for quick-impact, youth-led initiatives to fund innovative, small scale youth employment projects. Based on this, nine service providers were selected and altogether 1,169 youths were trained: 607 in on-farm skills and 562 in off-farm skills. Of the total number of trainees, 38% were men and 62% were women, while 40% of the total was from disadvantaged groups.

A total of 530 youths have started various agri-enterprises like vegetable farming, poultry farming, goat keeping, piggery and dairy enterprise. Additional 442 youths are engaged in self/wage employment in various off-farm occupations like garment fabrication, hand embroidery, candle and incense stick production, bamboo stick production, beautician, hair cutting and mobile telephone repairing. The youths, who went through the off-farm trainings are earning from NRS 2,000 to NRS 3,000 per month (Annex 7, Table 7.2) and supporting their family financially. In total, 972 youths are engaged through the youth employment trust fund against the project target of 1,000.

OUTPUT #7, YOUTH-LED PROJECTS for YOUTH EMPOWERMENT: (Target 25# youth led initiatives)

Request for Proposal (RFP) was publicly invited for youth led projects aimed at empowering youths in society. A maximum amount of NRS 350,000.00 (USD 4,930) per organization was allocated for the award. The fund was awarded for creative and innovative youth-led projects proposed by local youth-led, not-for-profit, registered organizations, and facilitating organizations if relevant. The thematic areas suggested for applications were: leisure and sports, arts and culture, environment, youth-led local development and Nepal tourism year 2011. . There were 16 implementing partners in this component to carry out various youth empowerment activities in the project districts. The project supported 38 youth-led initiatives, out of which 36 initiatives were duly completed while 2 remained incomplete by the end of the project. Most of the initiatives were related to awareness raising and involvement of youths. The youths were supported to address their own subjects of interest such as speech competition, cultural show, cricket competition, as well as critical issues of broader concern like deforestation, global warming, awareness against HIV/AIDS, tree plantation etc. (Annex 8, Table 8.1).

Two new youth groups consisting of members of the youth wings of major political parties in the two districts were formed to mobilize them on economic and social empowerment and developmental activity. The idea was that as contribution to peace building such youth forums could create cohesive environment between the opposing political factions to cooperate with each other on issues of common concerns rather than fight on issues of differences, In each district, youth wings of political parties were mixed up to form a group. The members of the group were then oriented on local economic development and later involved in youth empowerment activities. The youth group formed in Rautahat was able to complete its activities of youth empowerment. However, youth group in Parsa was not able to complete its activities in time.

Through this component, more than 16,000 youths were mobilized for the youth empowerment programmes. Achievement made under this component is outside overall project target of 12,500.

- b. Report on how achieved outputs have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes and explain any variance in actual versus planned contributions to the outcomes. Highlight any institutional and/ or behavioural changes amongst beneficiaries at the outcome level.*

The major objective of this project was to contribute to national peace building and poverty reduction through engaging youth in productive employment activities and empowerment. Through various outputs of the project, it has contributed to the peace building at the district level and economic growth of the beneficiaries. The text below is copied from the External Evaluation Report on how the project has contributed to the peace building and economic development:

“This section draws from the feedback we received from different Programme participants and Implementing Partners. Many specific examples were reported for ways in which the Programme activities had contributed to peace. In the Employment Intensive Infrastructure Development Works visited by the Evaluation Team - wage employment created by the Programme during the construction of roads, irrigation canals, vegetable collection center and marketing shed engaged the youths on constructive activities. The leadership roles they took on in the committee enhanced their skills and experience in managing construction activities and working together for a common cause despite the differences in their ethnicity, economic status and political ideology. This has generated a sense of unity for a common cause among the youths from various backgrounds. Community members and youth reported that a new and positive self- image for youth was created, transforming them from idle vagrants into contributing community members, whose capabilities for bringing development programmes and resources to their villages had been enhanced.

In other Components, such as the skill building and business development – which was more oriented to individual development, participants also identified a peace dividend. A couple of short quotes illustrate their ideas:

“I didn’t have any work to do and often needed money to buy snacks and drinks (prior to the training on mobile phone repair). I loitered in the village, fought with others and took part in rallies, just killing time. Had to ask parents for expenses and felt ashamed. After the training, I established my own mobile repair shop, and now earn on average Rs 4000 a month. Previously would participate in rallies for just Rs 50 or snacks. Now even if offered Rs 200 won’t join as shutting my shop will mean losing customers. Now there is peace of mind, in the home and in the community also as we don’t go to rallies any more, and my friends also ask me to teach them how to earn money” (22 year old male, participant in mobile phone repair training in Birgunj Municipality).

“My life was transformed after the training, and I started my enterprise (collecting leaves for making disposable cups and plates in rural areas). Have been able to resume my education, and there is less anger and tension in the family. Similarly 22 other young women also received training from our community and they are also productively engaged. When there is no work people pass time by fighting and spreading terror. When I started my own business, I was saved from being manipulated into wrong ways” (19 year old female from Bagwana VDC).

Some illustrative quotes from Implementing Partners:

“Many youths who were unemployed and didn’t have skills needed for employment, were involved in underground and criminal gangs. Nowadays, this trend is on a decline” (Financial Service providers from both Parsa and Rautahat)

“Youths do not participate in socially disruptive activities when they are gainfully employed. Lack of peace originates from unemployment and the first fights start from home. We have not

received any threatening telephone calls or extortion demands for the last one year” (Business Development Service providers, Parsa)

In addition to the income and employment oriented Components (1-6), the youth empowerment component 7 also showed desire of youths to organize themselves into activities that had constructive and unifying elements, and a desire to engage for the betterment of their communities. The common perception was that when such avenues were available them, they are welcomed as a way to channel their energies in a positive way. Some observations from the meeting with the multi-party youth organization – Rautahat Youth Development Center:

“We represent youths from different political parties, but are united on common issues. As the youths are not fighting among themselves anymore, the leaders have started to fight against each other. No public agitations are taking place in Rautahat these days, and party leaders are becoming unhappy with us. We are occupied with programs our center has launched, so who else would take on the agitations? Therefore the district is peaceful. For the last 6 months this is the situation” (Office bearer of the Rautahat Youth Development Center).”

- c. Explain the overall contribution of the programme to the Strategy Planning Framework or other strategic documents as relevant, e.g.: MDGs, National Priorities, UNDAF outcomes, etc*

Please refer to Section I c.

- d. Explain the contribution of key partnerships and collaborations, and explain how such relationships impact on the achievement of results.*

Partnerships and collaboration were the key modalities of implementing project activities under various components. Some of the examples are illustrated below:

Most of the community based Employment Intensive Infrastructure works were selected from the priority list of the District Development Committee. These small action schemes were designed jointly by the District Technical Office (DTO) and the project office. Youth User Committee, formed by the project, implemented the infrastructure works at the field level and they also shared 10% of the total budget in the form of labour contribution. Monitoring and guidance were also provided jointly by the project office and the DTO. The collaboration with the youths at local level played vital role to accomplish the project activities and also helped the youths to work together and build cohesiveness among them. Apart from this, some other infrastructure works were implemented jointly with the District Agriculture Development Office (DADO), Village Development Committee and local NGOs that made financial contributions and helped the construction work in multiple ways.

The project also worked closely with DADO and District Integrated Pests Management (IPM) Society to conduct various Farmers Field Schools (FFS) and Junior Farmers Field Life Schools (JFFLS). These groups later have been registered at the DADO from where farmer groups get agriculture development services. Similarly District Livestock Service Office (DLSO) helped in delivering training to the livestock farmer groups. These groups were also later registered at the DLSO and they are eligible to get the services even after the project is phased out.

The Division Cooperative Office, the District Women's Development Office, the National Cooperative Federation, the District Cooperative Federation and the Cottage and Small Industry Office were quite instrumental to recommend the list of the active cooperatives. The project designed trainings for them to reinforce and strengthen their capacity. Collaboration was sought with the cooperatives while designing training interventions for their general members as well as the executive members.

The District Local Peace Committee helped in identifying Conflict Affected People (CAP) and in establishing the youth group by bringing in together the members of youth wings of various

political parties. Later this group was registered as a NGO at the district level by the project and they implemented youth empowerment activities under the Project's Trust Fund for Youth Empowerment.

Partnerships with multiple local organizations have their own trade offs. They have the benefit of including more areas, staying locally, being closer to the target groups and having longer-term relationships with them. However, some of them were relatively weak in terms of record keeping, reporting and administrative management to meet ILO requirements despite some capacity building support and coaching on these matters from the side of the project.

e. Who have been the primary beneficiaries and how they were engaged in the programme/project implementation? Provide percentages/number of beneficiary groups, if relevant.

The primary beneficiaries of the project are the youths and the detailed information on number and percentage of beneficiaries is given in Section II a.

f. Highlight the contribution of the programme on cross-cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported.

During the project implementation, cross-cutting issues were well taken care of. Gender was considered for every component of the project. As a result, the project was able to involve 58% women in the project. Similarly, social inclusion was also considered during the project implementation and hence about 40% of the total target of the project belongs from the Disadvantaged Group. Implementing Partners were selected from the transparent bidding system. The User Committees formed for the community infrastructure development works applied social audit for the progress and work completion of the works. The project also integrated the occupational safety and health issues for all community infrastructure works and occupational skills training.

g. Has the funding provided by the MDTF/JP to the programme been catalytic in attracting funding or other resources from other donors? If so, please elaborate.

The project has been able to produce significant catalytic results (multiplier effect) within a short period. The District development Committee (DDC), Parsa has planned to implement the lessons learned from the project to generate employment through labor intensive community infrastructure works. The District Technical Office under the DDC has made a decision with the approval of the district council that they would apply employment intensive infrastructure works with no use of heavy machinery in the district from the coming fiscal year. They have also decided to implement the agricultural roads schemes through user groups rather than through contractors.

The Jobs for Peace Programme has recently approached the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)/UNDP project "Enhancing Access to Financial Services (EAFS): Building Inclusive Financial Sector in Nepal (2008-12)" in Kathmandu to explore collaboration and ensure continuity of access to finance component of the project. UNCDF/UNDP project is working in collaboration with the Nepal Rastra Bank –NRB, the central bank of Nepal and local micro-finance institutions. They provide technical assistance to a number of financial service providers to expand microfinance services in innovative ways. Among them 3 microfinance banks are the partners of the Jobs for Peace Programme. They are Depros development Bank, Chhimek Bikas Bank and Nirdhan Utthan Bank. UNCDF/UNDP project expressed its interest in supporting initial ILO work on product diversification with these partners. In addition, UNCDF/UNDP project plans to develop and implement a national financial literacy strategy. ILO's achievements in this field have been shared to allow UNCDF/UNDP project to build on existing resources (training materials, Nepali trainers) to avoid duplications, and leverage the impact of the J4P programme's financial education activities.

Many project beneficiaries are grouped and linked with the Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF) in the district. PAF has provided funds to the groups to support them in capacity building, product

development, and market linkages.

- h. Provide an assessment of the programme/ project based on performance indicators as per approved project document using the template in Section IV, if applicable.*

Please refer to section IV.

III. EVALUATION & LESSONS LEARNED

- a. Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken relating to the programme and how they were used during implementation. Has there been a final project evaluation and what are the key findings? Provide reasons if no evaluation of the programme have been done yet?*

Two evaluations for the project were conducted: Mid term self assessment of the project and the final evaluation. For the mid term assessment, the project has already submitted the report to MDTF. For the final evaluation, the project has received the draft report on the final evaluation and will be sent to MDTF once it is finalized. Here are the key findings of the evaluation from the draft report:

Key Findings

Results Achieved

The evaluation finds that this Project is a good example of how youth oriented income and employment in a post-conflict situation can yield good and rapid results. Despite many institutional factors that constrain rapid implementation in the UN system, sound and innovative technical inputs and management were mobilized by ILO to produce real value for money on the ground. The targets of the Project were multifaceted, and oriented to enabling 12,500 youths to be empowered and receive income and employment benefits. According to the project data base, it has been successful in achieving over 80% of its overall goals. It has also achieved the targeting of women and underprivileged segments to a greater extent than expected - over 50% of participants were women, and about 40% were predominantly from the underprivileged segments of the Nepal Terai – dalits, janjatis and minorities. These results and the benefits for peace building - of youth involvement in the economy and community affairs for peace building were reported by the participants, implementing partners and community members to the Evaluation Team.

Contribution to Peace Building

Even after the ten year long insurgency had ended, new forms of regional and ethnic conflicts had started in the Terai. Involvement of unemployed youths in these conflicts was readily noticeable. Unemployed youths who were dependent on their guardians to meet their expenses had lost peace of mind because they had to ask for money from others even though they were themselves grown up and capable to work. The repeated asking of money from the parents created conflicts within the family. Some youths had to discontinue their studies because of the very poor economic conditions of the family. This was also a source of mental tension and conflicts within the family.

Many youths were vulnerable to manipulation by vested interest groups and they were easily attracted to take sides in new political and ethnic conflicts even for very nominal amount of monetary benefits. In this way youths became part of the new forms of political and social conflicts. The project's employment focus diverted the youths away from the conflicts and engaged them in skill development, gainful enterprises and social work. Moreover, the project emphasized on reaching out to the youths from excluded and disadvantaged groups. This altogether contributed to enhance peace of mind, peace in the family and peace in the society. The youths attested that they found no time or interest to take part in bandhs and rallies any more and many others in the neighborhood were also learning from their example. The implementing partners confirmed that the frequency of threatening telephone calls had remarkably declined in the last two years.

Short term jobs created through small infrastructure projects, such as rehabilitation of agricultural roads, construction of market sheds, vegetable collection centers and irrigation canals provided quick employment and income to youths who were more disadvantaged and needed immediate cash. To implement the infrastructure projects, youths were organized as Users' Groups. The need to work collectively promoted positive human values among the children and youths that further contributed to lay the foundation for longer term peace. While employment and engagement in economic and social activities away from conflicts contributed to short-term peace building, the infrastructures, skill development, youth organizations, collective work and human value orientation created possibilities for longer-term peace building. The participatory tools used in JFFLS enabled the youth participants to contribute in the decision making process that affect their fields and their lives. This encouraged them to participate in productive activities. The JFFLS had inculcated human values among the children and adolescents and they were already practicing equity, inclusion, self-discipline, self-help, mutual cooperation and no discrimination in their groups. Even the youth wings of opposing political parties had united into different forums to address some collective concerns such as village cleaning, cultural events, sports, anti-mosquito activities and anti-corruption drive

Efficiency and Effectiveness

Performance based contracts with the IAs have proved to be effective and innovative instruments to accomplish the outcome which would not have been possible with the conventional input or output based contracts, recognizing though the potential risk of "inflated" achievements, in particular because of the limitations of the project to validate the reported figures. Nevertheless, interaction with the IAs indicates that many of them have put extra efforts to generate employment and forge linkages with appropriate agencies despite all odds mainly as a result of their agreement to performance based contract. The duration of the Project, however, was too short to assess the effectiveness of these efforts, and in turn, the sustainability of the jobs and employment opportunities created.

Delays in fund disbursement affected the workers and the costs of the work to some extent. In the field, the financial disbursement procedure was felt unnecessarily lengthy and not suited for a post-conflict Programme of short duration targeted to the poor that would demand quick and prompt disbursement. The administrative procedures applied for regular development activities would need adaptation to facilitate quicker service delivery and fund disbursement in Programmes of short duration designed for post conflict situations. If similar Programmes of short durations are undertaken in the future, unnecessary paper work must be reduced significantly and the administrative procedure expedited. However, while the administrative and financial procedures may have prevented quick disbursement, the project design/strategy/implementation is another, but interrelated, factor. The Project, for instance, worked with 80 implementing partners, of which a number were unfamiliar with such procedures, reporting requirements, time adherence etc. Although efforts were made to streamline the financial reporting and provide coaching, this remained a challenge throughout the Project. Had it been possible to establish a "training cost per person" based on a market assessment, e.g. for the training provided under component 2, rather than paying according to the itemized purchases by the partners, this would also have saved time.

Integrated Approach

An interpretation of 'integrated approach' is that all components in the Programme would be available simultaneously to all participants. Though an effort was made to this effect, it was not strictly applied, and more so indirectly. There is a clear trade-off involved, between benefitting few participants in a comprehensive way, and spreading benefits to a larger population. Implementing partners were largely focused on delivering on specific components in terms of skills and trainings. Integration was achieved by linking Implementing Partners from different components, rather than directly to the Programme beneficiaries.

Achieving the targeted indicators set for each component (and Implementing Partner) as set in the Log-frame also necessitated that double counting had to be avoided. If one implementing partner trained one youth in certain skills, then another Implementing partner imparting another skill could not count the same youth again. These requirements – were also counter to achieving

‘integration’ at the level of the individual. However, it was observed that there were positive results for an operational fragmentation that was countered by TORs that required an IP to enable the linkage with other dimensions that were not part of their specific expertise: for example IPs that were imparting Business Development Services in Component 3 found innovative ways of linking the new entrepreneurs to both skills acquisition and savings/credit institutions.

The Programme also made explicit connections between different sets of IPs through workshops that enabled this. The result was a ‘modified’ integration that led to a wider spread of benefits, and also enabled IPs to move beyond their specific expertise focus in enabling their trainees. This is likely to have favourable long term benefits.

b. Explain, if relevant, challenges such as delays in programme implementation, and the nature of the constraints such as management arrangements, human resources, as well as the actions taken to mitigate, and how such challenges and/or actions impacted on the overall achievement of results.

The duration of the project was too short and the project components were implemented rapidly. The rainy season disrupted and delayed the implementation of the infrastructure works in the community. During the rainy season, many beneficiaries were involved in paddy plantation and were not available for work in the schemes. Similarly, during the paddy harvesting season, there was shortage of labourers to work on the community infrastructure schemes. Hence, the implementation delayed for the infrastructure component of the project. However, the project was able to achieve its target. It took longer time to sort out the implementing partners in the project districts since there were no readymade implementing partners. There was shortage of human resources to monitor all components of the project; however, it was managed by hiring short-term local consultants. Access to Finance component of the project was restructured during the project implementation and this got started in middle of the project only. All these factors impacted on duration of the project and UNPFN approved the no cost extension proposal of the project for additional two months.

c. Report key lessons learned that would facilitate future programme design and implementation, including issues related to management arrangements, human resources, resources, etc.,

Lessons Learnt

Many lessons were learnt during the implementation of the project. The key lessons that were identified by the final evaluation are the following:

- Significant results on youth employment and peace building are possible in a short time frame, but sustainability requires strategic follow up commitment and a good exit strategy. The foundations created in peace building need to be built into a development and sustainable context.
- For better assessments of the results and impact of the project, ideally, baseline data should have been available and/or control groups identified; but given the nature of the project, this was not possible
- Rapid implementation can be made more efficient with an adaptation and rationalization of administrative procedures and division of labor between field and country offices, while at the same time considering the project design and strategy.
- Achieving integration with government policies requires sustained effort, and needs explicit incorporation in the implementation strategy.
- Local Implementing Partners can establish stronger ties with participants and communities and building their capacity is good for sustainability and scaling up of innovations. Selection of Implementing Partners located in and around the communities, and building up their capacity with TOTs and other support enables ongoing engagement with participants, and upscaling opportunities. Additional consideration of user fees could be considered to support upscaling, given the big demand for these services that has been generated by the Programme.

- Results oriented management and a built in monitoring system that was directed via implementing partners' TORs proved to be very effective in achieving results, and due consideration of participant needs for translating training into viable employment and income gains. Results oriented management was achieved in partnership with Implementing Partners whose TORs required them to go beyond just delivering trainings, and to ensure that adequate support was available to participants to enable their income and employment results. The Programme then facilitated the IPs with workshops, trainings etc., and enabled them to produce innovative products and trainings, and facilitated networks for them that broadened their skill base and delivery options. The Project, though, recognizes the potential for "inflated" results, unless adequate monitoring mechanisms are in place.
- While good partnerships and inclusion (in terms of partners) are crucial for success of a project like the J4P, the establishment/assessment, management and maintenance of so many partnerships probably constituted a challenge for the Project.
- There is high value of youth focus in post-conflict income and employment generation and empowerment/leadership development for peace building. Youth coming together to work in groups, either as User Committees managing community Programmes, or to create youth oriented activities is shown to be a very viable approach to empower and build capacities for youth. This can enable them to become gainfully employed and responsible members of the community. In post-conflict situations, where opportunities for them are at a bare minimum, this can be a very potent vehicle for change.
- Value oriented training provided foundation for self-discipline, mutual help, non-discrimination and social harmony (e.g., JFFLS, LCED)
- Involvement of District Government and Village Development Committees in the selection of sites for intervention and then in developing the specific interventions has facilitated good opportunities for future growth and sustainability of many of the efforts. In other cases, strategic support is needed to ensure that gains made during this short period are sustained and further developed.
- Better labour market information for the two districts would have been useful so as to ensure an even better match between training opportunities and the surrounding labour market
- Capacity building of service providers should be considered an ongoing activity throughout the life of the project and not an activity limited to a start-up phase. In particular, given the high employment and further training outcomes expected from training organizations, specific assistance in the delivery of post-training support services should be provided in addition to activities that develop the overall training and management capacity in these organizations.

IV. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Intervention logic	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
<p><u>Overall Objective:</u> To contribute to national peace building and poverty reduction through engaging youth in productive employment activities and empowerment</p>		NA	<p><u>Indicators:</u> - Perceived decrease in youth-led illegal/destructive incidences in selected communities by the end of year two. - % increase of youth participation in productive and constructive activities</p>			Final Evaluation mission report	
<p><u>Outcome 1</u> <u>Immediate Objectives:</u> I. Targeted young women and men engaged in productive employment and economic opportunities with increased gender and disadvantaged group equality in work opportunities II. Youth empowered to address youth priorities while contributing to dialogue and mutual understanding for peace building</p>		NA	<p><u>Indicator #1:</u> Productive employment opportunities created for 12,500# young men and women (including targeting 33% women and 40% disadvantaged group beneficiaries)</p>	97.6% completed		Final Reports of the Implementing, Database of ILO/FAO	
		NA	<p><u>Indicator #2:</u> - # Additional spin-off jobs created by beneficiary youth businesses and cooperative enterprises for youth and others - Outreach of youth-led empowerment projects (including targeting 33% women and 40% disadvantaged group beneficiaries) and impact in addressing youth priorities while contributing to dialogue and mutual understanding for peace building</p>	- 100% completed		Final Reports of the Implementing, Database of ILO/FAO	
<p><u>Output 1 (ILO):</u> Quick-impact jobs created for youth through the provision and maintenance of community infrastructure</p>	Indicator 1.1	NA	<p><u>Indicator #1.1:</u> At least 20,000 paid workdays created for 200# young women and men (at least 40% from socially excluded groups) in the provision and maintenance of productive community infrastructure</p>	100% completed 37,108 (186%) paid workdays created		Final reports of User Committees and Project database	

	Indicator 1.2	NA	Indicator #1.2: Actual quantifiable productive community infrastructure provided/maintained	17 #		Final reports of the User Committees and project database	
Output 2 (FAO & ILO): Capacity of target youth to start/expand farm enterprise activities and to secure gainful agricultural and off-farm employment opportunities strengthened through enabling and facilitating services for farm technical skills training and upgrading, and vocational skills training and job placement services (target = 3000# youth)	Indicator 2.1	NA	Contributions to Immediate Objective I: Indicator #2.1: Expected new/improved productive agri-enterprise and farm labour incomes of up to 2,400# and productive wage incomes of 600# young women and men trainees (with gender target of 33% and disadvantaged group target of 40% met)	107% completed		Partners final progress reports	
	Indicator 2.2	NA	Indicator #2.2: 80# FFS/JFFLS facilitators/coordinators trained and facilitated to deliver farming skills training to 1957# beneficiaries	100% completed		Partners final reports	
	Indicator 2.3	NA	Indicator #2.3: 72# functional FFS and JFFLS established and 1957# youth trained and 1420# youth trained in different type of agriculture and livestock training	100% completed		Partners final reports	
	Indicator 2.4	NA	Indicator 2.4: 6# Vocational Training service providers facilitated to deliver various vocational training services to at least 600# young men and women for employment	100% completed		Partners final reports	
Output 3 (FAO & ILO): Target youth productive farm and off-farm enterprises skills and knowledge enhanced through entrepreneurship training (target = 4000# youth)	Indicator 3.1	NA	Contributions to Immediate Objective I: Indicator #3.1: Expected productive enterprise incomes of up to 4000# young men and women from productive farm and off-farm enterprises (target 50% young women beneficiaries and 40% from disadvantaged groups) (ii) #/Type enterprises started/expanded by beneficiaries	72.6% completed		Partners final reports	
	Indicator 3.2	NA	Indicator #3.2: 36# local BDS trainers trained and 15# service providers employing the trainers delivering SIYB services to # youth beneficiaries	100% completed		Partners final reports	

Output 4 (ILO): Access to finance for potential young entrepreneurs facilitated through improved availability of information on financial products, enhanced capacity of FSPs to reach the target group with appropriate financial products, and through financial literacy education (new target = 1400# youth)	Indicator 4.1	NA	Contributions to Immediate Objective I: Indicator #4.1: 1,000# existing self-employed youth experiencing/expecting to secure stabilized/ maintained/improved net business incomes (target 33% young women beneficiaries and 40% from disadvantaged groups) incomes as a results of Financial Literacy Education training and access to Financial Services	100% completed		Partners final reports	
	Indicator 4.2	NA	Indicators #4.2: Type financial services accessed by # beneficiaries (2,074)	100% completed		Partners final reports	
	Indicator 4.3	NA	Indicators #4.3: (6# Financial Service Providers trained in financial literacy education, and financial risk analysis and planning for onward training of target youth	100% completed		Partners report and final progress reports, final evaluation mission report	
	Indicator 4.4	NA	Indicators #4.4: # target youth trained in financial literacy education and provided with access to financial services (1,000)	100% completed		Partners final progress reports	
Output 5 (FAO & ILO): Cooperatives and communities strengthened to become competitive/more competitive and entrepreneurial to create more jobs and incomes, and to involve more youth members (target = 4500# youth and at least 30# cooperatives)	Indicator 5.1	NA	Contributions to Immediate Objective I: Indicator #5.1: Actual/expected increased enterprise incomes of at least 3,500# youth beneficiaries from 30# cooperatives (target 33% young women beneficiaries and 40% from disadvantaged groups)	100% completed		Partners final progress reports	
	Indicator 5.2	NA	Indicator #5.2: (i) 30#/ 7 Type of cooperative enterprises (ii) #/Type of cooperatives linked with the private sector	100% completed		Partners final reports	
	Indicator 5.3	NA	Indicators #5.3: (i) # community group youth members of # community groups experiencing/expecting increased business incomes (target 33% young women beneficiaries and 40% from disadvantaged groups)	100% completed		Partners final reports	

			(ii) # community groups with action plans				
Output 6 (FAO & ILO): Productive employment and economic opportunities created for youth through youth-led employment schemes (target = 1000# youth)	Indicator 6.1	NA	Contributions to Immediate Objective I: Indicator #6.1: Actual/expected increased enterprise incomes of at least 1000# youth beneficiaries (target 33% young women beneficiaries and 40% from disadvantaged groups)	100% completed		Partners final reports	
	Indicator 6.2	NA	Indicator #6.2: #/Type of youth self-employment/group enterprises	100% completed		Partners final reports	
Output 7 (ILO): Youth-led empowerment opportunities provided addressing youth priorities while contributing to dialogue and mutual understanding (target = 25# interventions)	Indicator 7.1	NA	Indicators #7.1: (i) At least 25# youth empowerment interventions; and, (ii) Type interventions and #/type beneficiaries - #/Type of empowerment interventions (at least 25#) - Total # youth beneficiaries and % women and disadvantaged youth	100% completed		Partners final reports	

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1
Jobs for Peace Programme

Summary of Components 2 to 6

Table 1.1: Training Summaries

List of Occupational Skills Training	Grand Total	Total Female	Total Male	Conflict Affected	Dalit	Janjati	Muslim	Others	Remarks
Component-2: Skills Training	614	232	382	4	69	102	90	353	ILO
	3,483	1,676	1,807		678	729		2,076	FAO
Sub-Total	4,097	1,908	2,189	4	747	831	90	2,429	
Component-3 Entrepreneurship Development	3,851	1,618	2,233	7	485	1,158	308	1,900	ILO
	229	40	189		32	56		141	FAO
Sub-Total	4,080	1,658	2,422	7	517	1,214	308	2,041	
Component - 4: Access to Finance	1,525	1,258	267		241	549	96	639	ILO
Sub-Total	1,525	1,258	267	-	241	549	96	639	
Component-5 : Cooperative Reinforcement	1,437	1,062	375	100	294	209	91	843	ILO
	4,016	2,868	1,148		415	142		3,459	FAO
Sub-Total	5,453	3,930	1,523	100	709	351	91	4,302	
Component-6: Trust Fund for Youth Employment	562	515	47	105	110	192	25	235	ILO
	607	205	402		130	17		460	FAO
Sub-Total	1,169	720	449	105	240	209	25	695	
Grand Total	16,324	9,474	6,850	216	2,454	3,154	610	10,106	
Composition		58%	42%	1%	15%	19%	4%	62%	

Table 1.2 : Employment Summaries of the project (Component 1 to 7)

Component No.	Description	Total Target of the Project (ILO+FAO)	ILO				FAO				Total # of youths trained (ILO+FAO)	Total # of employment generated (ILO+FAO)
			ILO Target	No. of beneficiaries trained by the ILO	Actual # of job/employment created by the ILO	# of planned employment after six to nine months	FAO Target	No. of beneficiaries trained by the FAO	Actual # of job/employment created by the FAO	# of planned employment after six to nine months		
1	Employment Intensive Infrastructure Development Works	20,000 Workdays	20,000 Workdays		37,108 paid workdays							37,108 paid workdays
2	Skills Training	3,000	600	614	533		2,400	3,483	2,686		4,097	3,219
3	Enterprise Development	4,000	3,776	3,851	2,676		224	229	229		4,080	2,905
4	Access to Finance	1,000	1,000	1,525	1,285						1,525	1,285
5	Cooperative Reinforcement	3,500	1,250	1,437	-	1,355	2,250	4,016	2,471		5,453	3,826
6	Trust Fund for Youth Employment	1,000	500	562	442		500	607	530		1,169	972
7	Trust Fund for Youth Empowerment	25 youth led initiatives for youth empowerment	25 youth led initiatives for youth empowerment	38 youth led initiatives planned	36 youth led initiatives completed							36 youth led initiatives completed
	TOTAL	12,500	7,126	7,989	4,936	1,355	5,374	8,335	5,916	-	16,324	12,207

**Jobs for Peace Programme
Component-1: Employment Intensive Infrastructure Development**

Table 2.1: Summary of EIIP Activities

S #	Name of UC	Name of Scheme	Address	Types of scheme	Beneficiaries		# of paid workdays achieved	Physical output		Remarks
					HHs	Population		unit	Achieved	
District: Rautahat										
1	Badharwa Krishi Sadak Nirman User Committee (BKSNUC)	Badharwa agriculture road rehabilitation	Badharwa VDC	Road	350	1,800	5 2,38	Km	1.141	
2	Panchrukhi Gramin Bikash Yuwa Sanjal (PGBYS) User Committee	Panchrukhi agriculture road rehabilitation	Panchrukhi VDC	Road	400	2,200	0 4,36	Km	1.49	
3	Krishi Sadak Marmat User Committee (KSMUC)	Dharmpur agriculture road rehabilitation	Dharmpur VDC	Road	360	1,900	7 2,17	Km	4.27	
4	Gramin Bikash Yuwa Samaj (GBYS) User Committee	Rangpur agriculture road rehabilitation	Rangpur VDC	Road	500	2,700	2 3,32	Km	5.202	
5	Purbadhar Bikash Yuwa Samaj (PBYSUC)	Rangpur Culvert construction (4.5 m span) with road improvement	Rangpur VDC	Road	300	2,000	1 1,12	No.	1	342 m road rehab
6	Shree Dumariya Mahila Krishi Sahakari Sanstha (SDMKSS)	Vegetable collection centre const (Three Room building)	Dumariya VDC	Market centre	500	2,200	560	Plinth area	97	Plinth Area = 97 sqm, single story, frame structure
7	Gramin Purbadhar Nirman UC	Fish Pond rehabilitation	Bariyarpur VDC	Fish pond	40	250	6 2,45	Hectare	1	2 Ponds (one for nursery and other for fishery)
Sub-total of Rautahat district					2,450	13,050	16,381			
District: Parsa										
1	Jaimanglapur Sadak Nirman User Committee (JSNUC)	Jaimanglapur Agriculture road from ward no. 3 to 7	Jaimanglapur VDC	Road	700	4,000	4,415	Km	1.47	
2	Pragati Yuwa Sadak Nirman User Committee (PYSNUC)	Jaimanglapur Agriculture road from ward no. 7 to 9	Jaimanglapur VDC	Road	1,000	6,000	4,098	Km	1.51	

3	Belmai Sadak Nirman User Committee (BSNUC)	Gamhariya-Mahuwan-Dewarwana road	Mahuwan VDC	Road	1,500	8,500	1,779	Km	8.65	
4	Samaj Kalyan Yuwa User Committee (SKYUC)	Bagahi Agriculture Road	Bagahi VDC	Road	400	2,500	3,052	Km	3	
7	Integrated Rural Progressive Youth Centre (IRPYC)	Bhadaura Khola Dam (26 m) construction and canal maintenance	Biruwaguthi VDC	Irrigation	400	2,400	1,442	Hectare	300	Dam span = 26 m and 1 Km canal rehabilitated
5	Gramin Samrachana Bikash Yuwa Samaj (GSBYS)	Shirla Bougi Irrigation canal rehabilitation	Belwa VDC	Irrigation	85	500	1,410	Hectare	70	
6	Dora Sinchai Jala Upbhokta Sanstha	Dora Irrigation Scheme	Bahuri Pidari VDC	Irrigation	100	675	644	Hectare	100	
8	Agriculture Management and Youth Self Employment User Committee (AMYSEUC),	Manbodi River training works-379 m	Madhuwan Mathaul VDC	River training works	200	1,150	2,734	Hectare	300	379 meter River realigned
9	Gadhimai Samaj Bikash User Committee (GSBUC)	Market centre improvement with shade construction	Bagwana VDC	Market centre	500	2,700	580	Plinth area	189	Plinth area = 189 sqm, single story, metal truss system
10	Bazar Byabasthapan Samitee (BBS)	Market shade construction (Three shade for retailer)	Panchrukhi VDC	Market centre	300	1,900	573	Plinth area		Three shade each of 59 sqm Plinth area, single story, metal truss system
Sub-total of Parsa district					5,185	30,325	20,727			
TOTAL (PARSA+RAUTAHAT)					7,635	43,375	37,108			

Table 2.2: Collaboration with UCs and other agencies

S #	Types of scheme	Name of UC	Address	District	Cost Sharing/Contribution				
					ILO	UC	Other	Other	Total
1	Agriculture road	Badharwa Krishi Sadak Nirman User Committee (BKSNUC)	Badharwa	Rautahat	977,623.38	45,600.00			1,023,223.38
2	Agriculture road	Panchrukhi Gramin Bikash Yuwa Sanjal (PGBYS) User Committee	Pachrukhi	Rautahat	1,398,745.50	201,700.00			1,600,445.50
3	Market collection centre	Shree Dumariya Mahila Krishi Sahakari Sanstha (SDMKSS)	Dumariya	Rautahat	984,184.00	59,269.00	150,000 (A local NGOCEAPRED)	50,000 (VDC)	1,243,453.00

4	Agriculture road	Gramin Bikash Yuwa Samaj (GBYS) User Committee	Rangapur	Rautahat	1,231,155.28	168,570.00	30,000 (VDC)		1,429,725.28
5	Agriculture road	Krishi Sadak Marmat User Committee (KSMUC)	Dharampur	Rautahat	1,287,368.74	46,460.00			1,333,828.74
6	Fish pond rehabilitation	Gramin Purbadhar Nirman UC	Bariyarpur	Rautahat	629,042.04	42,500.00			671,542.04
7	Culvert construction	Purbadhar Bikash Yuwa Samaj (PBYSUC)	Rangapur	Rautahat	937,750.00	18,425.00			956,175.00
8	Dam construction	Integrated Rural Progressive Youth Centre (IRPYC)	Biruwaguthi	Parsa	1,012,394.26	43,878.00			1,056,272.26
9	River training works	Agriculture Management and Youth Self Employment User Committee (AMYSEUC),	Madhuban Mathaul	Parsa	991,874.88	58,500.00			1,050,374.88
10	Agriculture road	Jaimanglapur Sadak Nirman User Committee (JSNUC)	Jaimanglapur#1	Parsa	1,365,864.00	185,000.00			1,550,864.00
11	Agriculture road	Pragati Yuwa Sadak Nirman User Committee (PYSNUC)	Jaimanglapur#2	Parsa	1,344,126.70	192,000.00			1,536,126.70
12	Irrigation	Gramin Samrachana Bikash Yuwa Samaj (GSBYS)	Belwa	Parsa	1,207,473.61	155,062.00			1,362,535.61
13	Agriculture road	Belmai Sadak Nirman User Committee (BSNUC)	Mahuwan	Parsa	1,381,362.00	136,986.90			1,518,348.90
14	Agriculture road	Samaj Kalyan Yuwa User Committee (SKYUC)	Bagahi	Parsa	1,343,703.00	158,605.00			1,502,308.00
15	Market collection centre	Gadhimai Samaj Bikash User Committee (GSBUC)	Bagwana	Parsa	1,213,892.54	3,750.44			1,217,642.98
16	Market collection centre	Bazar Byabasthapan Samitee	Panchrukhi	Parsa	1,228,000.00	16,500.00	100,000 (District Agriculture Office)		1,344,500.00
17	Irrigation	Dora Sinchai Jala Upbhokta Sanstha	Bahuri Pidari	Parsa	560,552.00	22,000.00			582,552.00
Total					19,095,111.93	1,554,806.34	280,000	50,000.00	20,979,918.27

Summary

	Contribution (NRS)	%
Total contribution from the ILO	19,095,111.93	91%
Total contribution from UCs and other local agencies	1,884,806.34	9%
Total	20,979,918.27	

Table 2.3: EIIP Beneficiaries Composition

District	M	F	Dalit	Janjati	Muslim	Others	# of paid workdays created for Male	# paid workdays created for Female
Parsa	713	140	196	232	162	263	16,699	4,028
Rautahat	521	159	391	193	43	53	13,213	3,168
Total	1,234	299	587	425	205	316	29,912	7,196
%	80%	20%	38%	28%	13%	21%	81%	19%

**Jobs for Peace Programme
Component-2 Skills Training**

Table 3.1: Off Farm Skills Training Beneficiaries Details (ILO)

List of Occupational Skills Training	Grand Total	Total Female	Total Male	Conflict Affected	Dalit	Janjati	Muslim	Others
Parsa	300	130	170	0	26	19	59	196
Beautician	10	10			2	1		7
Computer Hardware Technician	20	20				3	3	14
Electrician	20		20		2	2	4	12
Furniture Maker	20		20		4			16
Garment Fabricator	100	100			4	7	15	74
Lathe Operator	10		10		5		1	4
Mason	20		20		2		18	
Motorcycle Servicing / Repairing	40		40		2	3	13	22
Plumbing	20		20		3	2	1	14
Tile /Marble fitter	20		20					20
Mobile Phone Repairing	20		20		2	1	4	13
Rautahat	314	102	212	4	43	83	31	157
Junior Plumber	39		39		5	15	1	18
Village animal health worker	22	18	4	2	2	15		5
Beautician	21	21				4		17
Building Electrician	19	1	18		3	14		2
Electrician	21		21		2	4		15
Furniture Maker	20		20		4		2	14
Gabion wire weaver	38		38		11		16	11
Hand Embroidery	49	49		1	3		5	41
Mason	20		20		7		6	7
Motorcycle Servicing / Repairing	17		17		2	14	1	
Sweets and dairy technician	22	13	9	1	1	16		5
Mobile Phone Repairing	26		26		3	1		22
TOTAL (PARSA + RAUTAHAT)	614	232	382	4	69	102	90	353
Composition of the Beneficiaries in %		37.79	62.21	0.65	11.24	16.61	14.66	57.49
		Disadvantage Group (DAG) %				42.51		

VDC Coverage

Parsa District - SamJhauta, Alau, Amarpati Auraha Bagbana BageshwariTirtrona BahauriPidari Bahuarbamatha, Beriya Birta Basantapur, Bijbaniya BelwaParsouni BeriyaBirta Bhawanipur, Bisrampur Birgunj Municipality Chorni Deukhana Birwaguthi GhoddaudaPipra Hariharpur JagaranathpurSira Jeetpur Jhauaguthi Lahawarthakari Lipani Birta Lakanpur Mahuwan Maniyari Mashihani, Mudali Nichuta Parsauni Birta Pidariguthi Ramnagari Sabaithawa Sakhuawa SankarSaraiya Sugaulibirta Supauli Thori UdayapurDhurmi

Rautahat district - Akolwa, Auraiya, Badharwa, Bagahi, Baiariya, Banjaraha, Bariyapur, Basatpur, Basantpatti, Basantapur, Birtiprastoka, Bishrampur, Brahampuri, Chapur, Debahi, Dharahari, Dharmpur, Dharahari, Dumariya, Gaur Municipality, Gedahiguddi, Hajminiya, Inarbari, Jayanagar, Jethariya, Jhukhunwa, Judibela, Karkachakarmiya, Karuniya, Katahariya, Khesarhiya, Lokaha, Madhopu,r Mahamadpur, Matsari, Masedawa, Mubdwlaw, Pataura, PatharaBudharampur, Paurai, Pratappur, Raghunathpur, Rajdevi, Rajpur, Pharhadwa, RajpurTulsi, Rangapur, Saruatha ,PhatuwaMaheshpur, Pipra Rajawada, SakhuwaDhamaura, LaxmipurBelbichawa, Mathiya Mudwalawa, Sagrampur, Santapur, Tejapakad, Tengraha

Table 3.2: Off-farm Skill Training Employment Summary (ILO)

Name of Implementing Partners and Occupation	# of youth Trained	#of self employment (Income /month> or = to Nrs 3,000)	# of wage employment (Income/month > or = to Nrs 3,000)	# of beneficiaries linked with the MFIs
Parsa	300	59	204	23
Alliance Nepal	100	54	35	
Garment Fabricator	60	54		
Mobile Phone Repairing	20		16	
Motorcycle Servicing / Repairing	20		19	
DONBOSCO	100	1	88	23
Furniture Maker	20		20	5
Garment Fabricator	40		29	12
Motorcycle Servicing / Repairing	20	1	19	2
Tile /Marble fitter	20		20	4
Trade Link Tech Institute	100	4	81	
Beautician	10		10	
Computer Hardware Technician	20	4	13	
Electrician	20		17	
Lathe Operator	10		9	
Mason	20		16	
Plumbing	20		16	
Rautahat	314	97	173	18
Action for Development	103	20	69	
Beautician	21	10	7	
Electrician	21	1	18	
Furniture Maker	20	2	16	
Hand Embroidery	21	5	11	
Mason	20	2	17	
CEMECA Nepal	111	26	71	5
Junior Plumber	19	1	16	1
Gabion wire weaver	38		32	
Hand Embroidery	28	21	3	
Mobile Phone Repairing	26	4	20	4
Nepal Polytechnic Institute	100	51	33	13
Junior Plumber	20	7	10	
Village animal health worker	22	17	2	7
Building Electrician	19	6	10	
Motorcycle Servicing / Repairing	17	7	7	
Sweets and dairy technician	22	14	4	6
Grand Total	614	156	377	41

Summary	Parsa	Rautahat	Both
Total Number of youth trained	300	314	614
Total Number of youth employed (earning equals to or more than NRs. 3,000)	263	270	533

Table 3.3: On Farm Skills Training (FAO)

List of Occupational Skills Training	Grand Total	Total Female	Total Male	Conflict Affected	Dalit	Janjati	Muslim	Others
Parsa	1947	961	986		318	322		1307
Farmers Field School (FFS)	701	320	381		72	73		556
Junior Farmers Field and Life School (JFFLS)	420	202	218		75	85		260
FFS and JFFLS facilitators	47	15	32		0	23		24
List of Agriculture Skills Training-	360	187	173		64	73		223
Off-season Vegetable Production	20	8	12		7	2		11
Off-season Vegetable Production	20	16	4		4	8		8
Off-season Vegetable Production	20	7	13		11	0		9
Off-season Vegetable Production	20	12	8		1	8		11
Commercial vegetable and seed production	20	9	11		6	5		9
Improved Banana Production	20	6	14		2	13		5
Improved Banana Production	20	9	11		0	1		19
Mushroom Production and Marketing	20	13	7		3	0		17
Off-season Vegetable Production	20	13	7		1	0		19
Fish Farming/ Aquaculture	20	2	18		0	1		19
Vermi-Compost	20	12	8		3	1		16
Improved Banana Production	20	13	7		9	1		10
Mushroom Production and Marketing	20	14	6		2	14		4
Off- season Vegetable Production	20	13	7		6	8		6
Vermi-Compost	20	6	14		3	1		16
Floriculture and Nursery Management	20	11	9		1	0		19
Fruit production	20	13	7		2	10		8
Floriculture and Nursery Management	20	10	10		3	0		17
List of Livestock Skills Training	339	187	152		86	63		190
Clean Milk Production Training	20	11	9		5	4		11
Clean Milk Production Training	20	13	7		8	3		9
Clean Milk Production Training	20	7	13		04	0		16
Yogurt Production Training	20	12	8		03	3		14
Yogurt Production Training	20	10	10		05	05		10
Khowa Production Train	20	13	7		02	03		15
Khowa Production Training	20	10	10		06	0		14
Paneer Production Training	20	13	7		06	04		10
Basic Goat Keeping Training	20	12	8		4	5		11
Basic Goat Keeping Training	20	14	6		6	6		8
Basic Goat Keeping Training	20	10	10		6	1		13
Basic Goat Keeping Training	20	18	2		4	6		10
Basic Cattle/ buffalo farming training	20	8	12		6	0		14

Basic Piggery production training	20	13	7		14	6		0
Pasture and Fodder production training	20	12	8		5	4		11
Basic Poultry production training	20	8	12		0	10		10
VAHW training	19	3	16		2	3		14
Food Processing Training	80	50	30		21	5		54
Bhujia/Dalmoth Production training	20	11	9		05	-		15
Pickle and Chutney Production training	20	12	8		05	2		13
Sinke noodles Production training	20	11	9		5	0		15
Potato chips/papad Production training	20	16	4		6	3		11
Rautahat	1536	715	821		360	407		769
Farmers Field School (FFS)	521	220	301		108	118		295
Junior Farmers Field and Life School (JFFLS)	300	153	147		102	101		97
FFS and JFFLS facilitators	36	5	31		0	8		28
List of Agriculture Skills Training-	340	171	169		59	136		145
Off-Season Vegetable Production	20	11	9		6	1		13
Off-Season Vegetables Production	20	9	11		5	5		10
Vermi-Compost	20	16	4		0	0		20
Vermi-Compost	20	10	10		10	0		10
Mushroom Production	20	10	10		10	0		10
Fruit Production	20	14	6		4	0		16
Fruit Production	20	13	7		7	2		11
Off-Season Vegetables Production	20	2	18		4	2		14
Commercial Vegetable and Seed Production	20	7	13		7	7		6
Commercial Vegetable and Seed Production	20	5	15		4	0		16
Fish Farming/ Aquaculture	20	4	16		0	20		0
Fish Farming/ Aquaculture	20	12	8		1	19		0
Fish Farming/ Aquaculture	20	11	9		0	20		0
Mushroom Production & Marketing	20	14	6		0	20		0
Bee Keeping	20	12	8		0	20		0
Bee Keeping	20	6	14		0	20		0
Improved Banana Production	20	5	15		1	0		19
Livestock Skills Training	259	114	145		74	40		145
Poultry farming training	20	04	16		07	06		07
Piggery farming training	20	07	13		20	0		0
Goat keeping training	40	20	20		10	13		17
Cattle/buffalo faming training	20	13	07		04	0		16
Clean Milk Production training	40	14	26		09	1		30
Forage and fodder seed production and livestock feeding training	20	07	13		-	6		14
Yogurt production training	40	22	18		08	08		24
Paneer production training	20	17	03		10	01		09
Khowa production training	20	10	10		06	0		14
Village animal health workers	19	0	19		0	5		14

training							
Food Processing Training	80	52	28		17	4	59
Bhujia/Dalmoth Production training	20	16	4		06	01	13
Pickle and Chutney Production training	20	1	19		04	02	14
Sinke noodles Production training (Farmers Level)	20	18	2		04	0	16
Potato chips/papad Production training	20	17	3		03	01	16
TOTAL (PARSA + RAUTAHAT)	3,483	1,676	1,807		678	729	2,076
Composition of the Beneficiaries in %		48.12	51.88		19.47	20.93	59.60
		Disadvantage Group (DAG) %				40.4	

	VDC Coverage
Parsa	Belwa, Bagahi, Biruwaguthi, Bagbana, Madhubanmathaul, Murli, Basdilwa, Udaypurghurmi, Tulsibarwa, Gamhariya, Dhobini, Jaymanglapur, Bahuwaripidari, Pachrukhi
Rautahat	Rangapur, Bariyarpur, Piprabhagwanpur, Inarwari, Jokaha, Dharampur, Hardiya, Sitalpur, Pachrukhi

Table 3.4: Off-farm Skill Training Employment Summary (FAO)

Name of Implementing Partners and Occupation	# of youth Trained	#of self employment	# of wage employment	# of Female in employment	# of Male in employment	# of beneficiaries linked with the MFIs
Parsa – IPM Samaj Parsa	1947	1443		661	782	
Farmers Field School (FFS)	701	550		260	290	
Junior Farmers Field and Life School (JFFLS)	420	385		165	220	
FFS and JFFLS facilitators	47	47		15	32	
Agriculture Skills Training-	779	461		221	240	
Rautahat – IPM Samaj Rautahat	1536	1243		527	716	
Farmers Field School (FFS)	521	484		186	298	
Junior Farmers Field and Life School (JFFLS)	300	299		127	172	
FFS and JFFLS facilitators	36	36		5	31	
Agriculture Skills Training	679	424		209	215	
Total	3,483	2,686		1,188	1,498	

**Jobs for Peace Programme
Component 3 – Entrepreneurship Development**

Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) Level-1 Training Programme (ILO)

Training Beneficiaries Details:

Table 4.1: Training Potential Entrepreneurs (TOPE)

District	Type of Training	Total Beneficiaries	Female	Male	Conflict Affected	Dalit	Janjati	Muslim	Others Total
Parsa	TOPE	2,741	1,231	1,510	5	409	823	214	1,295
Rautahat	TOPE	1,620	951	669	1	277	523	90	730
TOTAL		4,361	2,182	2,179	6	686	1,346	304	2,025
Composition			50.03%	49.97%	0.14%	15.73%	30.86%	6.97%	46.43%
Disadvantage Group (DAG)						54%			

Table 4.2 Training of Starting Entrepreneurs (TOSE) and Training of Existing Entrepreneurs (TOEE)

District	Type of Training	Total Beneficiaries	Female	Male	Conflict Affected	Dalit	Janjati	Muslim	Others Total
Parsa	TOSE	1,425	677	748	2	215	436	107	667
Parsa	TOEE	940	286	654	3	96	268	121	455
Rautahat	TOSE	881	529	352	2	124	277	45	435
Rautahat	TOEE	605	126	479	-	50	177	35	343
TOTAL		3,851	1,618	2,233	7	485	1,158	308	1,900
Composition			42.02%	57.98%	0.18%	12.59%	30.07%	8.00%	49.34%
Disadvantage Group (DAG)						50.66%			

Table 4.3: Employment Record

Name of Implementing Partners (IPs)	No. of beneficiaries Trained			No. of Beneficiaries Started and Improved Business				No. of Financial Linkages			
	TOPE Beneficiaries	TOSE Beneficiaries	TOEE Beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries started business after TOPE	No. of beneficiaries started business After TOSE	No. of beneficiaries improved business after TOEE	No. of total beneficiaries started/improved businesses	No. of TOSE beneficiaries linked with MFI	No. of beneficiaries Improved their business linked with MFI after TOEE	No. of total beneficiaries Linked with MFIs	No. of beneficiaries Improved their business through their own income sources after TOEE
Sub Total of Parsa District	2,741	1,425	940	29	944	642	1,615	267	198	465	332
Arunodaya Yuba Club	300	154	101		82	72	154	29	1	30	75
Business Consultancy Centre	300	154	101	3	64	101	168	2		2	101
Centre for Health Environment Conservation	300	164	100	6	91	62	159	52	62	114	20

Creative Services and Sales Pvt Ltd	303	157	102	3	124	52	179	11	19	30	18
Divya Youth Club	305	170	101	7	98	100	205	70	31	101	31
Micro Enterprise Development Fund	300	154	100		152	70	222			-	36
Nepal Business Consultancy Centre	300	155	100		108	37	145	54	38	92	
Social Development Coordination committee	318	153	105		92	123	215			-	37
Suryodaya Youth Club	315	164	130	10	133	25	168	49	47	96	14
Sub Total of Rautahat District	1,620	881	605	3	679	379	1,061	38	119	157	177
Business Training and Development Counseling Centre	300	153	100		106	100	206	4		4	87
Employed Development and Counseling Centre	300	155	100		155	100	255	14	100	114	
Integrated Rural Development Centre	300	154	100		76	41	117	18	2	20	16
Rural Region and Agro Forestry Development Centre	300	154	100		111	54	165		2	2	13
Social Economic Development and Research	270	159	100		125	-	125		-	-	61
Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce	150	106	105	3	106	84	193	2	15	17	
Total Parsa & Rautahat	4,361	2,306	1,545	32	1,623	1,021	2,676	305	317	622	509
Total Number of Beneficiaries Trained (Excluding TOPE)			3,851	Total Number of Beneficiaries started/improved Business			2,676	No. of total beneficiaries Linked with MFIs		622	
VDC Covered in Parsa District	Alau , Bagahi ,Bagbana,Bageshwari Titrona ,Bahauri Pidari ,Bahuwarwa Bhatha,Bariyarpur ,Basantpur,Basdilwa ,Belwa ,Bhawanipur ,Bindwasini ,Birgunj Municipality,Biruwaguthi ,Deurbana ,Dhore ,Gadi , Belwa,Govindpur,Hariharpur,Harpatganj ,Harpur ,Jaymangalapur ,Jhauwaguthi,,Kumhaltol,Lahawarthakari,Lalparsa ,Langadi ,Lipnibirta,Madhuban Mathaul,Madhuwani ,MAHEDEWPATTI,Mahuwan,Mainpur(Pakaha),Maniyari,Maniyari ,Mashihani,Mudhli ,Nagwa,Panchrukhi,Parshauni Bhatta ,Paterwa sugauli ,Paterwa Sugauli , Pokhariya, Sakhuwa prasauni ,Sambhauta ,Sedhwa,Shibarwa,Srisia,Sugauli Birta ,Surjaha,Udaypur Ghurmi ,Vauratar										
VDC Covered in Rautahat District	Auraiya ,Balchanpur,Bariyarpur ,Chandranigahpur,Dumariya ,Gamariyaprasaparsa,Ganga Pipra,Garuda Bairiya,Gedahiguthi ,Hajminiya ,Hathiyahi ,Jaynagar,Jhunkhunwa,Judibela ,Kanakpur ,Karkach karmaiya ,Katahariya ,Kheshrhiya,Laxminiya ,Laxmipur ,Mahammad Pur,Malahi ,Mudwalwa,Narkatiya ,Paurai ,Pothisyahi,Pratappur Paltuwa,Preampirgunahi,Rangpur,Samanpur ,Sangrampur ,Santpur,Sarmujwa ,Simara Bhawanipur										

Table 4.4: District wise Types of business started after TOSE Training

Business	Parsa	Rauthat	Total	Business	Parsa	Rauthat	Total
Agro vet	1	0	1	Machine Repair	1	0	1
Bag Making	1	0	1	Mal Khad	1	0	1
Bamboo Basket	0	1	1	Masala Mill	0	1	1
Buffalo raising	1	0	1	Medical	3	5	8
Buffalo trade	1	0	1	Mooda Making	0	1	1
Cellar Mill	1	0	1	Pakoda, brade	2	0	2
Cloth Trade	3	1	4	Pan	0	1	1
Coaching Centre	0	1	1	Papad Making	1	0	1
Communication	0	1	1	Plumbing	0	1	1
Beauty Parlor	2	0	2	Poultry Farm	3	0	3
Cycle Repair	2	3	5	Restaurant	3	1	4
Dairy	1	0	1	Rice Mill	1	0	1
Rope Making	0	1	1	Saloon	2	0	2
Dram Business	1	0	1	construction	1	0	1
Embroidery	1	0	1	Seed Centre	0	1	1
Fertilizer	0	1	1	Stationary Shop	0	1	1
Fish Farming	4	2	6	Sugarcane Trade	1	0	1
Fruit Shop	1	0	1	Tailoring	6	8	14
Furniture	2	1	3	leaf plate	1	0	1
Grain trade	2	0	2	Tent House	0	1	1
Grocery Shop	14	7	21	Tika Chura Udhog	0	1	1
Hardware shop	2	0	2	Video mxing	1	1	2
Ice cream	1	1	2	Total	75	51	126
Tile Business	1	1	2				
TV Radio Repair	5	4	9				
Vegetable Shop	1	3	4				

The above table indicates the types of business started after TOPE and TOSE training. This table is based on the interaction with 126 SIYB graduates.

Table 4.5: Types of business run by TOEE graduates

Types of business	District		Total
	Parsa	Rautahat	
Saloon	2	2	4
Methai Making	2	1	3
Medical	0	2	2
TV Radio Mobile Repairing	1	3	4
Cloth Trade	2	5	7
Seed Centre	1	3	4
Grocery Shop	24	13	37
Stationary	4	1	5
Milk Seller	0	1	1
Tea Stall	1	2	3
Restaurant	6	1	7
Tailoring	4	2	6
Vegetable Seller	2	0	2
Cosmetic	5	3	8
Hardware	1	1	2
Oil Mill	0	1	1
Poultry Firm	3	0	3
Cycle Repairing	7	1	8
Oil Shop	1	0	1
Furniture	2	0	2
Laundry	1	0	1
Embroidery	2	0	2
Photo Studio	1	0	1
Envelop Making	1	0	1
Transport	2	0	2
Pan	4	0	4
Beer Bar	1	0	1
Papad Making	1	0	1
Piggari	1	0	1
Rice Mill	1	1	2
Masala Pisai	1	0	1
Gold Plated Ornament	1	0	1
Gym House	1	0	1
Cyber	1	0	1
Grinding Mill	1	0	1
Fertilizer	2	0	2
Sound Service	1	0	1
Second hand furniture	1	0	1
Insence stick making	1	0	1
Tent house	1	0	1
Glass house	0	1	1
Dairy	0	1	1
Gold Smith	0	1	1
Coaching	0	1	1

Mooda Making	0	1	1
Beauty Parlour	1	1	2
Book Shop	1	0	1
Cold Store	1	0	1
Boarding School	0	1	1
Tile Udyog	0	1	1
Dock Farming	0	1	1
Electric Shop	0	2	2
Cement Tile	0	1	1
Electronics	0	1	1
Buffallo Farming	0	1	1
Rice Trading	1	0	1
Meat Shop	1	0	1
Total	99	57	156

The above table indicates the types of existing business that TOEE graduates are having. This table is based on the interaction with 156 SIYB graduates.

Enterprise Development (FAO)

Table 4.6: Training of the beneficiaries -FAO

District	Type of Training	Total Beneficiaries	Female	Male	Conflict Affected	Dalit	Janjati	Muslim	Others Total
Parsa		229	40	189		32	56		141
Rautahat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL									
Composition			17.47	82.53		13.98	24.45		61.57
Disadvantage Group (DAG)									

Table 4.7: Employment Record- FAO

District	Type business	Total # beneficiaries trained	Total # of beneficiaries employed
Parsa	Support to establish milk chilling Vat to Annapurna Milk producers cooperative (Dairy enterprise development)	229	229
Rautahat		0	0
TOTAL		229	229
Composition			
VDC covered in Parsa	Biruwaguthi, Bagbana, Harpur, Hardiya,		

**Jobs for Peace Programme
Component-4: Access to Finance**

Table 5.1: Financial Education Training Beneficiaries Detail

	Grand Total	Female	Male	Dalit	Janjati	Muslim	Others
Parsa	807	546	261	150	301	57	299
Arunodaya Saving and Credit Cooperative (ASCC)	150	126	24	31	49	2	68
Chhimek Bikas Bank (CBB)	232	219	13	60	130	19	23
Deprosc Development Bank (DDB)	125	125		21	30	17	57
Dibya Saving and Credit Cooperative (DSCC)	150	48	102	33	92	6	19
Suryodaya Saving and Credit Cooperative (SSCC)	150	28	122	5		13	132
Rautahat	718	712	6	91	248	39	340
Chhimek Bikas Bank (CBB)	200	194	6	37	134		29
Deprosc Development Bank (DDB)	316	316		28	76	17	195
Nirdhan Uthan Bank (NUB)	202	202		26	38	22	116
Grand Total	1525	1258	267	241	549	96	639
Composition of beneficiaries in %		82.49	17.51	15.80	36.00	6.30	41.90
Disadvantage Group %				58.10			

Table 5.2: # of Beneficiaries took financial services after Financial Education training

Name of Implementing Partners	# of Businesses Before Training	# of businesses Added After Training	# of youth took Credit Service After Training	# of youth took saving service after training	# of youth took both services after training	Average of Loan amount
Parsa	129	149	71	490	71	20,726
ASCC				150		
DDB	58	18	18	96	18	30,667
DSCC	56	80	38	119	38	16,300
SSCC	15	51	15	125	15	20,600
Parsa & Rautahat	219	90	90	309	90	20,744
CBB	219	90	90	309	90	20,744
Rautahat	247	76	72	486	72	29,808
DDB	95	58	55	284	55	28,382
NUB	152	18	17	202	17	34,167
Grand Total	595	315	233	1,285	233	23,542
Total # of youth took financial services after F.E. Training=				1,285		

Table 5.3: # of project graduates linked with the Micro Financial Institutions for the saving services

Name of SPs	Type no. of Saving	No.of beneficiaries	No. of male	No. of Female
Arunodaya Saving and Credit Cooperatives Ltd	Monthly saving	150	25	125
Divya Saving and Credit Cooperatives	Child Savings	3	3	
	Daily Savings	34	33	1
	Group Savings	43		43
	Monthly Savings	22	20	2
Suryodaya Saving and Credit Cooperatives	Daily	61	46	15
Chhimek Bikas Bank Ltd	Disaster	202	54	148
	Monthly	202	54	148
	Optional	202	54	148
	Pension	202	54	148
	Unit fund	202	54	148
Deprosc Development Bank Ltd	Group Saving	81		81
	Loan Guarantee saving	57		57
	Recurring Saving	81		81
Nirdhan Uthan Bank Ltd	Group Fund Saving	216	0	216
	Personel Saving	216	0	216
	Recurring Saving	100	0	100
TOTAL		2,074	397	1,677

Table 5.4: No. of Project graduates linked with the Micro Financial Institutions for the credit services

Name of SPs	No. of beneficiaries	No. of Male	No. of Female	Min. loan size	Max. loan size
Divya Saving and Credit Cooperatives	5	4	1	5,000	50,000
Suryodaya Saving and Credit Cooperatives	41	34	7	3,000	100,000
Chhimek Bikas Bank Ltd	165	35	130	3,000	80,000
Deprosc Development Bank Ltd	57		57	10,000	40,000
Nirdhan Uthan Bank Ltd	165	38	137	10,000	20,000
Total	443	111	322	2,000	100,000

New product Diversification/ Development

1) NIRDHAN UTHAN BANK (NUB)

Brief introduction given by NUB:

Nirdhan Uthan Bank Limited (NUBL) has introduced Sunaulo Bhabisaya Kramik Bachat Khata(Recurring Saving)

Contractual saving product – Prototype

	Contractual Savings
Product	<p>Product name: Sunaulo Bhabisaya Kramik Bachat Khata(Recurring Saving) Parameter: Individual clients with loan officer of NUBL will decide the amount that will be deposited by individual and make contract sign. As per the contract, the individual member will deposit fix amount in the office at the said date for a certain period of time. Deposit time: 10 am to 3pm Opening Balance: Rs.100 or its multiples. Minimum balance: Rs.100 Withdrawal: Certain period of time as made contract paper. If deposit Rs.100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 in continue as monthly basis, customer gets total amount of Rs. 7000, Rs.15,000, Rs.22,500, Rs.31,000 and Rs.37,000 respectively in the last of 5 years. Proof of Transactions: Voucher, Passbook and ledger KYC requirements – ID cum citizenship proof (Citizenship certificate, marriage certificate, Voter’s certificate) and 2 copies of photograph (As per the guidelines of NRB). Additional benefit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If client is not capable to deposit continuously, bank will return the deposited amount with 50% of interest so far accrued. • Bank will provide 90% of deposited amount as soft loan with 14% interest rate, if client needed.
Price	Bank will calculate the interest as quarterly basis with 9% and it will be capitalized quarterly unless the maturity of 5 th year
Physical Evidence	Printed Passbook, Branches with posters and information about the products
Place	Branch offices
People	Friendly staff, knowledgeable and able to communicate all the features of the product (branch officers, teller and cashier)
Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the center meetings, office, workshop, guardian meeting • Posters and pamphlets at branches and community • Detailed product pamphlets • Advertisements on local radio
Positioning	“Easy savings for future prosperity”

2) CHHIMEK BIKAS BANK (CBB)

Brief introduction given by CBB:

CBB has developed the Sajilo Bachat Account, a saving product and will first test the product in some selected branches before rolling it out to all districts where they operate.

The J4P programme has been designed to contribute to peace building through youth employment. Improving the financial literacy of the youth is one major necessity to reach the desired outcome. To fulfil the demand, it is the target of the microfinance institution to provide the appropriate financial services.

Having received support in building their own capacity, CBB were able to develop a new/diversified financial product that meets the demands of the youth in the district of Parsa and Rautaha. Although CBB has not yet gained much experience in providing a business loan to males, CBB have been primarily targeting women so far. Trying to always be innovative, CBB decided to search now for a product more appealing to young males. In this context, CBB developed the Sajilo Bachat Account, a saving product and will first test the product in some selected branches before rolling it out to all districts where they operate.

All Nepalese citizens with a legal identification are entitled to open Sajilo Bachat Account at CBB. Account holders can deposit and withdraw any amount during branch office hours. A passbook and a withdrawal book will be part of the account kit.

Although this product is open for all, CBB foresees a special marketing campaign to the youths. Posters that will appeal to the young generation and special advertisements at local radio stations should be two ideas.

Registered as a Microcredit Development Bank, CCB is regulated by the Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB) and categorised in class “D”. Generally, the prudential regulations allow unlimited mobilization of savings from members, but do not permit savings mobilization from the general public. However, the NRB’s Circular No. 31 on Mobilization of Deposits for Microfinance Development Banks of 2009/2010 allows class “D” institutions to mobilize deposits also to the general public. NRB is currently in the process to approve this license, and CBB is expecting to obtain same in 15th March, 2011. Until then, CBB is finalising its newly developed product Mero Sajilo Bachat (My Easy Saving) Account and is developing the operational manual for it. As soon as the license has been granted, the pilot test can start. A short outline is given below:

Mero Sajilo Bachat offers the clients the ability to store their funds in a secure institution and manage them at their convenience: easy deposit and withdrawal through unit meeting, branches open from 7am to 4pm, ATM open 24hs and piggy box. On quarterly posting client earn interest. Clients can also deposit small amounts in their piggy boxes at any time, minimising the cost of saving; clients can come to the branch with their piggy box at their convenience to start accruing interest.

Criteria	Type	
Product Type	Voluntary Savings Account Mero Sajilo Bachat (Safe and easy Money)	
Application	at the authorized CBB branch	
Account Opening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at branch; fee NRs 50 including Passbook and first withdrawal receipt book - Others: for Piggy Box/ ATM Card Request additional form upon request at branch 	
Min. Open Balance	NRs 500	
Min. Balance	NRs 500	
Monthly Deposit	Any	
No. of Withdrawal allowed	For all:	- Any amount at the authorized CBB branch
	For members:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maximum amount of withdrawal up to deposited amount by all members at the unit - Max. 25.000 NRs during unit meeting as total amount (unit=25members), amount can be split subject to total number of members demanding withdrawal and demanding amount
	For all ATM card holders:	- At the CBB branch ATM-machine NRs 20,000 per day
Place of Withdrawal	For all:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the branch, at ATM-machine of the authorized CBB branch - Withdrawal is blocked from ATM and authorized CBB Branch on Unit meeting days (subject to IT system capacity)
	For members:	- Additionally during unit meeting
Deposit Effective Date	Next Business Day	
Passbook	Yes	
Closing of account	Any time	

Fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50NRs for opening an account (which includes the issuance of the first savings passbook). - Withdrawal Book – first book (20 leaves) free – then NPR 10 per book of 20 leaves - ATM card charges – NPR 200 / year - Charges for piggy box – NPR 150 (one-time fee) - Printed statement in excess of once per year – NPR 10
Interest Rate	7% effective interest rate posted on quarterly basis
Total Income Tax Rate to withhold on Interest	As per income tax

3) DEPROSC Development Bank (DDB)

Brief introduction given by DDB:

DEPROSC Development Bank (DDB) has implemented “Safe Motherhood financing” saving and loan as new product in both districts (Rautahat and Parsa). After the market research DD bank concluded that most of the beneficiaries of the banks are in age of reproductive age and they need financial security for their safe delivery, proper nutrition, and safe motherhood and also for other female diseases.

DD bank conducted focus group discussion on different 6 places of rautahat and parsa districts according to their feedback bank developed a product name of “Safe Motherhood financing” saving and loan product.

Any family from the bank working area who need this services, can participate in this product, first of all any married female family member should enrolled in the informal group of her nearest center of the bank, and should take orientation about the bank program ,delivery method , product and services. After the orientation, Branch Manager will ask about the knowledge does she gain from orientation. If the manager satisfies from her answer, she will be allowed to join the formal group of the center and participate in the program.

She should start from saving from ruppees in multiple of hundred in which bank will provide interest as decided by the BOD of the bank. After regular saving of minimum six months they will be eligible for the credit. The amount of credit will be 15 times of cumulative saving or 40 thousands whichever less is. Repayment period of loan of maximum 24 installments with maximum 3 months grace period and this product has been tied up with insurance and incase of death of mother the receivable amount will be subsidized and additional Rs. 2 thousand will be provided for their ritual expenses.

If any participant of this product does not need loan they can get back their saving when ever they want and they can prepay loan partially. The proposed service charge is 1 % of loan amount and 17 % interest on loan in declining balance. However because of current liquidity scenario BOD of the bank can revise it in any time. Contribution to insurance scheme will be 1 percent of loan amount.

4) SURYODAYA SAVING AND CREIDT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY (SSCC)

Brief introduction given by SSCC:

Suryodaya Saving and Credit Cooperative Society (SSCC) has planned to implement four kinds of services to the beneficiaries as new products in the market, such as *Group saves/loan, Fixed Saving, individual and group loan.*

We planned to implement four type of new product like service pack for youths and poorest people for income generation, fixed, group saving , individual and group loan but we have modified and selected only one of them that is “group saving/loan” after discussion among executive board members. We oriented our staffs to lunch this new product to our old clients for pilot testing. Now we have used many tools and mechanism for vital operating this product. We have surveyed the client’s ideas and concepts about services, saving and loan. After survey, we prepared analysis all data, board meeting decision, cost

and price analysis, work plan and checklist. After this, our staffs implemented it on old members to have to fill the assessment frame work other matrix forms. After conformation of new product compatibility and effectiveness, we will serve this product to our all clients.

Our organization planned to implement the new product as a Group saves and loan providing to beneficiary. It means our staffs go to our market area to develop the groups. Each group has 25 persons for members. They have to be our member. Our staffs will go to meet them always to prompt to be participate in-group and this our programme. They will help them for planning, implementing, decision-making, selecting the income source; link them to management and us. They will help in-group formation and run it smoothly. All groups will link with us solidarity. All members of group will start to save some amount regularly. Passbooks would provide them to keep the record of transactions like saving and loan. If they want to start their own new business we will provide them maximum of Nrs.10,000.00 and if they have already any business, we provide them loan according to demand and business size. We provide them eight percent interest rate in saving balanced and take eighteen percent interest rate at loan provided.

5) DIVYA SAVING AND CREDIT COOPERATIVE (DSCC)

Brief introduction given by DSCC:

Diyya Saving Cooperatives (DSC) has three types of new products such as Youth Savings (Daily & Monthly basis), Child Savings (for Education & Marriage of Age Group1-14) & Women Group Savings.

Name of the new/diversified financial product:

Youth Savings a) Daily b) Monthly
Child Savings (Education & Marriage) Age Group (1-14)
Women Group Savings

Operation mechanism for that product:

- Project Staff and 6 regular staff are mobilized.
- Information providing and motivation in our target working village development committee and local market.
- Group orientation in the local market and community
- New product account are in opening process
- 19 new product accounts are opened up to date. There are 7 our target member and rest general member

6) ARUNODAYA SAVING AND CREDIT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY (ASACCOS)

Brief introduction given by ASACCOS:

Arunodaya Saving and Credit Cooperative Society (ASACCOS) had introduced Door to door Revolving Rural Financial services for Micro Enterprises in youth as new product.

Product Name: Door to door Revolving Rural Financial services for Micro Enterprises in youth

In this product ASACCOS will provide door to door services at rural level by mobilizing

- I. Fixed term Saving
- II. Loan
- III. Non financial services

Clients' type: ASCCS can work with the following types of clients who want to start micro enterprises activities or have existing business and want to promote.

- d. Age : 18 – 29 Year
- e. Youth both Male and Female
- f. Married and Unmarried but married women should be in priority.
- g. Poor people whose income is less than Rs 190 per day will be in priority.
- h. Dalit, disadvantage and deprived group will be in priority.

Design:

A. Term :

- I. Fixed term saving:** clients should deposit the amount every month since getting membership to 6 month or till getting loan. After getting loan he/ she will deposits weekly for 2 years
- II. Loan:** first loan for one year and after repayment of all loan amounts. He/she may get second loan and third loan. the second loan and third loan's installment amount divided as need of the clients but not more than 2 years.
- III. Non financial Services:** ASACCOS will provide "3 day saving and financial mobilization education training" for the clients. This training will conduct within 15 days after formation of the group.

B. Costing :

- I. Loan :** clients will repayment interest Rate is 16 % per annum
- II. Saving Rate :** ASACCOS will pay 8 % interest per annum to clients
- III. Penalty Charge :**
 - A.** ASACCOS will not charge the penalty within 10 days after time line
 - B.** + 2 % of remaining loan will charge penalty after 10 and within 1.5 month after time line.
 - C.** + 5% of remaining loan will charge penalty after 1.5 month and within 3 month after time line.
- IV.** Services charge: clients should be paid 1 % service charge of loan amount to ASACCOS.
- V.** Other membership fee, pass book cost, loan deed cost will be paid as rules of ASACCOS.

C. Range :

- I. Saving:** member (Clients) will save more than Rs. 30/month till 6 month and after taking loan and start & improve the micro enterprise he/she must be save Rs. 50/week. This amount will depend on decision of FSUG but not less than Rs 30 per month and Rs 50 per week.
- II. Loan :** First time (fixed assets guarantee is not necessary)
Rs. 5000 – Rs 10000
: 2nd time (fixed assets guarantee is not necessary)
Rs. 10000 – Rs. 20000
: 3rd time (fixed assets guarantee is not necessary)
Rs. 20000 – Rs. 30,000
But over Rs. 30001 – Rs 70,000 fixed assets guarantee is necessary .

D. Collateral :

The clients should provide following documents for saving and loan.

I. Saving :

- Nepali citizenship
- Recent two snaps.
- Fill up the member ship format (Annex – 1) of the ASACCOS and sign on it.
- Fill up the Summary of personnel profile format (Annex – 2).
- Group formation minute photocopy.

II. Loan :

- Nepali Citizenship Certificate
- Parent or protector Approval letter (Annex – 3)
- Group Guarantee decision minute photocopy.
- Group member guarantee signature on loan deed
- Application for loan demand letter (Annex – 4)
- Tamsuk / Loan deed (Annex – 5)
- Saving guarantee

E. Profile of the Clients

For First Loan the profile of the clients must be as following:

- Permanent Address
- 18 years to 29 years
- Getting nepali Citizenship
- Application for loan demand
- Parent or protector Approval letter
- Getting membership of ASACCOS
- Group guarantee decision minute
- Member Guarantee
- No loan from other financial Provider

Second Loan

If clients business is running well they can pay all loan after 6 month and he/she can get second loan but collateral and profile of the clients is same as first loan. And rules and regulation for 3rd loan is same as 2nd loan.

**Jobs for Peace Programme
Component 5 - Cooperative Strengthening Programme**

Table 6.1: Short Term (5-10 days) Skills Training to Cooperative General Members -ILO

Implementing Partners	Name of Occupation	# of youths trained	# of male with increased income (Increased income is expected after 6-9 months)	# of female with increased income (Increased income is expected after 6-9 months)
Sub Total Of Rautahat District		627	145	407
CESARD	Vegetable production	48	16	9
	Cattle / Buffalo Raising	42	8	9
	Piggery	33	3	22
	Asparagus farming	20	11	9
	Dhakki & other traditional products	46	0	43
	Candle production	71	7	62
	Incense stick production	77	0	77
	SUB TOTAL	337	45	231
FORCAST	Commercial Veg. Production	50	15	33
	Fish Farming	60	21	27
	Elephant Foot Yam (Oul)	50	25	25
	SUB TOTAL	160	61	85
Jan Bikas	Goat Farming	50	7	43
	Cattle/Buffalo farming	30	13	17
	Poultry farming	30	12	18
	Piggery Farming	20	7	13
	SUB TOTAL	130	39	91
Sub Total Of Parsa District		810	200	603
DYC	Goat Farming	40	28	12
	Vegetable Production	60	10	50
	Elephant Foot Yum (Oul)	10		10
	Fish Farming	40	20	20
	Cattle/Cow & Buffalo Farming	100	25	75
	Piggery	20	5	15
	Dhakki & Other Traditional Product Making	30		30
	SUB TOTAL	300	88	212
FORCAST	Commercial Veg. Production	40	21	18
	Fish Farming	20	2	15
	Elephant Foot Yam (Oul)	20	7	13
	SUB TOTAL	80	30	46
Jan Bikas	Goat Farming	40	7	33
	Cattle/Buffalo farming	40	13	26
	Poultry farming	20	7	13
	Piggery Farming	30	1	29
	SUB TOTAL	130	28	101
SODCC	Commercial Vegetable Production	40	5	35
	Goat Farming	60	7	53
	Poultry	60	14	46
	Briquette Production	40	11	29
	Candle Production	70	7	61
	Hygienic Meat Shop/ Dry Meat	10	10	
	Papad Production	20	0	20

	SUB TOTAL	300	54	244
	TOTAL	1,437	345	1,010
Total # of male and female expected with increased income after 6- 9 months=				1,355

Table 6.2: Beneficiaries' composition of short term skills training

District	Total Beneficiaries	Female	Male	Conflict Affected	Dalit	Janjati	Muslim	Others
Parsa	810	607	203	50	151	126	58	475
Rautahat	627	455	172	50	143	83	33	368
Grand Total	1437	1062	375	100	294	209	91	843
Composition		73.90%	26.10%	6.96%	20.46%	14.54%	6.33%	58.66%
Disadvantaged Group (DAG)					41.34%			

Table 6.3: Cooperative Versus Short Term Skills Training -ILO

Name of Cooperatives (Parsa)	Address of Cooperative	Agriculture							Agro-Forestry			Off-Farm/Micro Enterprise			Grand Total		
		Vegetable Production	Commercial Vegetable Production	Goat Farming	Cattle Farming	Poultry farming	Piggery	Fish Farming	Elephant Foot Yum(Oul)	Asparagus Farming	Briquette production	Dhakki & Other Traditional Products	Candle Production	Hygienic Meat Shop/Dry Meat		Insence Stick Making Training	Papad Production
Bikashshil Mahila Bachat Sahakari Sanstha	Bagahi			20													20
Chetana Saving/credit cooperative Ltd.	Ramgadhwa -1 Bahuari				20							20	10				50
Devimai Mahila Saving & Credit Cooperative Ltd.	Lakhanpur-6							10			15						25
Durgami Mahila Saving/credit cooperative Ltd	Sirisiya-6		20		40	10	10										80
Gatisil Krishi Co.Ltd	Pachrukhi-5, Parsa			20				10									30
Jagriti Mahaila Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd.	Bishrampur-4	20		20		10	10										60
Janasahabgita Madhebarti Saving & Credit Cooperative Ltd	Madhuvan Mathol-4, Parsa			20				20		20							60
Pragatisil Mahila Bahu-uddesiya cooperative Ltd.	Ramnagari-9	20						10	10			15					55
Sahyatri saving & credit cooperative Ltd.	Biruwaguthi - 2,Sabaiyatad	20			20	20	20										80

	i																	
Sana Kisan Agriculture Cooperative Ltd.	Udayapur ghurmi-5			20									15					35
Sana Kisan Cooperative Ltd.	Bagwana-3	20		20	20			20			20							100
Shree Ram Saving & Credit Cooperative Ltd.,	Langadi, Parsa	20			20	20												60
Shree Sita Mahila Bachat Sahakari Sanstha Ltd.	Nagwa, Birganj-19	1	19			20												40
Srijanshil Mahilal Bachat Sahakari Sanstha	Mahuwan			20	20			10	10								20	80
Unnatishil MahilalBahu uddeshiya Bachat Sahakari Sanstha Ltd.	Sugaulibirta											15	20					35
Parsa		10	39	14	14	80	50	60	30	0	40	30	70	10	0	20	810	
Name of Cooperatives (Rautahat)	Address of Cooperative	Agriculture								Agro-Forestry			Off-Farm/Micro Enterprise				Grand Total	
		Vegetable Production	Commercial Vegetable Production	Goat Farming	Cattle Farming	Poultry farming	Piggery	Fish Farming	Elephant Foot Yum(Oul)	Asparagus Farming	Briquette production	Dhakki & Other Traditional Products	Candle Production	Hygienic Meat Shop/Dry Meat	Incense Stick Making Training	Papad Production		
Durga Bhawani Mahila Krishi Sahakari Sanstha Ltd	Brahampuri											16	16		15			47
Gyanjyoti Bachat Tatha Rin Sahakari Sanstha Ltd,	Madhopur, Rautahat	25							10									35
Jagaran Bikash Upbhokta Cooperative Ltd.	Sitalpur-2				10													10
Jagruti Krishi Sahakari Sanstha Ltd,	Bhalohiya						10	10					18		15			53
Jai Kisan Dugdha Utpadak Sahakari Sanstha Ltd	Dumariya- 2				20	15				10								45

Janajagaran Multipurpose Cooperative Ltd	Sarmujwa - 8		26					10									36
Janajagriti Mahila Krishi Sahakari Sanstha Ltd.	Sangrampur		22	20	30		10								16		98
Janapriya Multipurpose Cooperative Ltd.	Samanpur			10							10						20
Kisan Samaveshi Upabhokta Sahakari Sanstha,	Laukaha-5, Rautahat							10									10
Mahila Kalyan Bachat tatha Rin Sahakari Sanstha Cooperative Ltd,	Phatuwa Maheshpur-7, Rautahat			20				20									40
Narayani Mahila Krishi Sahakari Sanstha Ltd,	Matsari							10			20						30
Om Shree Bachat tatha Rin Sahakari Sanstha Ltd, Shivanagar	Mahammadpur -8				12		13		20			16			16		77
Sahara Sangam Bachat tatha Rin Sahakari Sanstha Ltd	Basantapatti -2					15						21			15		51
Sana Kisan Krishi Sahakari Sanstha Ltd,	Santapur						20	20		10							50
Sana Kisan Sahakari Sanstha Ltd.	Jethraiyya, Rautahat	25															25
Rautahat		50	48	50	72	30	53	60	50	20	0	46	71	0	77	0	627
Grand Total		151	87	190	212	110	103	120	80	20	40	76	141	1	77	20	1437

Table 6.4: Cooperative reinforcement through capacity building training to the executive members of the cooperatives (ILO)

IP: National Cooperative Federation of Nepal	Name of Trainings	# of Events	Parsa		Rautahat			
			Total # of Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total # of Beneficiaries	Male	Female
	ToT for Cooperative Facilitators (Training)	1	14	8	6	14	9	5
	Cooperative Awareness Campaigning (Education)	30	570	161	409	568	248	320
	Leadership Development Training for Committee Members of selected cooperatives	2	30	11	19	29	19	10
	Accounts Management Training	2	30	15	15	30	20	10
	Study Visit/Observation Tour	1	13	7	6	13	9	4
	TOTAL	36	657	202	455	654	305	349

Table 6.5 Cooperative reinforcement through capacity building training and awareness education to the executive members of the cooperatives (FAO)

Name of Trainings	# of Events	Parsa			Rautahat		
		Total # of Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total # of Beneficiaries	Male	Female
ToT for Cooperative Facilitators (Training)	1	16	9	7	14	9	5
Leadership Development Training for Committee Members of selected cooperatives	4	62	29	33	56	24	32
Accounts Management Training	2	31	15	16	27	12	15
Capacity Building Training for Managers	2	32	17	15	27	13	14
Agriculture Marketing Training	2	32	17	15	28	13	15
Products Diversification Training (special group)	2	32	17	15	28	14	14
Agro Enterprise Development (4 groups Training)	4	64	29	35	56	32	24
Success Case Replication & Internal Study Visit (4 groups) (2 Parts of Training)	8	127	76	51	113	65	48
External Study Visit Cum Observation(IFFCO, NCUI) (Training)	2	25	24	16	22	16	6
Market Observation Tour	1	14	7	7	12	9	3
Farm business and post harvest management training	2	32	13	19	28	14	14
Market planning and management (training)	2	32	13	19	28	13	15
Cooperative business planning training	2	29	15	14	27	15	12
Bio Briquette preparation training	2	32	14	18	28	18	10
Training on local demand driven planning and implementation of gender responsive approach training	2	31	16	15	28	19	9
Awareness education	30	772	269	503	581	208	373
TOTAL	72	1363	572	792	1103	494	609

VDC Coverage

Parsa	Mahuwan, Madhuban Mathaul, Bagbana, Lipanibirta, Chorni, Bagahi, Belwa, Gamhariya, Murli, Pachrukhi, Udaypurghurmi, Bahuwaripidari, Tulsibarwa,
Rautahat	Piprabhagwanpur, Pachrukhi, Badaharwa, Rangapur, Inarwari, Dharampur, Gaur, Dumariya, Hardiya, Bariyarpur

Table 6.6 Beneficiaries' composition of training – (FAO)

District	Total Beneficiaries	Female	Male	Conflict Affected	Dalit	Janjati	Muslim	Others
Parsa	1103	609	494		146	10		947
Rautahat	1363	791	572		136	62		1165
Grand Total	2466	1400	1066		282	72		2112
Composition		56.77	43.23		11.44	2.91		85.65
Disadvantaged Group (DAG)								

Table 6.7: Beneficiaries of special support activities Parsa and Rautahat: (FAO)

Activites	Parsa						Rautahat					
	Total	Male	Female	Dalit	Janjati	Others	Total	Male	Female	Dalit	Janjati	Others
Establishment of model cooperative	50	30	20	3	5	42	11	7	4	0	0	11
Special support to women cooperative	680	0	680	60	30	590	731	0	731	70	35	626
Strengthening District cooperative network	43	18	25	0	0	43	35	27	8	0	0	35
Total	773	48	725	63	35	675	777	34	743	70	35	672
Grand total	1,550											

Table 6.8: Cooperative-wise No. of Cooperative Members Participated in Capacity Building Activities (FAO)

At the end of February, 2011								
S.N.	Name of the Cooperatives	Addrss	Total no. of activities	Total no. of participants	Training		Awareness campaigning	
					No. of activities	No. of participants	No. of activities	No. of participants
1	Arunoday Saving and Credit Cooperative Society Ltd	Mahuwan	21	74	20	41	1	33
2	Bivekshil Women Savings & Credit Cooperative Society Ltd	Madhaban, Mathaul	21	147	20	36	1	111
3	Chetanshil Mahila Bahudesiya Sahakari Sanstha Society Ltd	Lipanibirta	20	83	19	34	1	49
4	Janahit Bachat Tatha Rin Cooperative Society Ltd	Ramnagari	21	74	20	41	1	33
5	Jay Ambe Mahila Cooperative Society Ltd	Chorni-8, Bidhanagar	22	76	21	38	1	38
6	Kalyan Women Multipurpose Cooperative Society Ltd	Tulsibarawa	21	74	20	37	1	37
7	Koilabhar Savings & Credit Cooperative Society Ltd	Bagbana	21	117	20	41	1	76
8	Laganshil Women Cooperative Society Ltd	Belawa-7	20	96	19	36	1	60
9	Millijuli Duna Tapari Cooperative Society Ltd	Solakhpur, Belwa-9	20	76	19	36	1	40
10	Mitra Bachat Tatha Rin Cooperative Society Ltd	Gamharaya	19	69	18	38	1	31
11	New Jeevanjyoti Savings & Credit Cooperative Society	Muruli	21	65	20	35	1	30
12	New Shrijana Women Savings & Credit Cooperative Society	Bahuari, Padari	19	65	18	35	1	30
13	Parsagadhi Agriculture Cooperative Society Ltd	Pachrukhi-4	20	85	19	36	1	49
14	People Saving & Credit	Bagahi	21	98	20	38	1	60

	Cooperative Society Ltd							
15	Pragatishil Krishak Cooperative Society Ltd	Udayapur, Ghurmi	18	79	17	34	1	45
16	Samsari Mai Women Cooperative Society Ltd	Gamhariya	18	80	17	30	1	50
	Sub Total		323	1358	307	586	16	772
	Rautahat							
1	Bagmati Consumer Cooperative	Hardiya	19	86	18	34	1	52
2	Durga Livestock Agriculture Cooperative,	Bariyarpur	19	81	18	34	1	47
3	Janasewa Agriculture Cooperative Ltd,	Dharampur	19	74	18	34	1	40
4	Kalamamai Farmers Cooperative,	Bariyarpur	19	67	18	34	1	33
5	Lalupate Women Development Farmers Cooperative,	Piprabhagwan pur	19	103	18	62	1	41
6	Mahila Sangini Saving & Credit Cooperative,	Rangpur	18	67	17	31	1	36
7	Multipurpose Pasu Bikas Cooperative,	Dumria-2	20	120	19	64	1	56
8	Nari Chetna Mahila Krishak Cooperative,	Gaur-5	19	80	18	34	1	46
9	Panchrukhi Farmers Cooperative,	Pachrukhi, Chhatauna	19	68	18	34	1	34
10	Shree Barahwa Krishak Sahakari Sanstha Ltd,	Gaur-9	20	69	19	34	1	35
11	Shree Om Savings and Credit Cooperative,	Inarwari-5	20	89	19	34	1	55
12	Small Farmers Cooperative Ltd,	Rangpur	20	65	19	35	1	31
13	Smriti Consumer Cooperative,	Hardiya	20	78	19	32	1	45
14	Women Jana Jyoti Agriculture Cooperative,	Dharampur, Rautahat	17	61	16	31	1	30
	Sub Total		268	1108	254	527	14	581
	Total		591	2466	561	1113	30	1353

Table 6.9: Increase in Membership of Selected Cooperatives in Parsa and Rautahat District (FAO)

At the end of February, 2011					
S.N	Name of the Cooperatives	Address	Membership Status		
			At the end of March 2010	At the end of February 2011	Increment after JJP Project Implementation
	Parsa				
1	Arunoday Saving and Credit Cooperative Society Ltd	Mahuwan	1400	2055	655
2	Bivekshil Women Savings & Credit Cooperative Society Ltd	Madhaban, Mathaul	355	463	108
3	Chetanshil Mahila Bahudesiya Sahakari Sanstha Society Ltd	Lipanibirta	600	654	54
4	Janahit Bachat Tatha Rin Cooperative	Ramnagari	404	577	173

	Society Ltd				
5	Jay Ambe Mahila Cooperative Society Ltd	Chorni-8, Bidhanagar	103	163	60
6	Kalyan Women Multipurpose Cooperative Society Ltd	Tulsibarawa	172	223	51
7	Koilabhar Savings & Credit Cooperative Society Ltd	Bagbana	333	632	299
8	Laganshil Women Cooperative Society Ltd	Belawa-7	230	259	29
9	Millijuli Duna Tapari Cooperative Society Ltd	Solakhpur, Belwa-9	290	300	10
10	Mitra Bachat Tatha Rin Cooperative Society Ltd	Gamharaya	43	86	43
11	New Jeevanjyoti Savings & Credit Cooperative Society	Muruli	187	242	55
12	New Shrijana Women Savings & Credit Cooperative Society	Bahuari, Padari	31	165	134
13	Parsagadhi Agriculture Cooperative Society Ltd	Pachrukhi-4	28	76	48
14	People Saving & Credit Cooperative Society Ltd	Bagahi	27	115	88
15	Pragatishil Krishak Cooperative Society Ltd	Udayapur, Ghurmi	33	48	15
16	Samsari Mai Women Cooperative Society Ltd	Gamhariya	25	25	0
	Sub Total		4261	6083	1822
Rautahat					
1	Bagmati Consumer Cooperative		30	98	68
2	Durga Livestock Agriculture Cooperative,	Bariyarpur		264	264
3	Janasewa Agriculture Cooperative Ltd,	Dharampur	40	79	39
4	Kalamamai Farmers Cooperative,	Bariyarpur		206	206
5	Lalupate Women Development Farmers Cooperative,	Piprabhagwanpur	300	453	153
6	Mahila Sangini Saving & Credit Cooperative,	Rangpur	67	83	16
7	Multipurpose Pasu Bikas Cooperative,	Dumria-2		211	211
8	Nari Chetna Mahila Krishak Cooperative,	Gaur-5	401	551	150
9	Panchrukhi Farmers Cooperative,	Pachrukhi, Chhatauna	30	59	29
10	Shree Barahwa Krishak Sahakari Sanstha Ltd,	Gaur-9	149	195	46
11	Shree Om Savings and Credit Cooperative,	Inarwari-5		265	265
12	Small Farmers Cooperative Ltd,	Rangpur		404	404
13	Smriti Consumer Cooperative,	Hardaya		139	139
14	Women Jana Jyoti Agriculture Cooperative,	Dharampur, Rautahat		350	350
	Sub Total		1,017	3,357	2,340
	Total				4,162

Table 6.10: Cooperative-wise Employment Status Under Cooperative Reinforcement Component in Parsa and Rautahat District (FAO)

S.N.	Name of District	Gender		Total	Cast		
		Male	Female		Janjati	Dalit	Others
1	Parsa	473	754	1,227	267	221	739
2	Rautahat	437	807	1,244	467	334	443
	Grand Total	910	1,561	2,471	734	555	1,82

S.N.	Name and Address of Cooperative	Gender		Total	Cast		
		Male	Female		Janjati	Dalit	Others
b	Parsa District						
1	Parsagadhi Agriculture Cooperative, Pachrukhi-4	25	5	30	4	3	23
2	Chetanshil Mahila Bahudesiya Sahakari Sanstha, Lipanibirta	2	98	100	8	24	68
3	New Shrijana Women Savings & Credit Cooperative, Bahuari, Padari	0	40	40	1	0	39
4	People Saving & Credit Cooperative, Bagahi	15	1	16	9	3	4
5	New Jeevanjyoti Savings & Credit Cooperative, Muruli	122	33	155	28	30	97
6	Bivekshil Women Savings & Credit Cooperative, Madhaban, Mathaul	0	69	69	41	11	17
7	Kalyan Women Multipurpose Cooperative, Tulsibarawa	0	105	105	50	50	5
8	Arunodaya Savings and Credit Cooperative Ltd, Mahuwan	81	13	94	0	3	91
9	Janahit Bachat Tatha Rin Cooperative, Ramnagari	77	7	84	0	6	78
10	Koilabhar Savings & Credit Cooperative, Bagbana	80	26	106	79	2	25
11	Mitra Bachat Tatha Rin Cooperative, Gamharaya	55	34	89	4	26	59
12	Laganshil Women Cooperative, Belawa-7	0	109	109	0	6	103
13	Millijuli Duna Tapari Cooperative Ltd, Solakhpur, Belwa-9	9	44	53	33	3	17
14	Jay Ambe Mahila Cooperative, Chorni-8, Bidhanagar	0	163	163	10	51	102
15	Pragatishil Krishak Cooperative, Udayapur, Ghurmi	7	7	14	0	3	11
16	Samsari Mai Women Cooperative, Gamhariya						
	Sub Total	473	754	1,227	267	221	739
c	Rautahat District						
1	Shree Om Savings and Credit Cooperative, Inarwari-5	92	13	105	60	17	28
2	Panchrukhi Farmers Cooperative, Pachrukhi, Chhatauna	46	12	58	12	0	46
3	Janasewa Agriculture Cooperative Ltd, Dharampur	74	14	88	24	37	27
4	Multipurpose Pasu Bikas Cooperative, Dumria-2	88	45	133	3	6	124
5	Nari Chetna Mahila Krishak Cooperative, Gaur-5	0	110	110	64	27	19
6	Women Jana Jyoti Agriculture Cooperative, Dharampur, Rautahat	0	81	81	46	31	4
7	Mahila Sangini Saving & Credit Cooperative, Rangpur	0	60	60	40	0	20
8	Kamalamai Farmers Cooperative, Bariyarpur	31	134	165	55	110	0
9	Durga Livestock Agriculture Cooperative, Bariyarpur	58	63	121	57	64	0
10	Lalupate Women Development Farmers Cooperative, Piprabhagwanipur	0	108	108	45	19	44
11	Small Farmers Cooperative Ltd, Rangpur	12	108	120	43	2	75
12	Shree Barahwa Krishak Sahakari Sanstha Ltd, Gaur-9	8	27	35	17	1	17
13	Bagmati Consumer Cooperative	25	15	40	1	20	19
14	Smriti Consumer Cooperative, Hardaya	3	17	20	0	0	20
	Sub Total	437	807	1,244	467	334	443

**Jobs for Peace Programme
Component-6: Trust Fund for Youth Employment**

Table 7.1: Trust Fund for Youth Employment Beneficiaries Detail (ILO)

District	Name of IPs	Name of training	Total Beneficiaries	Female	Male	Conflict Affected	Dalit	Janjati	Muslim	Others	
Parsa	ESDC. Birgunj	Garment Fabrication	50	50			1	13		36	
		Hand Embroidery	50	50				10	1	39	
	MECC (LBPK)	Assistant Beautician	20	20			1	5		14	
		Barber	20		20					20	
		Mobile Phone Repair Technician	20		20			4	4	12	
	PDYC, Bagahi	Agarwati Making	50	50			28	18	28		4
		Candle Making	50	50			25	25	25		
	SBTK, Dewahi	Embroidery	40	40					8	3	29
Garment Fabrication		60	60				1	11	17	31	
Parsa Total			360	320	40	53	46	104	25	185	
Rautahat	Jagaran Nepal	Agarwati Making	51	51		11	8	43			
		Candle Making	51	44	7	31	2	45		4	
	RYFSSN	Agarwati Rolling	25	25		10	6			19	
		Bamboo Stick Making	50	50			24			26	
		Agarwati Rolling	25	25			24			1	
Rautahat Total			202	195	7	52	64	88		50	
Grand Total			562	515	47	105	110	192	25	235	
Composition of the Beneficiaries in %				91.64	8.36	18.68	19.57	34.16	4.45	41.81	
Disadvantage Group (DAG) in %							58.18				
VDC Coverage:											
Parsa District: Amarpatti , Bahuarbamatha, Pachrukhi , Birgunj , Bishrampur, Chorni , Fatuwa , BeriyaBirta, Sakhuwa Prasauni , Lalparsa, Langadi, jagarnathprsira, bindbasni, mahadevpatimaniyari, sambhauta,											
Rautahat District : Bariyarpur, Chandranigahpur, Gedhiguth, inarwa, Madhopur ,Malahitole											

Table 7.2: Employment Summary: Trust Fund for Youth Employment (ILO)

Name of Trainings	# of youths trained	# of self employed (Income Level-NRs)			# of wage employed (Income Level-NRs)			# of youth linked with MFIs	
		>2000	>2500	>3000	>2000	>2500	>3000		
Parsa	360	14	49	51	14	71	127	115	
Agarwati Making	50	13	25	4					
Assistant Beautician	20			4		6	5		
Barber	20			6		8	6		
Candle Making	50	1	13	23					
Embroidery	40		3	3	7	18	7	5	
Garment Fabrication	110		8	6	1	32	57	60	
Hand Embroidery	50					3	47	50	
Mobile Phone Repair Technician	20			5	6	4	5		
Rautahat	202	20	8	4	37	30	17	60	
Agarwati Rolling	50				19	15	6		
Agarwati Making	51	7				15	11	14	
Bamboo Stick Making	50				18				
Candle Making	51	13	8	4				46	
Grand Total	562	34	57	55	51	101	144	175	
Total Number of youth employed under wage and self employment=		442							

Table 7.3: Trust Fund for Youth Employment Beneficiaries Detail (FAO)

District	Name of IPs	Name of training	Total Beneficiaries	Female	Male	Conflict Affected	Dalit	Janjati	Muslim	Others
Parsa	EPCOD	Goat keeping Training cum production	100	67	33		39	0		61
	FriPad	off-season vegetable production training	25	25	0		17	0		8
		pig farming training	25	25	0		13	12		0
		Local poultry farming training	25	25	0		12	0		13
		goat farming training	25a	25	0		8	1		16
Parsa Total			200	167	33		89	13		98
Rautahat	Friends for Development	Milk cooperative development and chilling vat support	407	38	369		41	4		362
Rautahat Total			407	38	369		41	4		362
Grand Total			607	205	402		130	17		460
Composition of the Beneficiaries in %				33.78	66.22		21.41	2.8		75.79
Disadvantage Group (DAG) in %							24.21			
VDC Coverage:										
Parsa District: Maniyari, Bhawanipur, Lahawarthakari, Prasauni Bhatha										
Rautahat District : Hardiyapaltuwa, Sangrampur, Gamhariya Parsa, Laxmipur, Sangrampur, Hardiya, Bariyarpur										

Table 7.4: Employment Summary - Trust Fund for Youth Employment (FAO)

Name of Trainings	# of youths trained	# of self employed (Income Level-NRs)	# of wage employed (Income Level-NRs)	# of youth linked with MFIs
Parsa	200	188		
Vegetable farming	25	24		
Poultry	25	22		
Goat keeping	25	24		
Piggery	25	18		
Goat farming	100	100		
Rautahat	407	342		
Dairy enterprise	407	342		
Grand Total	607	530		
Total Number of youth employed under wage and self employment=		530		

**Jobs for Peace Programme
Component 7 – Trust Fund for Youth Empowerment**

Table 8.1: Youth Led Empowerment Initiatives

S. No.	Implementing Partner	Target VDCs	Planned Youth led initiatives			Total no. of Planned Youth Led Initiatives	Till date completed Youth led initiatives				# of youth participated in the activity
			Youth led activity 1	Youth led activity 2	Youth led activity 3		Youth led activity 1	Youth led activity 2	Youth led activity 3	Total no. of Completed Youth Led Initiatives	
Sub Total Of Rautahat District						21				21	
1	Aasaman Nepal (ASN)	Pipra Bhagawanpur, Bariyarpur, Dharampur, Shitalpur bargeniya, Panchrukhi	Orientation, establishment and registration of Youth Organization			1	√			1	617
4	Change & Development for Our Rural Society (CDORS)	Pipra, Bhagewanpur, Dharampur, Shital Dargeniya, Pachrukhi, Dumariya Ma, Santapur Ma, Chandranighapur	Counseling on HIV/AIDS to foreign employment	Singing competition	Football Match competition	3	√	√	√	3	891
5	Dalit Development Committee (DDC)	Pachrukhi, Badharwa, Dharpur, Rangpur, Hazminiya, Rajdevi, Bramhpuri, Mudbalwa and Laxmipur Belbiswa	Awareness raising on Global Warming	Plantation		2	√	√		2	375
7	Rural Development Centre (RDC), Gaur, Rautahat	Laxmipur, Belbichhawa, Brahmpuri, Hazminiya, Rajdevi, Bagahi, Birti Prastoka, Karkach Karmahiya, Pipra Pokhariya & Gaur	Awareness raising on Global Warming	Capacitate 8YPC and 2YRC including logistic support	Leadership and Youth Promotion	3	√	√	√	3	1,078

8	Rural Development Centre (RDC), Kalaiya Bara	Chandranighapur, Judibela & Paurahi	Street Drama on Awareness raising on HIV and AIDS and drug abuse			1	√			1	
9	Rural Society Promotion Centre (RSPC)	Rangpur and Kankpur	Floriculture promotion, management and export			1	√			1	351
10	Rural Youth Federation for Social Service (RYFSS)	Jokaha, Inarwari, Badharwa & Panchrukhi	Youth Net work formation and management	Speech competition on leadership development		2	√	√		2	1,713
11	Sahakarya Chandranighapur	Madanpur, Samanpur and Sagrampur of Rautahat district and Gamhariya Parsa district	Speech competition on leadership development	Youth Net work (Y2Y Nets) formation and management	Tasty Mapping	3	√	√	√	3	1,341
12	Sahakarya Nepal	10/10 VDCs of both districts	YIC establishment and management	Global Warming	Plantation	3	√	√	√	3	1,260
13	Rautahat Youth Development Centre (RYDC)	Gaur MP, Ganga-Pipara, Garuda, Katahariya, Shivnagar and Banjaraha	Mass awareness rally/cleaning campaign	District level Bhojpuri/Maithili folk Singing competition		2	√	√		2	2,599
Sub Total Of Parsa District						17				15	
2	Brilliant Youth Club (BYC)	Bhedihari, Lahawarthakrkari, Pashurampur & Sabaithwa	Speech competition on leadership development	Cricket game Competition	Plantation	3	√	√	√	3	376
3	Centre for Rural Energy Promotion and Environment Technology Service, LTD	Harpatgunj	Renovation of play ground	Plantation	Cricket Match Competition	3	√	√	√	3	203

6	New Jiwan Jyoti Yuwa Club (NJJYC)	Mudali, Langadi, Basantpur & Hariharpur	Speech competition on leadership development	Cricket game Competition	Plantation	3	√	√	√	3	1,137
12	Sahakarya Nepal	10/10 VDCs of both districts	YIC establishment and management	Global Warming	Plantation	3	√	√	√	3	1,259
14	Sano Paila	FFS/JFFS & skill training participants	Street Drama on HIV/AIDS	ToT on education, Drug, HIV/AIDS/STDs		2	√	√		2	719
15	Sanyukta Yuva Bikash Manch (UYDF)	14 VDCs of Parsa and 1 MP	Construction of passenger waiting shelter at bus park	Football Competition		2				0	
16	Sarbottam Youth Club (SYC)	Bishrampur, Bhawaratar, Gobindapur, Deurbana and Kauwaban	VDC planning and budgeting on community development works			1	√			1	2,062
TOTAL						38				36	15,981

Jobs for Peace Programme

Table 9.1: List of Implementing Partners (IP) working with Jobs for Peace Programme

SN	Component	Service Provider Name	Service Provider Detail	District Working	Focal Person Name	Office Contact #	Office Location
ILO Implementing Partners							
1	1	JSNUC	Jaimanglapur Sadak Nirman User Committee	Parsa	Anil Kumar Shah Kanu	9845192369	Jaimanglapur VDC
2	1	PYSNUC	Pragati Yuwa Sadak Nirman User Committee	Parsa	Tabrez Ali Shah	9845409724	Jaimanglapur VDC
3	1	GSBYSUC	Gramin Samrachana Bikash Yuwa Samaj	Parsa	Ramlakhan Prasad Gauro	9807185880/9845118273	Belwa VDC
4	1	SKYUC	Samaj Kalyan Yuwa User Committee	Parsa	Umesh Kumar Shah	9845060623	Bagahi VDC
5	1	GSBUC	Gadhimai Samaj Bikash User Committee	Parsa	Dipendra Chaudhary	9845303127	Bagwana
6	1	BBS	Bazar Byabasthapan Samitee	Parsa	Rajeshwor Prasad Yadav	9845040599	Pachrukhi Parsa
7	1	DSJUS	Dora Sinchai Jala Upbhokta Sanstah	Parsa	Babulal Yadav/Krishna Yadav	9845267454	Bahuwari Pidari
8	1	KSMUC	Krishi Sadak Marmat User Committee	Rautahat	Sita Devi/Ram Becha Ray	9845473067	Dharpur VDC
9	1	GBYSUC	Gramin Bikash Yuwa Samaj User Committee	Rautahat	Bijay Kumar Chaudhary	9845386536	Rangapur VDC
10	1	PBYSUC	Purbadhar Bikash Yuwa Samaj User Committee	Rautahat	Kheraj Joshi	9845165508	Rangapur VDC
11	1	SDMKS S	Shree Dumariya Mahila Krishi Sahakari Sanstha	Rautahat	Shanta Adhikari/Binu	9807253955/9845133709	Rangapur VDC
12	1	GBNUC	Gramin Purbadhar Nirman User Committee	Rautahat	Shanta Lal Thakur	9845223953	Bariyarpur
13	1	BKSNUC	Badharwa Krishi Sadak Nirman User Committee	Rautahat	Sanjay Kumar Singh	9845170968/9725543918	Badharwa
14	1	PGBYSUC	Panchrukhi Gramin Bikash Yuwa Sanjal User Committee	Rautahat	Ajay Mishra/Shailendra Jha	9845098295/9845057946	Pachrukhi
15	1	IRPYCUC	Integrated Rural Progressive Youth Centre UC	Parsa	Bikash Gurung	9845186226/9725345765	Biruwaguthi VDC
16	1	AMYSEUC	Agriculture Management and Youth Self	Parsa	Surendra Mahto	9845234353	Madhuwan Mathaul

			Employment User Committee				
17	1	BSNUC	Belmai Sadak Nirman User Committee	Parsa	Janardan Prasad Yadav	9845193542/9845059172 (Panalal Ydv)/9807185017(Ram Prabesh)	Mahuwan VDC
18	2	ASM	Alliance for Social Mobilization	Parsa	Dev Bir Basyanet	015526145	Pulchowk, KTM
19	2	CEMEC A	CEMECA Human Resources Academy	Rautahat	Saroj Upadhayay	014228024	Anamnagar, KTM
20	2	NPI	Nepal Polytechnical Institute	Rautahat	Baburam Upadhya	056524161	Bharatpur, Chitwan
21	2	DBTTI	DonBosco Technical Training Institute	Parsa	Bal Kumar Ojha	014016005, 9851047570	Maharajgunj, KTM
22	2	A4D	Action for Development Pvt. Ltd.	Rautahat	Ujjal Adhikari	014271184	Sitapaila, KTM
23	2	TTTI	Tradelink Technical Training Institute	Parsa	Achyut Nepal	014370760, 9851042471	Maharajgunj, KTM
24	3	CHEC Nepal	Centre for Health Environment Conservation	Parsa	Raj Kmr Sah	9845061915	Shreepur, Birgunj
25	3	DYC Parsa	Divya Youth Club	Parsa	Ramakant Patel	9845036498, 051534050	Shreepur, Birgunj
26	3	RRAFD C Bara	Rural Region and Agro Forestry Development Centre	Rautahat	Hari Narayan Shah	9845037609	Kalaiya, Bara
27	3	AYC Parsa	Arunodaya Yuba Club	Parsa	Anil Kumar Sah	9845190080	Birgunj, Parsa
28	3	SYC Parsa	Suryodaya Youth Club	Parsa	Lok Narayan Yadav	9845041229	Birgunj, Parsa
29	3	CMES Parsa	Creative Services and Sales Pvt Ltd	Parsa	Anjita Shrestha	9845038024	Birgunj, Parsa
30	3	SBCC Parsa	Sana Business Consultancy Centre	Parsa	Bijay Sribastav	9855025470	Birgunj, Parsa
31	3	NBCC Parsa	Nepal Business Consultancy Centre	Parsa	Sunil Kmr Sah	9845058972	Birgunj, Parsa
32	3	MEDF Parsa	Micro Enterprise Development Fund	Parsa	Prem Chandra Pd	9845032878, 051528843	Birgunj, Parsa
33	3	EDCC Bara	Employed Development and Counselling Centre	Rautahat	Banti Gupta	9845227707	Kalaiya, Bara
34	3	IRDC Rautahat	Integrated Rural Development Centre	Rautahat	Pramod Chaudhary	9845038477, 055540644	Chapur, Rautahat
35	3	BTDCC Bara	Business Training and Development Counselling Centre	Rautahat	Anil BK	9845040004	Jeetpur, Bara

36	3	SODEC	Social Economic Development and Research	Rautahat	Lalan Tiwari	9845041718	Chapur, Rautahat
37	3	SDCC Parsa	Social Development Coordination committee	Parsa	Jay Narayan Chaudhary	9841587030	Birgunj, Parsa
38	3	RCCI	Rautahat Chamber of Commerce & Industries	Rautahat	Kamini Chand	055520025	Vidyapati Nagar
39	4	DDB	Deprosc Development Bank Ltd	Parsa, Rautahat	Sharada Pd Kattel, Deshbandhu Chaudhary	056527900, 9845116116	Chitwan
40	4	NUB	Nirdhan Utthan Bank Ltd	Parsa, Rautahat	Prakash Raj Sharma, Raj Narayan Das	071523764, 051-529651, 9845097523	Bhairahawa, Birgunj
41	4	CBB	Chhimek Bikas Bank Ltd	Parsa, Rautahat	Ram Chandra Joshee, Tara Nath Mahato	057521575, 9845120260	Hetauda
42	4	SSCC	Suryodaya Savaing & Credit Cooperative Ltd	Parsa	Birendra Pd Yadav, Lok Narayan Yadav	051529205, 9845041229	Parsa
43	4	DSCC	Divya Saving & Credit Cooperative Ltd	Parsa	Jay Narayan Pd Kurmi, Umesh Pd Chauhan	9807225063, 9745036595	Parsa
44	4	ASCCS	Arunoday Saving & Credit Cooperative Society Ltd	Parsa	Rajesh Pandit, Prem Pandit	051527332, 051-621404, 9845186023	Parsa
45	5	DYC	Dibya Yuva Club	Parsa	Ramakant Patel	9845036498	Birgunj
46	5	FORCA ST	Forum for Communication and Social Transformation	Rautahat	Manoj Thakur	9841716296, 01-4333935	Buddhanagar, KTM
47	5	JBC	Jana Bikas Consultancy (P) Ltd	Rautahat	Nar Bikram Thapa	9741039530, 01-4418807	Mahargunj, KTM
48	5	SODCC	Social Organization District Coordination Committee	Parsa	Ram parbesh Pd Yadav	051-552334, 051-521504, 051-621550, 9845058327	Mahuwan, Parsa
49	5	CESAR D	Centre for Environment and Sustainable Ag Res and Dev	Rautahat	Shyam Ghimire	9841227800	Chitwan
50	5	NCF	Nepal Cooperative Federation	Parsa, Rautahat	Chitra Subba	9841280290	KTM
51	6	ESDC	Employment and Skill Development Centre	Parsa	Birendra Prasad Kanu	9745004634	Birgunj, Parsa
52	6	MECC	Micro Enterprise Consultancy Centre	Parsa	Gopichan Thakur	9804211815	Birgunj, Parsa
53	6	RYFSS N	Rural Youth Federation for Social Services	Rautahat	Dharmendra Pd Patel	9845034477	Dewahi, Rautahat

			Nepal				
54	6	SBTK	Srijanshil Byabasaya Talim Kendra	Parsa	Umashankar Mahato	9845306279	
55	6	JN	Jagaran Nepal	Rautahat	Rajesh Ray Yadav, Bishnu Dayal	055-620342, 9745062228	Chapur & Garuda, Rautahat
56	6	PDYC	Peoples Development Youth Club	Parsa	Ram Naresh Pd Yadav	051-522676	Bagahi, Parsa
57	7	AN	Aasman Nepal	Rautahat	Ram Sighasan Pd Yadav, Rajesh Sah	055-520725, 9845034837	Gaur, Rautahat
58	7	BYC	Brilliant Youth Club	Parsa	Birendra Sah, Chhathu Sah	051-620891, 9745027227	Bhedihari, Parsa
59	7	CDORS	Change & Development for Our Rural Society	Rautahat	Pramod Ghimire	9841562109, 055-520240	Dumariya, Rautahat
60	7	CREPETS	Centre for Rural Energy Promotion and Environment Technology Service	Parsa	Hari Narayan Sah	9845037609, 053-550599	Kalaiya, Bara
61	7	DDC	Dalit Development Committee	Rautahat	Narendra Paswan	9803221975, 9841289544, 055-690660	Gaur, Rautahat
62	7	NJJYC	New Jiwan Jyoti Yuwa Club	Parsa	Shiv Shankar Chaurasiya	9855021754	Mudali, Parsa
63	7	RYFSSN	Rural Youth Federation for Social Service	Rautahat	Dharmendra Prasad Patel	9845034477, 055-520766	Gaur, Rautahat
64	7	RSPC	Rural Society Promotion Center	Rautahat	Mahendra Ray Yadav	9845102453, 9845317830	Chapur, Rautahat
65	7	RDC	Rural Development Center	Rautahat	Paras Hussain	9855023486, 9845261001	Gaur, Rautahat
66	7	RDCN	Rural Development Center Nepal	Rautahat	Devendra Giri	053-550058	Kalaiya, Bara
67	7	SN	SAHAKARYA Nepal	Parsa, Rautahat	Arjun Kushwaha	9803431221, 9845226137	Kalaiya, Bara
68	7	SR	SAHAKARYA Rautahat	Parsa, Rautahat	Rita Sharma	9745001498	Chapur, Rautahat
69	7	SP	Sano Paila	Parsa	Kanchan Jha, Sabir Ansari	9851106548, 051-52220, 98042238313, 051-621600	Birgunj, Parsa
70	7	SaYC	Sarbottam Youth Club	Parsa	Md. Ebrahim Dewan	9845034343	Bishrampur, Parsa
71	7	RYDC	Rautahat Youth Development Center (Political Parties Youth Wing)	Rautahat	Shekh Abdul Matin	9845034837, 9845161342	Gaur, Rautat
72	7	UYDF	Sanyukta Yuwa Bikash Manch	Parsa	Birendra Prasad Patel		Birgunj, Parsa

			(political parties youth wing)		(PoliticalWing)		
FAO Implementing Partners							
73	2		IPM Society of Parsa		Mr. Yogendra P. Chaudhary	9804204248	Badhnihar, Parsa
74	2		IPM Society of Rautahat		Mr. Lalbabu Prasad Chaudhary	9845034934	Gaur, Rautahat
75	2		FORCAST Nepal		Mr. Manoj Thakur,	9841716296	Kathmandu
76	2		Jana Bikas Consultancy		Mr. Narbikram Thapa	9741039530	Kathmandu
77	5		National Cooperative Federation (NCF)		Chitra Kumari Suba	9841280290	Kathmandu
78	6		EPCOD		Mr. Prem Chand Chauhan	9845098030	Birgunj, Parsa
79	6		Friends for Development		Mr. Laxman Regmi	9745018422	Chandarnigahpur, Rautahat
80	6		Friends for Peace and Development		Mr. Nir Prasad Lamichhane	056-524215, 532585	Bharatpur Height, Chitwan