

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

Project: ADF-GRIF II

Date: 07/06/2017

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs

Reporting Period: April – June 2017

I. Output Assessment

Output	Indicators	Quarterly Target (s) Q = 2	Results Achieved	Delivery Rate (actual expenditures/Disbursement received)*100	Challenges	Risks & Issues
<p>Output 1. Strengthened entrepreneurial and Institutional capabilities of the village economy of Amerindian communities</p>	<p>-Percentage of community ventures financed that are operational after 1st year -Percentage of community management teams or VC that are regarded as effective in managing community business -Percentage of community level businesses that are financially breaking-even -Number of partnership linkages developed in pursuit of community business development -Number of management team or VC trained to develop, manage and execute business ventures,</p>	<p>Target 1: CDP operationalized 1.1 a) Action: Scoping/training workshop in 5 villages conducted/communities trained in business development and project management b) coordinate villages to establish bank accounts c) Conduct monitoring mission in 161 communities.</p>	<p>1.1 CDP operationalized a) 3 of 5 Villages were scoped in the first quarter 2017. (Kaibarupai, Chenapau & Kurukutu. b) 3 Villages opened bank accounts in the 1st Quarter 2017. 95% of Villages are known to access to bank accounts (153 Communities) c) 132 Monitoring mission conducted. i. 55 1st quarter missions ii. 77 2nd quarter missions No CDP business plans were provided to the PMU.</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>Governance Issues at community level: Laluni and Wiakabara have prevented the scoping of these communities. Some villages are difficult to execute monitoring missions due to its location, services available and the unavailability of project cash advances to the PMU. Village were ask to use the trained HEYS students to generate business plans for their CDP</p>	

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	including technical support on specific nature of project undertaken -Number of formalized /registered businesses	<p>1.3 Action: 100 CDPs Transformed into business plan</p> <p>1.4 Action: 5 Grant agreements signed</p> <p>1.5 Action: 23 micro-grants (first tranche) disbursed to eligible communities</p> <p>1.6 Action: Micro-Gants (63 second tranche disbursed to communities</p>	<p>3 of 5 Villages were scoped in the first quarter 2017.(Kaibarupai, Chenapau & Kurukutu.</p> <p>90% of Business Ventures received their first disbursements (145 communities)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 95% of Villages are known to access to bank accounts (153 Communities) 14 First tranche disbursement issued for 2017. 6 requests for first tranches are awaiting disbursement at UNDP. <p>42% of Business Ventures received their full disbursements (61 out of 145 communities)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6 full disbursements issues for 1st quarter 2017. 12 full disbursement issued for the 2nd quarter 2017. 18 second tranches issues for 2017. 29 requests for second tranches are awaiting disbursement at UNDP. 		<p>Time to Disburse: The time taken to disburse after a request for disbursement takes between 1 week and 4 months. This results in time delays for the CDP project implementation at the Village level.</p> <p>Timely Submission of Reports: The untimely preparation and submission of reports by some communities is hampering the processing of their second tranche.</p>	<p>UNDP needs to notify the PMU about disbursement as they happen to ensure timely notifications to the communities.</p> <p>There is a risk of the Project Funds not being disbursed due to the lack of accuracy in the CMT producing financial reports.</p>

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		<p>1.6 Action: Micro-Gants (Procurement Support)</p> <p>1.7 Action - Provide support to CDP implementation</p>	<p>No procurement support has been issued to date.</p> <p>Support provided to 132 communities in 2017.</p>			
<p>Output 2. Improved linkages with the Private sector to further develop value chains</p>	<p>-Percentage of villages/communities that are participating in value chains</p> <p>- Percentage of villages/communities that have developed formal linkages between community level enterprises and larger firms.</p>	<p>Action 2.1: business venture value chains mapped (for production inputs, and markets for outputs)</p> <p>Action 2.2: 12 private sector champions identified and selected to facilitate partnerships, market linkages and support development of clusters</p> <p>Action 2.3: policy framework created to facilitate</p>			<p>1. Procuring the consultants for output 2 & 3 to execute the works simultaneously.</p>	<p>1. Consultancy was advertised by UNDP September 2016 and the procurement was not completed. UNDP to re-advertise for consultancy</p>

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		<p>partnership with the private sector</p> <p>Action 2.4: policy framework Assessed and improved to facilitate partnership with the private sector</p> <p>Action 2.5: seminars convened to facilitate dialogue among the relevant institutional stakeholders and Communities on market access and business development (national & regional & sectoral)</p> <p>Action 2.6: NRDDDB Action model</p>	<p>NRDDDB trained to monitor CDPs in the North Rupununi.</p>			

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		Q = 2				
Output 3. Strengthened institutional framework to support local economies	-Extent to which local government agencies (Village councils and MoC) are convening and brokering partnerships to support local economic development. - A clear policy and institutional framework delineated that explains the roles of various partners (government agencies, private sector, village councils) in local economic development.	Action 3.1: Seminar convened to facilitate brokering of partnerships and analysis of barriers to market entry. Action 3.2: First draft of policy and institutional framework that identifies institutions and their role produced	1. NIL		1. Procuring the consultants for output 2 & 3 to execute the works simultaneously.	1. Consultancy was advertised by UNDP September 2016 and the procurement was not completed. UNDP to re-advertise for consultancy.

II.Capacity Development

NIL

III.Gender Mainstreaming

Scoping missions: Preparation of implementation plan for CDP

No. of female participants: 2,886

No. of male participants: 2,370

Business management Training: topics covered include terminologies and concepts, financial accountability and management, marketing and work plan preparation.

No. of female participants: 587

No. of male participants: 650

IV. Lessons Learnt

Communication Management: To sustain and improve community involvement and ownership in the CDP projects, it is necessary to have Village meetings during monitoring missions to the community. This ensures the community is informed about the status CDP, the roles and responsibilities of the local stakeholders, including community members.

Local Monitors: During the periods where the PMU is unable to monitor the CDPs, locally based monitors (CDOs) are necessary to ensure that the local stakeholders (Toshao, VC & CMT) are maintaining their roles and responsibilities for the CDPs and that works are being executed.

Village Bank Accounts: Continuous support must be given to ensure that Village bank accounts are opened and that the signatories are updated as Village and CDC councillors are changed.

Continuous Training: Continuous and tailored training is necessary to meet the needs of the CMT & CDP. The intensity of the training is determined by the proficiency of the CMT members and type of training is determined by the stage of the CDP project.

Finance of missions: PMU unable to service communities where UNDP vendors are not available. In areas, where credit facilities are limited, the MoIPA requires project cash advances to travel. The UNDP is unwilling to provide cash advances regardless of the size of the transaction to fund official project travels. This is affecting the PMU in providing support to some communities, and has increased the operating cost of the Project. Project staff has to make sacrifices to conduct these missions.

V. Innovative Initiatives

Inclusion of the Village Council in Business Management training. This initiative is intended to, in a structured manner, define and distinguish the role of the Village Council vis-à-vis the CDP Management Teams in the context of implementation of the CDP. A brief section on good governance practices was included in the training session to improve this area of community development that was noted as an area of deficiency in prior scoping missions which has implications for CDP implementation.

Facilitating the Villagers to become Vendors:- To facilitate Villages becoming vendors, the PMU has to utilize personal funds to provide the UNDP with a recent Banking Slips, so that the UNDP could process the Village as Vendors. The alternatives are inefficient and not cost effective, and take a considerable amount of time.

Including H.E.Y.S Youths on CMTs:- The PMU is advising communities to include trained H.E.Y.S youths on their CMT. This provides a capacity boost to the CMTs.

VI. Other Issues and Challenges

Payments to Suppliers: The time taken for the UNDP to pay suppliers ranges from 7 days to 4 months. The result is a bad reputation for the project with suppliers, and it generates unwillingness with suppliers to continue to working with the Project.

VII. Other Information

Number of new full-time equivalent jobs created for women 15 or more years old:

Number of new full-time equivalent jobs created for men 15 or more years old:

*PMU unable to provide verifiable information for this section. Also, very few CDPs are operational.