



Output	Indicators	Quarterly Target (s)	Results Achieved	Delivery Rate ( <i>actual expenditures/Disbursement received</i> )*100	Challenges	Risks & Issues
		Q = 3				
	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>No CDP business plans were provided to the PMU.</p> <p>3 of 5 Villages were scoped in the first quarter 2017.(Kaibarupai, Chenapau &amp; Kurukutu.</p> <p><b>90% of Business Ventures received their first disbursements (145 communities)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 16 First tranche disbursement issued for 2017 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 10 for 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter</li> <li>b. 4 for 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter</li> <li>c. 2 for 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. 3 requests for first tranches are awaiting disbursement at UNDP.</li> </ol> <p><b>53% of Business Ventures received their full disbursements (85 out of 145 communities)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 40 Full disbursement issued for 2017 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 6 full disbursements issued for 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2017.</li> <li>b. 12 full disbursements issued for the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2017.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>		<p>Village were ask to use the trained HEYS students to generate business plans for their CDP</p> <p><b>Governance Issues at community level:</b> Laluni and Wiakabara have prevented the Signing of grant agreement.</p> <p><b>Time to Disburse:</b> The time taken to disburse after a request for disbursement takes between1 week and4 months. This results in time delays for the CDP project implementation at the Village level.</p>	<p>UNDP needs to notify the PMU about disbursement as the 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>c. 24 full disbursements issued for the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2017.</p> <p>2. 18 requests for second tranches are awaiting disbursement at UNDP.</p> <p>No procurement support has been issued to date.</p> <p>Support provided to 137 communities in 2017.</p>		<p><b>Timely Submission of Reports:</b> The untimely preparation and submission of reports by some communities is hampering the processing of their second tranche.</p>	
<p><b>Output 2.</b> 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><b>Action 2.1:</b> business venture value chains mapped (for production inputs, and markets for outputs)</p> <p><b>Action 2.2:</b> 12 private sector champions identified and selected to facilitate partnerships, market linkages and support</p>	<p>1. NIL</p> <p>2. Workshop was hosted by UNDP to discuss the way forward with Output 2 in September 21, 2017</p>		<p>1. Procuring the consultants for output 2 &amp; 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>development of clusters</p> <p><b>Action 2.3:</b> policy framework created to facilitate partnership with the private sector</p> <p><b>Action 2.4:</b> policy framework Assessed and improved to facilitate partnership with the private sector</p> <p><b>Action 2.5:</b> seminars convened to facilitate dialogue among the relevant institutional stakeholders and Communities on market access and business development (national &amp; regional &amp;sectorial)</p>	<p>NRDDB trained to monitor CDPs in the North Rupununi.</p>			

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		Q = 3				
		<b>Action 2.6:</b> NRDDDB Action model				
<b>Output 3.</b> 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.	<b>Action 3.1:</b> Seminar convened to facilitate brokering of partnerships and analysis of barriers to market entry.  <b>Action 3.2:</b> First draft of policy and institutional framework that identifies institutions and their role produced	1. NIL 2. Workshop was hosted by UNDP to discuss the way forward with Output 2 in September 21, 2017		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
1. One PMU staff member attended a Cost of Production Training Workshop in Lethem during the 1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2017, for which afterward the UNDP expressed its disapproval.

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.