

# Friends for Peacebuilding and Development Strategic Plan Focused on Livelihood & Peace



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## 1. Introduction

**Fri-PAD** has had a presence in Nepal for over 20 years and currently works in 13 of 75 districts, partnering with more than 10 governmental, 10 nongovernmental, 20 local and 5 international nongovernmental organizations, concerned bodies and line agencies. It is a nongovernmental non political and nonprofit making community based livelihood implementer national Organization covering 55000 Beneficiaries in its outreach.

Fri-PAD follows an integrated approach of partnership, community mobilization, awareness raising, capacity building, research and development, advocacy in right and duties. Fri PAD aims to assist government authorities and civil society organizations to respect, respond and fulfils disadvantaged people's rights as envisioned in the millennium goal.

It targets to reach all disadvantaged people for peace of Nepal through livelihood and peacemaking approach to improve the living conditions of them and their families. The current projects/programmes on livelihood and peace covers about 13 districts addressing food security, farm research and development, nutrition, social mobilization on basic need construction work, environmental impact, health and sanitation, through vocational and non vocational micro-enterprise economic opportunity for disadvantaged families. The livelihood theme contributes to the vision of Fri PADS to accomplish lasting and breakthrough positive changes for a large number of beneficiaries in Nepal.

## 2. The Definition

**Livelihoods** comprise the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. It focuses poverty reduction interventions through empowering the disadvantaged people to build on their own opportunities supporting their access to assets.

Hence, Fri PAD defined Livelihoods as to “the capabilities, *assets*\* and strategies that people use to make a better living, thereby sustaining the well-being of disadvantaged group of people”<sup>1</sup>.

\* *Assets* are the human, natural, financial, physical and social resources households draw upon to support daily living. Disadvantaged group of people are more likely to be food secure and protected when the family has a strong asset base to sustain their livelihoods.

## 3. The Context

Though the percentage of global poverty is decreasing, but the numbers of hungry peoples are being increased with population growth, approximately 17 per cent (1.02 billion) of global populations are hungry, every five seconds 1 child dies from hunger and malnutrition.

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<sup>1</sup> Fri PAD Livelihood Theme

The number of chronically malnourished children is over 350 million, with 55 million of them being acutely malnourished. 10 million die every year of hunger and hunger-related diseases. Rising food prices may push 100 million people deeper into poverty.

In Nepal this context seems more serious, 43 districts are food deficit<sup>2</sup>. The recent food crisis intensified the hardship and vulnerability of poor and excluded people. Fifty-four percent of Nepal's population lives on less than US\$1.25 per day, and three and a half million people are considered moderately to severely food insecure, counting Nepal among the poorest countries in South Asia and 13<sup>th</sup> poorest country in the world behind Rwanda<sup>3</sup>. The 2009 Human Development Index ranks Nepal at 144 out of 182 countries. Ongoing political instability combined with frequent droughts and floods and sustained high food price inflation have compounded endemic factors, leading to increased vulnerability to food insecurity in the country. With food inflation rates reaching up to 18 percent in 2010, food prices have significantly surpassed those experienced at the height of the 2008 international food crisis. Basic services and markets are beyond the reach of many Nepalese in these areas and access to these resources often requires a multi-day walk across harsh mountainous terrain.

The condition of women and children is worse in terms of economy, social rights and other livelihood aspects. It is estimated that about 46 percent children suffer from malnutrition. Thousands of infants are born with low weight, which attributed to the undernourishment of the pregnant mothers. The stunting among pre-school children is 49 %, under weight 39 % and wasting 13 % and household insufficiency is highly prevalent among in the poorest and marginal families and their children.

Looking to the gender development index and gender empowerment index of Nepal are 0.391 and 0.452 respectively. Most of the women are engaged in informal, subsistence domestic wage earning and care taking jobs. In the non-economic activities at home, their labour participation is 25.1 hours and 9.7 hours of man in a week. There is an additional work in farming activities, women involvement in farming is about 65 %. However the most vulnerable and food insecure groups are women and children bound with a lot of traditions and beliefs.

Imagine a country where half of the youth is neither in school nor employed in the formal economy, where private sector jobs leading to careers are scarce, where youth unemployment rates in the formal economy exceed 50 percent, and where the growth of the country's economy has trouble keeping up with the rapid growth of its youth population. Such would describe the dilemma of today's youth in Nepal, particularly the recent context of transitioning and consequences from the armed conflict.

#### **4. Core Problem**

Poor livelihood with subsistence living of families enforced child labor, hunger, malnutrition and social violence.

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<sup>2</sup> World Food Programme 2009

<sup>3</sup> World Bank, World Bank Indicators Database

## 5. Root Causes of the problem

Why poor livelihood with subsistence living of families enforced child labor, hunger<sup>4</sup>, malnutrition and social violence?

### **a. Economic growth, asset development and recovery at emergencies**

1. Lack of economic opportunity
2. Low level of education
3. Unemployment
4. Assets depletion and poor capacity of asset recovery in emergencies and disasters.
5. Limited access on production resources
6. Natural Disaster and climate change impact
7. High incidence of poverty in general (in rural and urban areas),
8. High underemployment rate and low wages,
9. Landlessness among rural households
10. Inadequate credit/banking facilities in rural areas

### **b. Food insecurity- poor production and utilization, low access of food and production resources**

- 11 Low agricultural production due to poor infrastructure (road, markets, storage, irrigation ) predominance of rained farming and traditional /subsistence farming practice
- 12 Uneven land holding pattern and inefficient land reform measures
- 13 Poor social service delivery and extension system
- 14 Poor diversification of agriculture
- 15 Inefficient food re-distribution system
- 16 Bias in intra-household food distribution and labour allocation pattern,
- 17 Inadequate feeding and child care practices
- 18 Imbalance in food intake in terms of essential food nutrients and components
- 19 Ignorance, tradition and taboos regarding food
- 20 Inadequacy of basic health and sanitation facilities
- 21 Government support / policies
  - Weak agricultural extension services
  - Knowledge gap between scientists, farmers and development organisations (working in isolation).
  - Food security and nutrition not in the right order of priority.
  - Small farmers not protected or not prepared for impacts of globalisation
  - Existing land tenure system furthers food insecurity - government has not been able to change the system
  - No effective provision of credit to small farmers and Lack of insurance for farmers against natural calamities

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<sup>4</sup> Hunger is defined as the state of inadequate food security which, in turn, should be viewed in terms of food availability (production), access (economic and social capabilities of households) and utilization (health, sanitation and proper awareness on processing of food items).

- 22 Ignorance to Disadvantaged, Handicapped, Landless / Homeless people and street children in respect to food, education and employment.
- 23 People in their most productive age migrate out of the area, leaving agriculture to be run by old people and children
- 24 Increasing food prices in urban and remote areas reduce food availability to disadvantaged group of people.

## 6. Strategic Intent

Address the rights of the disadvantaged people to adequate & quality food, better living, education and basic health facilities (Reducing hunger, malnutrition and poverty).

Fri PAD Livelihood theme intents to address the underlying root causes of poverty, reduce the numbers of hungry and malnourished women and children in Nepal, especially the poorest and most vulnerable, across the spectrum of emergency and development contexts, as part of Fri PAD contribution towards the achievement of MDG1, MDG 3 and MDG4. The Livelihood interventions will improve the capacity of vulnerable families to mitigate food shortages, low income, and price hike of food commodities which will have tangible impacts on the health and well being of disadvantaged group of people..

In addition, Fri PAD will work alongside with government and support civil society institutions to integrate women and child friendly policy and long-term sustainable women and child development interventions.

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## 7. Summary Program

**7.1 Vision:** To be a leading national NGO for peace and sustainable development through livelihood.

**7.2 Mission:** To create model communities for the wellbeing of disadvantaged people.

**7.3 Goal:** To develop model communities in diverse ecological zones that demonstrates good governance, food security and self-reliance.

**7.4 Strategic Objectives:**

1. To establish participatory research and demonstration farms as a resource center for learning and revenue generation.
2. To create and empower community based organizations in target communities to address the social, economical and governance issue with due attention gender and social inclusion and climate change.
3. To influence national policies based on databases and lesson learned.

## 7.2 Objectives

1. To enhance the capacity of disadvantaged group of people and their families for better economic opportunity, asset development, protection and recovery at emergencies.
2. To build the ability of marginalized and vulnerable families to Increase household income and food production to reduce chronic food insecurity and malnutrition.
3. To Increase the access to the government resources ensuring that the rights of the children and youths for better living through advocacy and lobbying at local and national policy.

## 7.3 Results

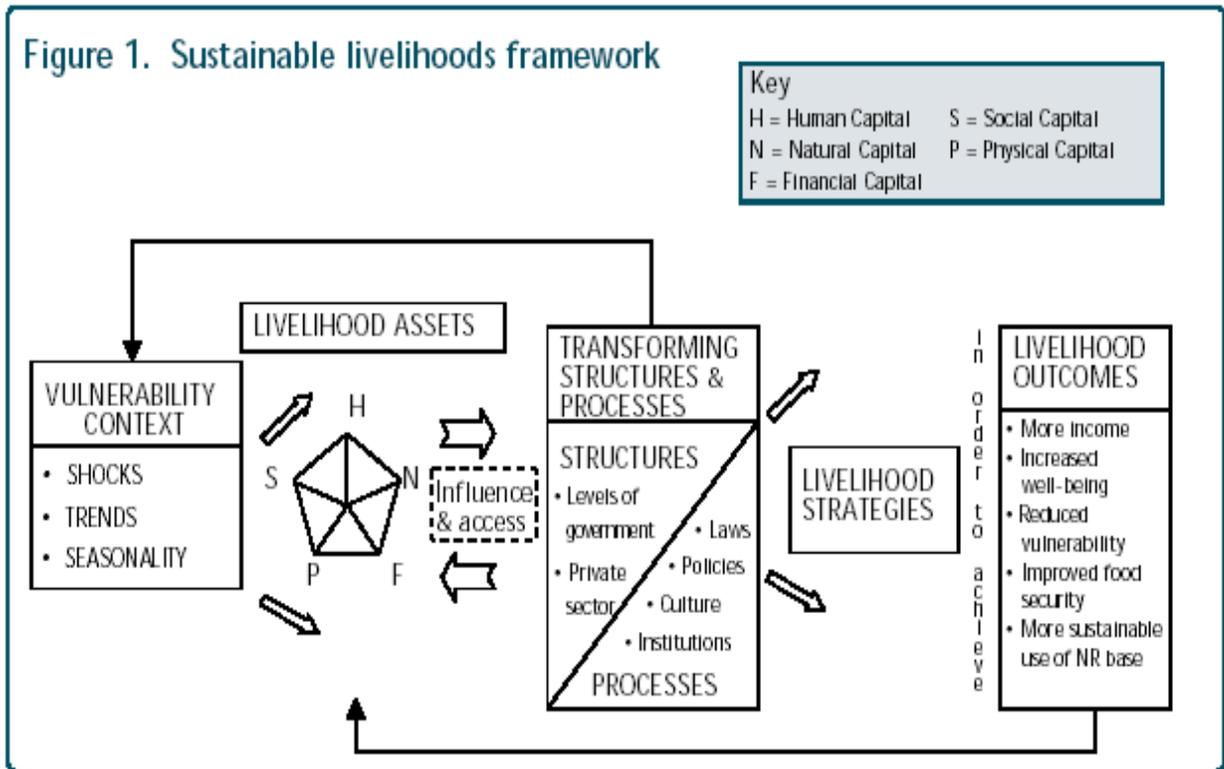
- 1.1. Increased access of youths and their families to inputs, capital, and services, including financial services.
- 1.2. Increased access of youths to employment opportunities through life skill and micro-enterprise development and creation.
- 2.1 Increased household food production mostly to those vulnerable families affected by food price inflection, climate change impacts and other natural disaster.
- 2.2 Increased level of household income contributes to better education and better living of their children.
- 3.1 Increased level of participation of child & youth clubs in child development and welfare activities.
- 3.2 Established child clubs and youth clubs both local and national level influencing the policies to child rights on livelihoods aspect.

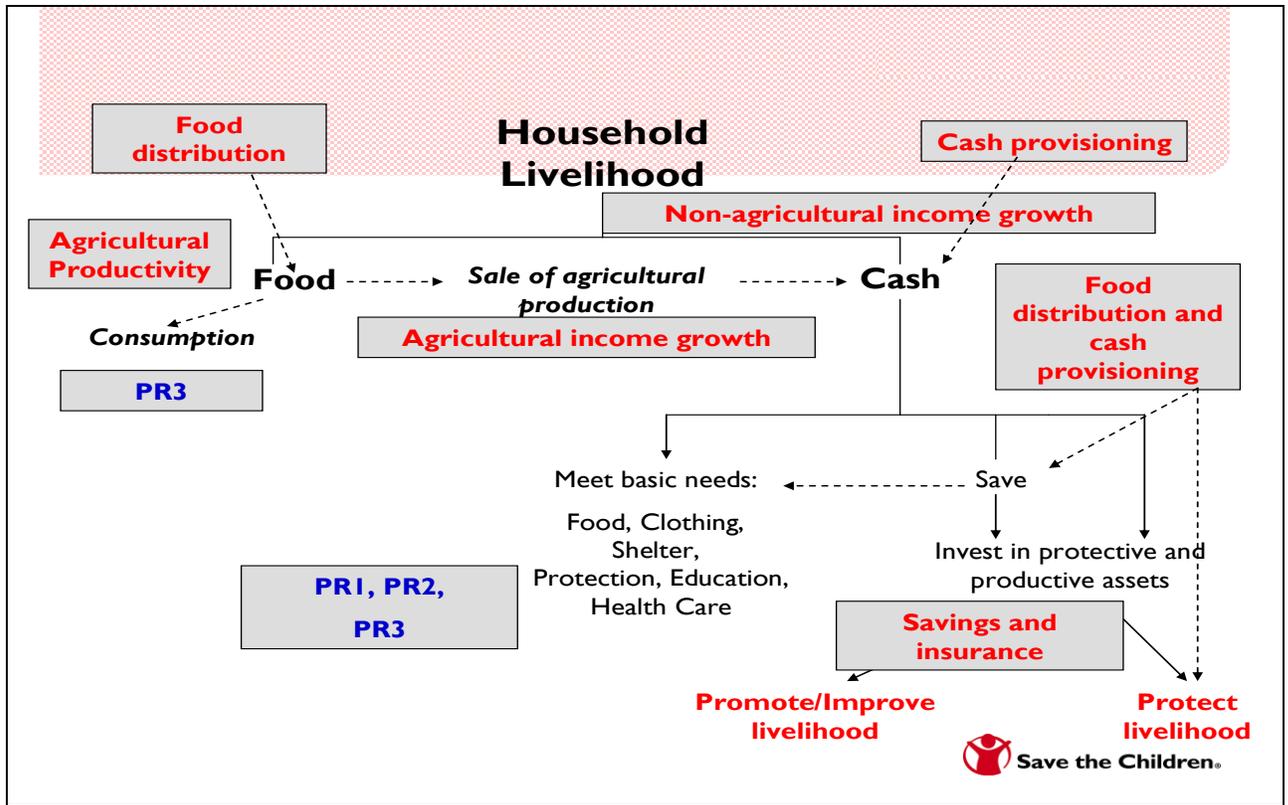
## 7.4 Key partners and stakeholders

Co-ordination among UN agencies (particularly WFP, FAO, UNDP and UNICEF) and other actors such as INGOs, NGOs, NRCS, and donors will be proactively sought to ensure that a maximum integration is achieved. Many of the interventions are implemented in line with government strategic priority; however livelihood interventions are more focused to household level through community based institutions linking them to local government authority.

## 7.5 Livelihood Framework and Sub-theme

Sustainable Livelihoods frame-works (DFID 1995)





The Livelihoods frame works define the resources of any person, family or community into five principal assets is termed as capital as follows:

- Human Capital Skills. labor, health, intellect and knowledge
- Economic Capital Savings, assets and income
- Social Capital Community codes of conduct and support, disciplines networks, group membership etc.
- Natural Capital Land, soils, forest, lakes and rivers, access to information

These all are interlinked and connected each other, the change in one capital automatically effects on the living of the families, and the potential constraints of the others. All those five livelihoods pillar makes the living of the peoples more structured and help to a wider vision of how rural livelihoods programme design and the potential change brought by new technology.

### Sub –theme Area

To chose the theme and sub theme of the organization, the portfolio analysis has been done in the organizational strategy plan workshop. Livelihood got most marks from the workshop. So it became a theme but there are other subtheme based on the marks of portfolio analysis

	Livelihood	Food sec	Climate change	Land man.	LG/GG	MFI	Disaster
Livelihood	X	Livelihood	Livelihood	Livelihood	Livelihood	Livelihood	Livelihood
Food security	Livelihood	x	Climate change	Food sec	Food sec	Food sec	Food sec
Climate change	Livelihood	Climate change	x	Climate change	LG/GG	Climate change	Climate change
Land management	Livelihood	Food sec	Climate change	x	LG/GG	MFI	Disaster
LG/GG	Livelihood	Food sec	Climate change	LG/GG	x	MFI	LG/GG
Micro finance	Livelihood	Food sec	Climate change	Micro finance	Micro finance	x	Disaster
Disaster Management	Livelihood	Food sec	Climate change	Disaster Manag	Micro finance	MFI	x
Total	12	8	9	0	5	5	3

**The potential other sub theme:**

**A. Emergency Response and Recovery (Address in coordination with Emergency Response)-**

There are interventions under emergency and disaster management

- Reduce Acute Food Insecurity
  - Food and cash provisioning
  - Hunger Safety Nets/Social Protection
- Early recovery of assets

**B. Building Ability of disadvantaged Families to Withstand Crisis (Address through Emergency Response)**

- DRR and Risk Management
  - Early Warning Systems
  - Mitigation and Reduction
- Protection of Assets
  - Emergency Livelihoods Assessment
  - Affordable insurance
  - Safe savings

**C. Building ability of Smallholder Farmers to Increase Household Income and Assets and Better Withstand Shocks and reduce chronic food insecurity (Focused by Livelihood Theme)**

- Promotion of Market-Based Production Practices
  - Diversification/Improvement;
  - Value added processing/sale
  - Natural Resource Management

- Sustainable farming
- Technology transfer
- Climate change impacts on agriculture and community resilience
- Improved access to inputs, capital, and services, including financial services (Assets development, recovery and protection).
- Improved access to markets and market opportunities
- Advocacy with governments

**7.6 Strategic/thematic objectives and expected results**

**Goal:**To develop model communities in diverse ecological zones that demonstrate good governance, food security and self-reliance.

S.N	Strategic Objectives:	Major Activities	Performance Indicators
1	To establish participatory research and demonstration farms as a resource center for learning and revenue generation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Creation and development of participatory research farm in each agro-ecological zone.</li> <li>2. To develop one of the farms as well equipped training center to meet the organizational goals.</li> <li>3. Survey of potential communities and locations</li> <li>4. Prepare a plan of research farm, and community model farm</li> <li>5. Implement the plan with staffs, M/E system and local inputs in place.</li> </ol>	<p>500 youth entrepreneur will be involved in their entrepreneur at the end of 2020</p> <p>420 ha. Land will be irrigated at end of 2020.</p> <p>2500 agriculture base entrepreneur will learn modern technology of agriculture.</p> <p>5 workshop will be held on food right and food security</p>
2	To create and empower community based organizations in target communities to address the social, economical and governance issue with due attention gender and social inclusion and climate change.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct community induction program in coordination with district resources centers and activities</li> <li>2. Form community based organization (ad hoc) and train them along with linking them to resource center.</li> </ol>	<p>2500 HH children will be improved their nutrition and reduce malnutrition.</p> <p>IPM methodology farming will be adopted by the 500 farmers</p> <p>2500 ha land will be secured for food security</p>
3.	To influence national policies based on databases and lesson learned.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To familiarize policy makers and organizations in our network about our modalities and achievement.</li> <li>2. To react to govt. plans and policies at the mass scale (Seminars, Booklets, mass medias)</li> <li>3. Raising awareness among the focused community</li> </ol>	

		4. Creating and training local management growth for the hard ware part	
4		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To create local resources inventory of the target community</li> <li>2. Develop a plan for the development of scientific production and storage system</li> <li>3. To create a local multipurpose cooperative that plays the role of production, marketing and lending cooperatives</li> </ol>	<p>At the output level:</p> <p><b>Number of research farms number of ecological zones covered level of target community covered</b></p>
5		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To carry out surveys for the benchmark information in the target communities and document them</li> <li>2. Maintain quarter wise report data of each information to each intervention</li> </ol>	<p>At the outcome level</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Numbers of technological packages developed that are target communities friendly</li> <li>b. No. of model community farms ecological zones covered , level of target community covered</li> <li>c. Level of completeness of the farms, level of contribution to food security.</li> </ol>
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To familiarize policy makers and organization in our network about our modalities and achievements</li> <li>2. To react to government plans and policies at the mass scale ( Seminars, booklets, mass media)</li> </ol>	<p>3000 will be aware from awareness program</p> <p>500 farmer will involve in climate change agriculture</p> <p>10 vdc will implement Lapa</p> <p>2 report will be published in the research based farm.</p> <p>4 local bodies will</p>

			be partner continuously 5 100 cooperative / group wil receive ggod governance orientation
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### 7.8 Gap Analysis

Gaps in addressing basic problems		
Socio-economic gaps	Technological gaps	Policy gaps
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very limited financial facilities(credit and loans)</li> <li>• Farmers are not getting access to the technology</li> <li>• Farmers are slow to accept the technology.</li> <li>• Gaps in addressing the capacity of local people.</li> <li>• People are locked with different root causes of poverty and it is difficult to lift them.</li> <li>• Richer people in the community tend to benefit more than the poor</li> <li>• Limited access of the poor to benefit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A lot of work has been done but the poverty has not been reduced.</li> <li>• The gap between research and the poor people.</li> <li>• Technical manpower deficit</li> <li>• Technology deficit</li> <li>• Very low impact on sustainable livelihoods</li> <li>• Food management at</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doing the same work in isolation</li> <li>• Lack of the organizations to effective dissemination of the technology.</li> <li>• Doing the same work with out integration and networking.</li> <li>• Un-reaching to the targeted beneficiaries</li> <li>• Networking with other organization</li> <li>• Limited efforts on livelihood improvement</li> <li>• Food security has not appeared to be high priority in the government agenda.</li> <li>• Ineffective response to address the needs of the programme.</li> <li>• The poor people do not know their legal rights, the exploitation by the power holders.</li> </ul>

<p>from the programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Willingness to work together is limited.</li> <li>• Willingness of quick results rather long term results.</li> <li>• Social mobilization and awareness on food security/livelihood programmes.</li> <li>• Limited access to food resources for the majority of population</li> <li>• Lack of access to the resources</li> <li>• Big gap in calorie intake among those who have more than sufficient food and who have low intake</li> <li>• Not only economic consideration, but social, psychological, legal considerations need to be taken.</li> </ul>	<p>household level: storage, processing, allocation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficult to develop transportation infrastructure.</li> <li>• Resources and knowledge gap</li> <li>• Weak mechanism of distributions</li> <li>• Production gap</li> <li>• Limited access on appropriate technology.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination among organizations</li> <li>• Lack of resources</li> <li>• Limited access of majority of population</li> <li>• No Networking Approach</li> <li>• Not long term and holistic programme</li> <li>• No sufficient program for empowering people</li> <li>• Working without integration and networking</li> <li>• Short term priority for immediate result</li> <li>• Outreaching to the targeted beneficiaries</li> <li>• Lack of coordination in line agencies</li> <li>• Food corporation is not comprehensive and has distinct limitations</li> <li>• Non-farming activities are ignored</li> <li>• Lack of coordination among agencies</li> <li>• Limited coverage of food security work at national level</li> <li>• Food for work neglected the production rather priority for construction work</li> <li>• Distribution of land holding Land use policy-encroachment of productive land for settlement.</li> </ul>
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