

Briefing Note 026 – First Year Results

The results presented here are derived from the Trimesterly Report for November 2014 which completes the first year of implementation of the RAP3 programme. The results are grouped by LogFrame Outputs including 1) Employment, 2) LRN, 3) SED and 4) Capacity Building and compared with targets for Sept 2014 and trajectories to May 2015, 2016 and 2017. The provisional LogFrame against which these results have been derived is attached in Annex 1.

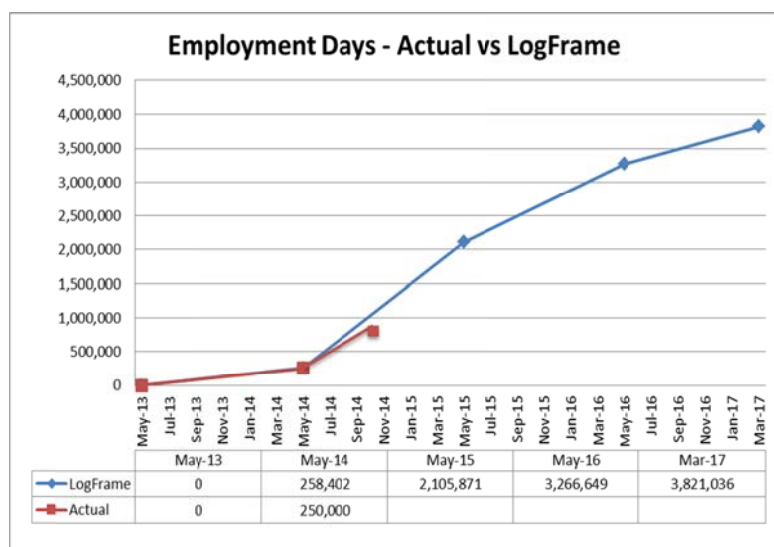
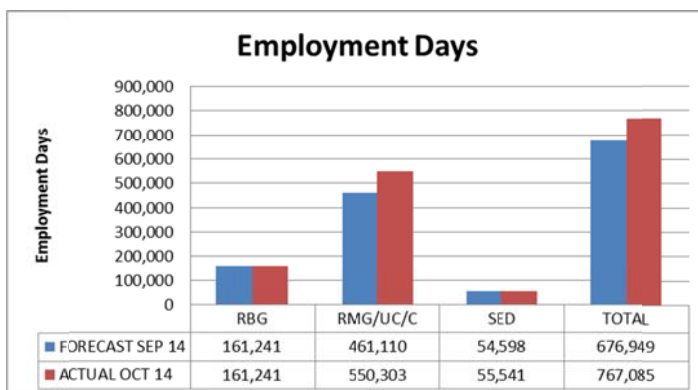
1. OUTPUT 1: EMPLOYMENT

Output 1 is concerned with direct employment generated by the RAP3 Programme for which there are three Output Indicators.

1.1. EMPLOYMENT OUTPUT INDICATOR 1

Total number of employment days generated by RAP activities disaggregated by a) new construction by Road Building Groups (RBG), b) Improvements by contractors, c) Road Maintenance (RMG/UC/Contractor) d) SED activities (trail bridges) and e) Karnali Employment Programme (KEP). During the first year of RAP3 Implementation no improvements were undertaken and KEP results are the responsibility of KEPTA by Oxford Policy.

The employment days target for the first year of implementation was set at 500,000 days by the end of September 2014. Actual figures for September show that this target was exceeded comfortably by 676,949 days with 72% of employment days generated by maintenance activities, 21% by new construction and 7% by the SED Trail Bridge programme. This reflects the overall focus of the RAP3 budget on maintenance works including routine and s by RMGs and specific maintenance works carried out by User Groups and contractors.



The four year direct employment target of RAP3 stands at 3.8 million days by March 2017. The S shaped curve presented below is taken from the provisional LogFrame and shows targets for May 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and March 2017. First year targets to May 2014 were 250,000 employment days with actual achievement slightly higher at 258,402 days. As at the end of October 2014 actual employment days were behind straight line forecasts for October. Based on RAP2 experience it is expected that the contribution of the RBGs will increase significantly in the second year of new construction to meet the 2.1 million day target for May 2015.

1.2. EMPLOYMENT INDICATOR 2

This is measured by the number of “short term” jobs created, defined a) more than 50 days per year and b) more than 100 days per year. The baseline for both these was set at zero for May 2013. By May 2014 with RBG and RMG formation still in progress the target remained at zero with the target for September 2014 set at 400 (>50 days/year) and by October the actual achievement stood at 657 jobs. This is set to rise to 800 by May 2015. For jobs < 100 days

per year the September target was 0 and by October 2014 some 6 such jobs were recorded. This number is set to rise to 3,600 by May 2015 as RBGs enter their second year of employment.

1.3. EMPLOYMENT INDICATOR 3

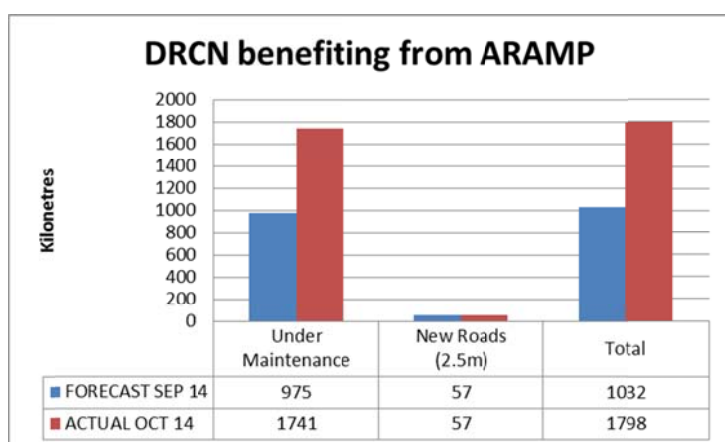
This relates to the number of jobs created under new “employment guarantee” policy managed by the KEP Technical Assistance programme managed through the Oxford Policy contract for the GON’s Karnali Employment Programme

2. OUTPUT 2: LRN

The output is defined as improved rural transport infrastructure, for which there are two Output Indicators.

2.1. OUTPUT INDICATOR 1

This is defined as the number of kilometres of DRCN road benefitting from the annual asset management programme disaggregated by a) kilometres of maintenance and b) new road construction.¹



Kilometres of DRCN under routine maintenance by Road Maintenance Groups (RMG) stood at 1742km by October 2014, well ahead of the September forecast. RMGs typically are responsible for the routine and recurrent maintenance of 10 km of trafficable DRCN throughout the calendar year and are being piloted in RAP3 districts as part of the GON SWAp programme. The objective is for RMGs to be adopted by all LRN projects.

For new roads 57km of DRCN had been opened to a width of 2.5m during the first year to May 2014 after which the monsoons close the construction season.

This year the monsoon did not finish until September

and were then followed by the festivals in October and as expected little progress was between the end of May and October.

2.2. OUTPUT INDICATOR 2

This is defined as the percentage of new road infrastructure investment incorporating required a) DRR b) road safety and c) environmental standards. Track opening to 2.5m in 2014 does not meet these criteria which are introduced only in the second year. By May 2015 the target is set at 75% as the track opening is expanded to 3.5 m following the Stage 2 designs currently being drawn up for the new roads sub component.

2.3. OUTPUT INDICATOR 3

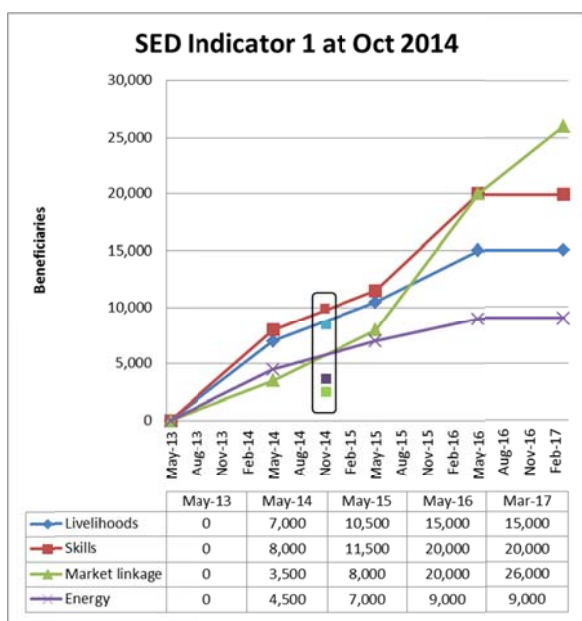
This relates to the percentage of the ARAMP achieved in each year of implementation and is set to rise to 50% by May 2015. With the shift in the Implementation year to 1st February each year the intention is to extend the working season from 2-3 months (Mar/Apr/May) to 8 months (Feb/ Mar/Apr/May/ Sep/Nov/ Dec/Jan) using GON funds before the rains and RAP3 funds after the rains. This is because unused GON funds are “frozen” after the end of the GON financial year in mid-July whereas RAP funds can spill over into the next working season. The intention is for 1005 of the ARAMP to be completed by the end of January each year.

¹ There is a provision for a bridges programme if the RAP3 budget is expanded

3. OUTPUT 2: SED

Output 3 is about local economic growth and has three output indicators

3.1. OUTPUT INDICATOR 1



Output 1 measures the number of beneficiaries receiving SED support that improves a) Livelihoods b) Skills c) Market linkages d) Household energy disaggregated by gender and disadvantaged groups (DAGs). LogFrame targets are shown left for May 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and March 2107. As of the May 2014 performance closely matched LogFrame targets for all four indicators and Livelihoods and Skills targets have remained on course up to October but Market linkages and household energy slipping behind. However with household energy targets set at 9,000 by 2017 the October figure of 2,900 looks achievable over the next three years. Market linkages however is expected to rise steeply in year 2 of implementation and eventually benefit the greatest number of people.

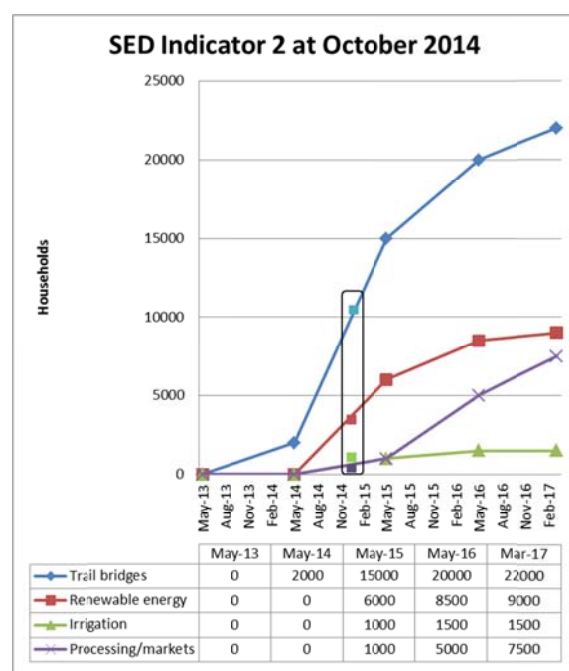
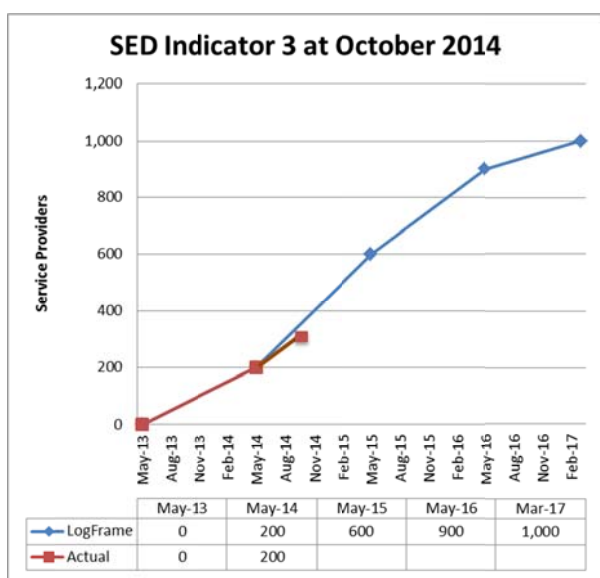
With regard to DAGs and gender targets by October 2014 the SED component had already reached its DAG target of 20% while its gender target for women stood at 30% out of an eventual target of 40%.

3.2. OUTPUT INDICATOR 2

This concerns the number of households benefitting from SED linked infrastructure investment in a) trail bridges b) renewable energy c) irrigation and d) processing and marketing. As of October 2014 all four Output Indicators appear to be comfortably in line with LogFrame targets

3.3. OUTPUT INDICATOR 3

This is measured as the number of private sector service providers engaged by SED in SED clusters and as shown in the graph below at the end of October 2014 was slightly behind LogFrame straight line forecast.



4. OUTPUT 4: CAPACITY BUILDING

This Output relates to strengthening institutional capacity to manage rural transport infrastructure in a sustainable way and has three output Indicators.

4.1. OUTPUT INDICATOR

The first indicator is the number of people trained disaggregated by a) government b) the private sector and c) other stakeholders. The original four year target for this indicator was 500 persons with the May 2014 target set at 118 people trained. By October 2014 the number of government staff trained stood at 499, the private sector at 122 and others at 30. This means that the four year target was achieved in the first year of implementation. However, in subsequent years much of the training effort will involve repeat training through refresher courses and the number of persons trained will not rise as quickly. It may be more useful in future to record the training effort in terms of the number of training days.

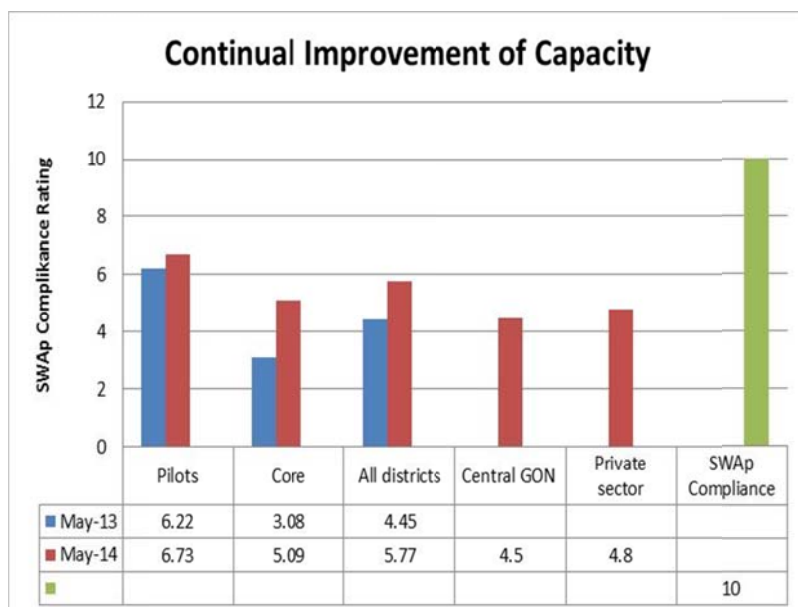
4.2. OUTPUT INDICATOR 2

The second output indicator concerns stakeholder satisfaction with RAP3 as determined at the annual district level reviews in terms of the % of review findings showing satisfactory ratings by district level stakeholders. As part of the programmes continual improvement plans these ratings should increase each year of the programme. In May 2013 the rating was set at 25% which was achieved at the annual reviews held in August 2014. Scores are set to rise by 5% each year of the programme.

4.3. CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT SCORES

Capacity building targets for districts, central and private sector consultants working on RAP3 are based on ISO 2009 continual improvement plans. These measure progress on a 10 point scale for a range of key elements from Engagement (0) through Basic, Intermediate and Advanced to SWAp Compliant (10). For districts key elements are grouped by maintenance, planning, technical, financial, institutional and social/political issues. Key elements will improve at different rates for different districts and at different rates within districts but the guiding principle is that overall performance, the score for all key elements, improves year on year. These overall scores can be tracked for individual districts, groups of districts and averaged for all 14 districts to track the impact of the capacity building programme. The district Annual Reviews also identify obstacles to progress which allows the capacity building component of RAP3 to respond via its District and Central Annual Support Plans.

As shown right the SWAp Compliance Ratings for the Pilot districts are the highest and rose from 2013 to 2014. The Pilot districts have had three years of capacity building under the RTI Maintenance Pilot whereas the core districts have had only a single year.



Central GON and Private sector CIM rating baselines are for May 2014 only and appear to show the private sector slightly higher than GON. However the Rating for the private sector is provisional pending finalisation of the RAP3 Continual Professional Development (CPD) Programme.

5. SUMMARY OF FIRST YEAR RESULTS

Key results are presented below based on the provisional LogFrame developed after the first DFID Annual Review in May 2013 at which the Programme was given a B rating using the original LogFrame developed in 2012. With five A+ and three A ratings the results of the first year of implementation are thought to be a better reflection of the performance of RAP3 after one year of implementation.

Output	LogFrame target (Sep 14)	Result	Remarks
Employment	500,000 employment days	767,085 employment days	A+
LRN	975 km DRCN under ARAMP	1741 km DRCN under ARAMP	A+
SED	7,500 beneficiaries	10,000 beneficiaries	A+
	10,000 hh	10,500 hh	A
	250 service providers	261 service providers	A
Capacity Building	118 persons	651 persons	A+
	25% satisfaction	25% satisfaction	A
	4.45 District CIM Score	5.77 District CIM Score	A+