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Resilient nations.*

## **Fifth Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal**

**Report of the Administrative Agent of the United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal  
for the Period 1 January to 31 December 2011**

**Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office**  
Bureau of Management  
United Nations Development Programme  
<http://mptf.undp.org>

29 May 2012

# United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal

## Participating UN Organizations



Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)



International Labour Organization (ILO)



International Organization for Migration (IOM)



United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)



United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-HABITAT)



United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)



United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)



United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)



World Food Programme (WFP)



World Health Organization (WHO)

## Contributing Donors



Canada/CIDA



Denmark



Norway



Switzerland/SDC



United Kingdom/DFID



Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The PBF finances complementary peacebuilding projects within the UNPFN's portfolio. The PBF has 50 contributing partners and donors and is also administered by the MPTF Office. For more information, go to the MPTF Office GATEWAY's webpage on the PBF: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/PB000>.

## Abbreviations and acronyms

AA	Administrative Agent
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency Nepal
AMMAA	Agreement on Monitoring and Management of Arms and Armies
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CAAC	Children Affected by Armed Conflict
CAAFAG	Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CDO	Chief District Office
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CLD	Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue
COI-D	Commission of Inquiry on Disappearances
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPSWs	Community Psychosocial Workers
CRIMS	Comprehensive Rehabilitation Information Management System
CTF	Country Task Force
CVC	Conflict Victims' Committee
DCC	District Coordination Committees
DCWB	District Child Welfare Boards
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DNH	Do No Harm
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DR	Discharge and Rehabilitation
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
ESES	Employment and Self Employment Services
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoN	Government of Nepal
GPS	Geographic Positioning System
HHESS	Himalayan Health and Environmental Services Solukhumbu
HLSC	High-Level Steering Committee

IAWG	Interagency Working Group
IDDRS	Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IEDD	Improvised Explosive Device Disposal
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JP	Joint Programme
LDO	Local Development Office
LOA	Letter of Agreement
LPC	Local Peace Committee
MAJWG	Mine Action Joint Working Group
MAS	Mine Action Section
MDP	Military Demining Platoon
ME	Microenterprise
MFI	Micro-Finance Institution
MIS	Management Information Systems
MLRM	Ministry of Land Reform and Management
MPTF Office	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoLD	Ministry of Local Development
MoPR	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRE	Mine Risk Education
NAMACC	Nepal Army Mine Action Coordination Centre
NASC	National Administrative Staff College
NBI	National Business Initiative Nepal
NPA	National Plan of Action
NPC	National Planning Commission
NPTF	Nepal Peace Trust Fund
NTSG	National Technical Standards and Guidelines
OHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OSRSG	Office of the Special Representative to the Secretary General
PBF	United Nations Peacebuilding Fund
PBSO	Peacebuilding Support Office
PLA	People's Liberation Army

PMP	Performance Management Plan
PtJ	Peace through Justice
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
RC/HC	Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator
RH	Reproductive Health
RNE	Royal Norwegian Embassy
RRU	Relief and Rehabilitation Unit
RSG	Representative of the Secretary-General
SAA	Standard Administrative Arrangement
SGBV	Sexual- and Gender-Based Violence
SMCs	School Management Committees
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
TJ	Transitional Justice
TJRC	Transitional Justice Resource Centre
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPO	Transcultural Psychosocial Organization
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
UCPN-M	Unified Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist
UN	United Nations
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEG	UN Evaluation Group
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIRP	United Nations Interagency Rehabilitation Programme
UNMAT	United Nations Mine Action Team
UNMAU	United Nations Mine Action Unit
UNMIN	United Nations Mission in Nepal
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNPFN	United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolutions
UNWOMEN	Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UP	Uterine Prolapse

UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VA	Victim Assistance
VCPC	Village Child Protection Committees
VDC	Village Development Committee
VMLRs	Verified Minors and Late Recruits
VST	Vocational Skills Training
WAAFG	Women Associated with Armed Forces and Groups
WCO	Women and Children Offices

## Definitions

### **Allocation**

Amount approved by the UNPFN Executive Committee for projects/programmes.

### **Approved Project/Programme**

A project/programme document, including budget, etc., that is approved by the UNPFN Executive Committee for fund allocation purposes.

### **Donor Commitment**

A contribution expected to be received or already deposited by a donor based on a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA), with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the UNPFN.

### **Donor Deposit**

Cash deposit received by the UNDP MPTF Office for the UNPFN.

### **Indirect Support Costs**

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. Under UN MPTFs, these costs amount to 7 percent as per the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) agreed MPTF cost recovery.

### **Net Funded/Transferred Amount**

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization, less refunds, of unspent balances received from the Participating Organization.

### **Participating Organizations**

Organizations that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the MPTF Office and are thereby eligible to receive transfer of funds under the UNPFN (for recipients of PBF funding, organizations are referred to as "Recipient Organizations", but for consistency, in this report all entities are referred to as Participating Organizations).

### **Project Disbursement**

The amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include un-liquidated obligations).

### **Project Expenditure**

Amount of project disbursement made plus un-liquidated obligations during the year.

### **Project Financial Closure**

A project/programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project/programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

### **Project Operational Closure**

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under the approved programmatic document have been completed.

### **Project Start Date**

Date of transfer of first instalment from the MPTF Office to the Participating Organization.

### **Total Approved Budget**

Amount approved by the UNPFN Executive Committee for projects/programmes.



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# Executive Summary

## Introduction

The United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN) was established in March 2007, at the request of donors and the Government of Nepal (GoN), as a complement to the Government's Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF). The UNPFN was established to mobilize resources for activities of clear, short-term relevance to the peace process where these are not possible to be funded or implemented through the NPTF or other existing mechanisms or programmes. The UNPFN channels resources for focused, time-limited activities deemed critical to the peace process and subject to the strategic priorities for UN peace support, articulated by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Nepal and the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN)<sup>2</sup>, in consultation with its partners and closely aligned with the GoN national priorities.

The Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the Administrative Agent (AA) of the UNPFN, and has concluded a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with twelve Participating UN Organizations and one Non-UN Participating Organization. In this report, all are referred to as Participating Organizations.

This Fifth Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the UNPFN builds on previous Consolidated Annual Progress Reports for 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, and reports on the implementation of projects approved for funding as of 31 December 2011. Whereas it formally is a report on the activities directly funded through the UNPFN mechanism, it also includes progress on projects funded by the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), which channels its support to Nepal through the UNPFN using the UNPFN governance arrangements for approval and management of projects. In line with the MOU, the Progress Report is consolidated based on information and data contained in the individual progress reports and financial statements submitted by Participating Organizations to the MPTF Office. It is neither an evaluation of the UNPFN nor the MPTF Office's assessment of the performance of the Participating Organizations. However, the report does provide the UNPFN Executive Committee with a comprehensive overview of achievements and challenges associated with projects funded through the UNPFN, enabling it to make strategic decisions and take corrective measures, where applicable.

## Strategic Framework

In accordance with its terms of reference (TOR), which were revised in June 2009, the UNPFN focuses on five main priority areas:

- Cantonments/Reintegration
- Elections/Governance
- Recovery/Quick Impact Projects
- Security
- Rights and Reconciliation

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<sup>2</sup> The United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) was involved in the UNPFN between 2007 and 2010. In 2009, the Fund's management was transferred from the UN Mission to Nepal (UNMIN) under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) to the UN Country Team (UNCT) under the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator's (RC/HC's) leadership. UNMIN ceased operations on 15 January 2011.

Over the years, the broadening of the programmatic scope of the UNPFN has led to an increased number of Participating Organizations and an increased number of jointly implemented programmes. This has been accompanied by the UNPFN Executive Committee's introduction of measures to strengthen coordination and coherence within the UNCT and reflects an important evolution of the UNPFN from an immediate post-conflict modality to one that supports early recovery and peace-consolidation. These efforts continued throughout the reporting period with significant efforts made to streamline and improve the UNPFN operations and collaboration with key actors, in particular with the Government-led and managed NPTF.

## **Governance**

To ensure non-duplication of effort and strategic coherence in support of the peace process, the UNPFN operates within the same overall governance framework as the Government's NPTF. The UNPFN Executive Committee—chaired by the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and comprising a government representative (designated by the NPTF Board) and a donor representative (designated by the Donor Group)—oversees the operations of UNPFN, approves projects and ensures its operations are carried out under the overall guidance of the Government-led NPTF Board, in consultation with the Donor Group. The Donor Group helps to avoid the emergence of gaps and duplication in funding, as well as ensure that support to the UNPFN complements support to the NPTF and other existing funding mechanisms. Furthermore, the Government representative on the UNPFN Executive Committee is the Director of the NPTF, and plays a key coordination role between the two funding mechanisms and also ensures non-duplication of efforts.

The strategic importance of the UNPFN has been recognized and enhanced by the \$10 million contribution provided by the PBF in 2009, allowing the UNPFN Executive Committee to support projects across a wider range of areas essential to support the peace process. During the 2011 reporting period, preparations were underway for the approval and release of a second PBF country envelope to Nepal. In line with its TOR and Rules of Procedure, and in accordance with the PBF Priority Plan for Nepal and similar to the first country envelope, the UNPFN Executive Committee would be the governing body for an additional contribution from the PBF to Nepal.

Whereas these projects are specifically reported on in the separate PBF Consolidated Annual Progress Report 2011, also consolidated by the MPTF Office, they are referred to in this report to provide an overall view of the role of the UNPFN mechanism.

## **Project Approval Status**

The UNPFN Executive Committee approved its first project in April 2007. During the current reporting period, 1 January – 31 December 2011, one new project and one cost extension were approved for funding, amounting to a total net transfer of \$3,095,349 to Participating Organizations (taking refunds of unspent funds from Participating Organizations into account). In addition, a \$15,386 allocation was made from the PBF Nepal country envelope to an existing project.

Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2011, since the establishment of the UNPFN in 2007, the UNPFN Executive Committee had approved a net amount of \$22,584,482 in net transfers to ten Participating Organizations; Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UNDP, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN Women and World Food Programme (WFP). Under the PBF, corresponding with the PBF country envelope, a net cumulative amount of \$10 million had been allocated and transferred across seven

projects to six PBF Recipient Organizations; FAO, ILO, International Organisation of Migration (IOM), OHCHR, UNFPA and UNICEF as of the end of December 2011. In total, from both funding sources (UNPFN account and PBF Nepal account), the UNPFN Executive Committee has approved \$32,584,482 in funding among 11 Participating Organizations.<sup>3</sup>

## Project Implementation Status Achievements and Challenges

Of the projects approved for transfer of funds under the UNPFN mechanism (from both the UNPFN and the PBF Nepal accounts), ten were operational (project activities ongoing) during the reporting period. Five of these had operationally closed by the end of the reporting period, bringing the total number of operationally closed projects to 14, whereas five projects were operational at the beginning of the 2012 reporting period.

Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2011, projects amounting to over \$32 million have been approved for transfer of funds through the UNPFN funding mechanism, which includes over \$22 million from the UNPFN account as well as \$10 million from the PBF Nepal account. With an overall financial delivery rate across all 19 projects of 88.4 percent (87.4 percent on projects funded from the UNPFN account and 90.8 percent on projects funded from the PBF account), the 19 projects approved for funding under the UNPFN (including PBF-funded projects) cover a wide range of interventions. The high overall financial implementation rate of projects reflects the ability of the projects funded under the UNPFN to deliver focused and time-limited activities rapidly in support of urgent peace processes and early recovery tasks in Nepal.

Projects approved under the UNPFN, across all priority areas, made significant contributions and, by and large, achieved the majority of their objectives by the end of the reporting period. Importantly, as many UNPFN-funded projects had completed all project activities prior to this reporting year, the achievements and challenges referred to in this report cover the projects that were operational during the reporting period (2011), with some references to earlier activities. Additional information on previous years' results, achievements and challenges is included in the Consolidated Annual Progress Reports for 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, all available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY's UNPFN website (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/NPF00>). In addition, PBF-funded projects are referred to and analysed in the annual PBF reports, also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/PB000>).

During the reporting period (2011), the ten operational projects continued to deliver on planned outputs and activities, reporting on the achievement of results that have an effect on the lives of the projects' beneficiaries.

In the Cantonments/Reintegration priority area, project implementation focused on mine action (support to Improvised Explosive Device Disposal [IEDD]/Explosive Ordnance Disposal [EOD] operations); monitoring and reporting on conflict-related child rights violations; and support to the rehabilitation of verified minors and late

### 2011 UNPFN KEY DATA

As of the end of 2011, over \$32 million was approved in support of 19 projects, of which \$22 million was from the UNPFN account and \$10 million from the PBF account. Overall delivery rate is 88.4 percent.

<sup>3</sup> Under UNDG MPTFs, such as the UNPFN, entities that have concluded the MOU are referred to as Participating Organizations. Under the PBF, they are referred to as Recipient Organizations. For consistency, throughout this report, all entities are referred to as Participating Organizations.

recruits (VMLRs). Key achievements in these priority areas include the fact that Nepal was, on 14 June 2011, officially declared as a “Minefield-Free Country” after the clearance completion of all the 53 minefields. Nepal is only the second country in Asia to be recognized as minefield-free. The UNPFN has been the primary source of funding for mine-clearance activities in Nepal. Also, support has been provided to the socio-economic rehabilitation of the 4,008 VMLRs discharged from the Maoist army by promoting gainful employment or education support for those who choose to continue studying and livelihood opportunities for the discharged that is combined with community engagement.

In the Elections/Governance priority area, a new UNDP project on collaborative leadership and dialogue was approved and funded (\$150,000). The project’s objective is to contribute to developing a collective leadership at the local and national levels that supports and promotes a culture of dialogue that contributes to conflict prevention and social cohesion.

In the Recovery/Quick Impact Project’s priority area, two projects operationally closed during the reporting period; the FAO/ILO project on youth employment that has contributed to providing meaningful employment to 12,500 youth, in two districts, and the FAO-implemented project on piloting land registration that managed to distribute land titles to 125 landowners in one district—a major achievement, given the pilot nature of the projects.

In the Rights and Reconciliation priority area, four projects were operational during the year: First, OHCHR’s transitional justice (TJ) programme has supported preparations to establish effective TJ mechanisms in Nepal and thereby contributed to strengthening the peace process, consolidating democratic stability and supporting the development of a society built on respect for human rights and the rule of law. Second, the joint IOM and OHCHR project on fairness and efficiency in reparations to conflict-affected persons has contributed to strengthening the peace process through the drafting of a reparations policy and connected reparation mechanisms. Third, the UN Women-implemented project on supporting the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) 1325 and 1820 has contributed by, amongst other methods, developing a Sectoral Plan for the ten relevant ministries for the implementation of the National Action Plan on the UNSCRs. Fourth, the UNFPA and UNICEF project on ensuring the recognition of sexual violence as a tool of conflict through documentation and provision of comprehensive services to women and girls victims/survivors helped documenting numerous cases of conflict and post-conflict-related sexual violence and provided reproductive health services to women and girls.

## **Financial Performance**

During the current reporting period (1 January – 31 December 2011), additional contributions from two donors (Denmark and Norway) amounting to a total of \$2,501,046 were deposited into the UNPFN Account, increasing the cumulative donor deposits to the UNPFN to \$24,918,122 (as of 31 December 2011).

Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2011, the five donors to the UNPFN, in order of contributions, were the United Kingdom/DFID (\$9,498,767), Norway (\$8,819,691), Denmark (\$4,178,390), Canada (\$2,221,299) and Switzerland (\$199,975).

Of the total donor contributions to the UNPFN, a total net amount of \$22,584,482, which includes \$407,122 in refunds (or 90.6 percent of total donor contributions), had been transferred to Participating Organizations by 31 December 2011, including a net amount of \$3,095,349 that was transferred during the reporting period. In addition, the entire \$10 million PBF country envelope had been transferred to Participating Organizations following project approvals by the UNPFN Executive Committee.

During the reporting period, a total of \$6,187,787 was reported as expenditure by Participating Organizations which, together with the prior years' expenditures, adds up to a cumulative expenditure of \$19,727,955. This represents a financial implementation rate of 87.4 percent of net transferred amounts as of 31 December 2011, up from 69.5 percent as of the end of 2010.

The MPTF Office's AA fee, charged at the standard rate of one percent of donor deposits, cumulatively amounts to \$249,181, of which \$25,010 was deducted from contributions received during the reporting period. The cumulative MPTF Office AA fee (\$249,181) is significantly less than the cumulative interest income earned on the undisbursed UNPFN balance (\$253,250) and the balance with Participating Organizations (\$143,235), which together amounts to \$396,485.

## **Transparency and Accountability**

A major vehicle for public transparency of operations under the UNPFN during the reporting period was the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>) and its UNPFN website (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/NPF00>). Launched in 2010, the MPTF Office GATEWAY continues to serve as a knowledge platform, providing real-time data from the MPTF Office accounting system (Atlas) on financial information on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating Organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the UN's system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. Each MPTF and Joint Programme (JP) administered by the MPTF Office has its own website on the GATEWAY with extensive narrative and financial information on the MPTF/JP, including on its strategic framework, governance arrangements, eligibility and allocation criteria. Annual financial and narrative progress reports and quarterly/semi-annual updates on the results being achieved are also available. In addition, each programme has a Factsheet with specific facts, figures and updates on that programme.

The GATEWAY provides easy access to more than 9,000 reports and documents on MPTFs/JPs and individual programmes, with tools and tables displaying related financial data. By enabling users in the field with easy access to upload progress reports and related documents, it also facilitates knowledge-sharing and management among UN agencies. In only its second year of operation, the MPTF Office GATEWAY is already being recognized as a 'standard setter' by peers and partners.

An Independent Review of the UNPFN was conducted from May to June 2011. The main objective of the review was to assess and examine the UNPFN's role and contribution to the peacebuilding process in Nepal. The review team engaged over 60 key stakeholders and conducted an extensive literature review. The final report not only examines the cumulative peacebuilding accomplishments of UNPFN projects, but highlights the evolution of the UNPFN and its 'value-added' impact as an instrument, with constructive advice for measures to strengthen the approaches and operations of the UNPFN in the future. The independent review is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/document/download/7246>.

## Introduction

The Fifth Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the UNPFN is submitted to the GoN and contributing donors to the UNPFN, through the UNPFN Executive Committee, in fulfilment of the reporting provisions of the UNPFN TOR, the MOU between the UNDP and Participating Organizations, and the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA – formerly known as the Letter of Agreement, or LOA) between UNDP and contributing donors. The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the AA of the UNPFN.

The Annual Report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2011, and builds on previous Consolidated Annual Progress Reports for 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010. It provides information on progress made in the implementation of projects funded by the UNPFN, as well as on common challenges and lessons learned. It also provides linkages to UNPFN Executive Committee-approved projects financed through the Peacebuilding Fund's (PBF) \$10 million envelope to Nepal, in line with the Nepal PBF Priority Plan. Reporting on PBF-funded projects for the same period is also available in the PBF Annual Report for 2011, available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

The Annual Report is consolidated based on information and data contained in the individual progress reports and financial statements submitted by Participating Organizations to the MPTF Office. It is neither an evaluation of the UNPFN nor the MPTF Office's assessment of the performance of the Participating Organizations. However, it does provide the UNPFN Executive Committee with a comprehensive overview of achievements and challenges associated with projects funded through the UNPFN, enabling it to make strategic decisions and take corrective measures, where applicable.

By the end of the reporting period (31 December 2011), marking the fifth year of operations, the UNPFN Executive Committee had approved funding for a total of 19 projects implemented by 11 Participating Organizations, amounting to over \$32 million (\$22 million from the UNPFN account, and \$10 million from the PBF account), in support of interventions designed to enable the rapid delivery of essential peace support activities responsive to the demands of the changing environment in Nepal.

## Report Structure

This report is a consolidation of individual project-level progress reports submitted by Participating Organizations (all available on <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/NPF00>). It consists of five chapters: Chapter One provides an overview of the strategic framework of the UNPFN, including an extensive write-up on efforts made during the reporting year to make its mechanisms more effective. Chapter Two provides an overview of the UNPFN's governance and fund-management arrangements. Chapter Three provides an update on project approvals and implementation status during the reporting period, as well as highlights of key project-implementation progress, with details to demonstrate the achievements, challenges and lessons learned. All projects referred to in this chapter are clustered by UNPFN clusters, and include all projects that have been approved using the UNPFN mechanism, i.e. from both the UNPFN account and the PBF Nepal account (which is an innovation from previous years' reports). Chapter Four provides an overview of the financial performance of the UNPFN. Chapter Five elaborates on efforts made to ensure UNPFN transparency and accountability.



# 1 Strategic Framework

On 21 November 2006, after a decade-long internal armed conflict, the Government of the Seven-Party Alliance and the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (now reformed as the Unified Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist, or UCPN-M), signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and declared an end to the war. Two months later, on 23 January 2007, the Security Council responded to the request of both parties for UN assistance by establishing a UNMIN<sup>4</sup> with a mandate to monitor the ceasefire and assist in the election of a Constituent Assembly (S/RES/1740). Both UNMIN and the UNCT have been actively engaged with the GoN to support full implementation of the CPA and help consolidate the peace under the overall coordination of the Representative of the Secretary-General (RSG) and the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator.

Donors indicated at an early stage their willingness to contribute to the peace process through direct contributions to the Government as well as through the UN and other implementing partners. To this end, the Government established, in February 2007, the multi-donor NPTF ([www.nptf.gov.np](http://www.nptf.gov.np)), directly administered by the Ministry of Finance that was designed to be the primary channel for donors to support the peace process through financing activities carried out by government entities and NGOs. The NPTF is now administered by the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) and, since the approval in 2010 of its second three-year programme phase, focuses support on four cluster areas: (a) Cantonment Management and Integration/Rehabilitation of Maoist Personnel; (b) Assistance to Conflict-Affected Persons/Communities; (c) Promotion of Security and Transitional Justice; and (d) Support to Constituent Assembly, Elections and Peacebuilding Initiatives on National and Local Levels. The NPTF integrates the 'Reconstruction of Public Infrastructure' across these four clusters.

As a complement to the Government-led NPTF, donors called for the creation of a United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN). The UNPFN would mobilize resources for activities of clear, short-term relevance to the peace process where these are not possible to fund or implement through the NPTF or other existing mechanisms or programmes and where there was a clear UN comparative advantage.

The UNPFN supports activities under five main priority areas, as per the revised UNPFN TOR, endorsed by the UNPFN Executive Committee in June 2009:

- **Cantonments/Reintegration:** Improve living conditions in the cantonments that host the Maoist army; register/verify and reintegrate former Maoist army personnel, late recruits, and minors; and dispose of mines and other unexploded devices.
- **Elections/Governance:** Provide technical advice and logistic support on elections/constitutional issues; and provide assistance to restore government at local level.
- **Recovery/Quick Impact Projects:** Provide support to time-sensitive and high-impact projects to particularly vulnerable communities where the absence of a 'peace dividend' would represent a proximate threat to the peace process.
- **Security:** Restore law and order, especially in the countryside.
- **Rights and Reconciliation:** Assist initiatives related to TJ, national monitoring mechanisms of the peace process and local reconciliation.

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<sup>4</sup> The UN Security Council mandated UNMIN's withdrawal from Nepal on 15 January 2011.

The UNPFN is also expected to enhance UN coordination in support of the peace process and to contribute to coherence, efficiency, and aid effectiveness of UN support in relation to the peace process. The UNPFN was originally designed to be of limited duration (up to two years) on the assumption that broader reconstruction and peacebuilding needs would be handled through existing mechanisms, including direct funding of Government entities or Participating Organizations. The peace process has taken longer than initially envisaged, and the timeframe of the UNPFN has consequently been extended through the endorsement of the revised UNPFN TOR. In relation, the UNPFN has also evolved in response to the changing context of Nepal's peacebuilding process from focusing on immediate post-conflict needs to increasingly engaging on the longer-term and structural development issues embedded in the CPA.

During the reporting period, significant efforts were made to streamline and improve the UNPFN operations and collaboration with key actors to further its support to the peace process in Nepal, in particular with the NPTF ([www.nptf.gov.np](http://www.nptf.gov.np)). The UNPFN enhanced its operations to better articulate its strategic contribution to the peacebuilding process by refocusing its analysis of projects' results according to its five thematic clusters/priority areas (see above). This was primarily achieved through strengthening its results-based monitoring, reporting and evaluation systems.

As a starting point, in collaboration with the project's Participating Organizations, the UNPFN's results framework was revamped and enhanced. For each cluster, 'strategic outcomes' were redesigned to better picture the specific objective targeted by one or more funded projects within each cluster. This created a higher degree of connection among the funded projects within a cluster and helped increase the reporting against those strategic results. These efforts were paralleled and reinforced by the initiative of the PBF to develop its Performance Management Plan (PMP) at the country level. In collaboration with the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), the PMP was further connected with the UNPFN strategic framework providing a stronger result assessment and reporting framework to the PBF.

This strategic architecture was further integrated into the reporting cycle of projects to the UNPFN and to UNPFN reports. To accompany projects in this reshuffling towards more results-oriented reporting, the UNPFN has increased its regular quality-assurance review of projects' quarterly and annual reports. The UNPFN also increased its projects' monitoring to a quarterly basis and increased the regularity of its monitoring field visits. Annex III to this report provides a synopsis of all UNPFN-funded projects since its inception (2007–2011). Structured around the UNPFN priority clusters, it articulates how the projects, through achieving key outputs, contribute to achieve the UNPFN's strategic outcomes and is illustrated by projects' key results. This structure is used as the basis of the UNPFN Monitoring and Evaluation framework.

These improvements have also contributed to the UNPFN's efforts to strengthen its communication and outreach. These efforts followed-up to the UNPFN independent review (see below) recommending the UNPFN to develop and strengthen its communication tools and provide more regular updates on its activities and results.

In addition, in 2011, the UNPFN increased its use of the MPTF Office GATEWAY as a communications tool by regularly posting updates on projects and prepared new tools, such as a 2011 Mid-Year Overview.<sup>5</sup> Prepared and released in

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<sup>5</sup> The 2011 Mid-Year Overview is available at: <http://mdtf.undp.org/document/download/7855>

September 2011, halfway through the 2010 and 2011 UNPFN annual reports, this overview provided all stakeholders a useful update on projects' key results and the UNPFN's activities achieved in the first half of the year.

Finally, taking into account that 50 percent of its funded projects would come to a close in 2011, the UNPFN seized the opportunity to enhance and streamline its strategic approach to evaluation. In line with UN Evaluation Group (UNEG) standards, complementary evaluation guidance was developed and progressively introduced in accordance with projects' respective evaluation calendars. In addition, the UNPFN increased its collaboration with Participating Organizations' project staff with the objective of ensuring that the review of key programming and peacebuilding elements be considered by all individual evaluations, and that these efforts contribute to a better articulation of the combined results of the funded projects and the overall UNPFN's contribution in support of the peace process in Nepal. By December 2011, while several of these processes were still ongoing, a noticeable increase in projects' evaluations was noted, combined with a greater involvement of the UNPFN in developing and implementing these processes in line with the developed guidance.

2011 has seen an increased coordination and building of linkages between the UNPFN and Participating Organizations, as well as among the Organizations. In order to support coordination among funded projects, the UNPFN initiated in early 2011 the organization of 'all project meetings', providing an information forum for and among all funded projects.

In addition, 2011 has seen a strengthening of cross-cutting collaboration among funded projects, such as on sexual violence and TJ, as further described in the projects' results section of this report. Throughout the year, projects have also contributed more extensively, comprehensively and jointly to various forums. For instance, in December 2011, the RC/HC Office received a group of donors, representatives of other UNCTs and UN HQ staff visiting Nepal, to view, firsthand, the work done by the RC/HC Office, as part of its 'Transition Support Strategy'. At this occasion, the concerted efforts of the UNPFN and implementing agencies played an important role in illustrating how the UNPFN serves as an innovative mechanism funding joint UNCT initiatives strengthening the UNCT contribution to peacebuilding in Nepal.

Operating on the principle of subsidiarity to the NPTF and government interventions on peacebuilding, in 2011 the UNPFN also worked towards ensuring greater collaboration and alignment with the NPTF. These efforts included increasing joint monitoring efforts through the co-organization and participation in three joint monitoring visits with the NPTF, as well as continuing ongoing consultations with the NPTF on how to further align and monitor their respective monitoring frameworks for both funds. Besides, the UNPFN shared with the NPTF a mapping of capacity-development assistance provided to the MoPR by UNPFN projects to ensure non-duplication and identification of synergies.

In addition, the UNPFN looked to further align its governance arrangements with the NPTF's. For instance, the UNPFN has strived to realign its projects in accordance with the NPTF thematic clusters, providing a comparative view of respective funded projects resulting in easier identification of respective areas of engagement within a specific thematic area. Even more significantly, new funded projects added to the UNPFN portfolio in 2011 have offered an opportunity to further improve the alignment of mechanisms for project development and assessment of projects, whereby joint NPTF-Sector Cluster/UNPFN-Expert Groups were used to review new UNPFN projects.

All the above described efforts were echoed and supported by the Independent Review of the UNPFN operations<sup>6</sup> which was completed in August 2011. The review provided a number of key findings and recommendations which were subsequently shared with the UNPFN's key stakeholders. Key findings noted that the UNPFN is well-managed and has evolved appropriately over time and further underlined that its projects have had important peacebuilding impacts and were carried out in line with core UN comparative advantages.<sup>7</sup>

In addition, the review noted that the UNPFN has demonstrated increasingly closer 'alignment' and complementarity with national priorities—in particular, that the UNPFN is an important complement to the NPTF. The review also underscored that more thinking is required about the UNPFN's future, for both its next funding round in 2012, but also future criteria and context in which it may no longer have continued relevance. As a management response to the review's recommendations, the UNPFN Executive Committee approved a 'UNPFN Action Plan' with 26 action points.

In the second half of 2011, the UNPFN Executive Committee began developing a strategy for conducting a 2012 funding round by initially endorsing a preliminary analysis of potential areas for UN support based upon the Nepal Peace and Development Strategy<sup>8</sup> and current NPTF priorities. Further, the UNPFN Executive Committee agreed on the need to undertake a joint and consultative approach with the NPTF in determining priorities for the UNPFN's next funding round. A joint NPTF and UNPFN strategic planning workshop was held in November 2011 followed by a series of subsequent joint NPTF-UNPFN cluster working-group dialogues held through November and December 2011, to better identify and align the funds' relevant areas of work and where the UNPFN could provide key technical support to NPTF priorities. This consultative and exploratory process developed a shared understanding amongst all stakeholders of the new challenges the peace process is facing and the need for continued targeted support to certain focus areas, as well as delineating the comparative advantages of the NPTF, UNPFN and others to address these.

Stakeholders found that the UNPFN should provide targeted and specialized ('niche') technical, policy, coordination and advocacy support to existing/planned NPTF projects. Stakeholders also found that the UN (utilizing its role as an impartial third party actor, its various specializations, and its capacity for inter-agency programming) continues to be well-placed to begin moving forward certain aspects of the peacebuilding process that may be problematic for the government to fund at this stage. The joint planning and consultation process ensured the greatest possible degree of alignment and complementarity between the NPTF, UNPFN and the peacebuilding activities of other development actors and the avoidance of future overlaps. As a result of this process, the NPTF has developed a set of clear planning priorities and a project pipeline for 2012-13, and stakeholders have identified clear strategic outcomes that should be included in a second Priority Plan to be submitted to the PBF to request a second funding tranche to support the launch of a new funding round in 2012.

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<sup>6</sup> The Independent Review of the UNPFN is available at: <http://mdf.undp.org/document/download/7246>.

<sup>7</sup> E.g. impartiality, rapid responsiveness, specialized expertise, and ability to import institutional capacities.

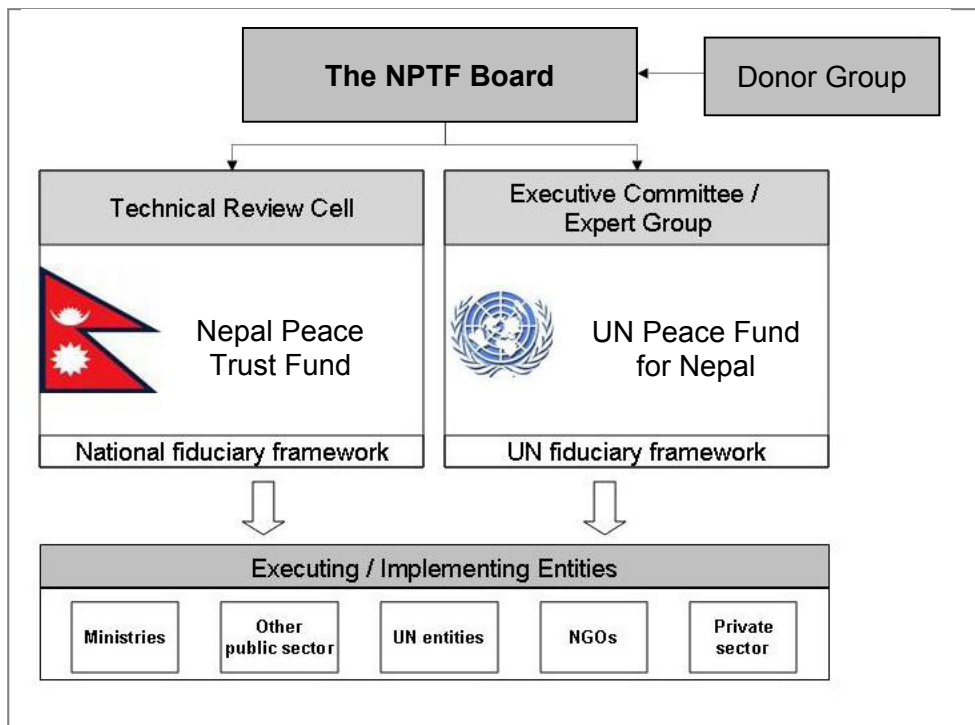
<sup>8</sup> The Peace and Development Strategy is available at: <http://www.un.org.np/thematicareas/pds>

## 2 Governance

To ensure non-duplication of effort and strategic coherence in support of the peace process, the UNPFN operates within the same overall governance framework as the NPTF, as described in the diagram below. Approved projects and the operations of the UNPFN are carried out under the overall guidance of the Government-led NPTF Board, in consultation with a Donor Group, and according to the instructions of an Executive Committee. The Donor Group helps to avoid the emergence of gaps and duplication in funding, as well as to ensure that support to the UNPFN complements support to the NPTF and other existing funding mechanisms.

The figure below provides an overview of the complementary governance arrangements of the NPTF and the UNPFN.

**Figure 2-1: Complementary Governance Arrangements of the NPTF and the UNPFN**



### 2.1 The NPTF Board

The NPTF Board (formerly known as the Steering Committee) provides overall policy guidance and is responsible for:

- Identifying funding needs and priorities in support of the peace process;
- Helping define major programmatic priorities for the UNPFN consistent with the above and complementary to activities supported through the NPTF;
- Ensuring coherence among peace support activities funded from, respectively, the NPTF, the UNPFN, and other government or donor channels;
- Reviewing financial flows and performance as needed to facilitate a harmonized approach to the monitoring and evaluation of peace support activities; and
- Designating a representative to serve on the Executive Committee to ensure a complementary approach between the NPTF and the UNPFN.

## 2.2 The Donor Group

The Donor Group<sup>9</sup> provides advice to the Board on the operations of the two funds and comprises donors to the UNPFN and the NPTF. The Donor Group is responsible for:

- Providing strategic advice on the UNPFN, through the Executive Committee;
- Reviewing progress of the funds' operations and ensuring an efficient approach to reporting to all its donors;
- Ensuring coherence and coordination among activities funded from the funds and those financed by the same donors through other channels;
- When requested to do so, advising other donors on the most appropriate allocation of resources, based on needs, priorities, and absorptive capacities; and
- Designating a representative to serve on the Executive Committee to ensure a complementary approach between the NPTF and the UNPFN.

## 2.3 The UNPFN Executive Committee

The UNPFN Executive Committee is the decision-making body of the UNPFN, with authority to approve projects for funding. The Chair of the UNPFN Executive Committee was transferred from the UNMIN RSG to the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) in 2009. The UNPFN Executive Committee is further composed of a government representative (the Director of the NPTF) designated by the Board and a donor representative (Ambassador of Denmark) designated by the Donor Group. The UNPFN Executive Committee is responsible for:

- Reviewing and defining the UNPFN's requirements and priorities in consultation with the Board and Donor Group;
- Reviewing and approving proposals and resource allocations from the UNPFN, based on agreed-upon priorities—for proposals exceeding \$1 million, special notification will be made to the Board and Donor Group;
- Reviewing and approving the UNPFN's annual reports;
- Making a formal report and bringing recommendations to the Donor Group at meetings of the latter; and
- Recommending improvements to project design and/or implementation to make them more effective and efficient in supporting the peace process.

The UNPFN Executive Committee meets regularly in Kathmandu. Decisions on the selection of Participating Organizations and funding allocations are made based on demonstrated expertise, and operational and absorptive capacity and other criteria as specified in its TORs.

The UNPFN Executive Committee is supported by ad-hoc Expert Groups responsible for reviewing project proposals prior to their submission to the UNPFN Executive Committee. The members of the Expert Groups are nominated by the Chair of the UNPFN Executive Committee. The UNPFN Executive Committee is also supported by a Support Office that is based in the RC/HC's Office.

The Chair of the UNPFN Executive Committee presents on a regular basis a report of its activities to the NPTF Board and the NPTF Government of Nepal Donor Group meetings.

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<sup>9</sup> The Donor Group changed its name in 2011 from Donor Advisory Group.

## **2.4 The Administrative Agent**

The UNDP's MPTF Office is the AA for the UNPFN. Its responsibilities as AA include the receipt, administration and management of contributions from donors; disbursement of funds to the Participating Organizations in accordance with instructions from the UNPFN Executive Committee, and consolidation of narrative and financial reports produced by each of the Participating Organizations as well as the provision of these reports to the UNPFN Executive Committee for onward submission to donors. The MPTF Office performs the full range of AA functions in accordance with the UNDG-approved 'Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi-Partner Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN Funds'.

As the AA of the PBF, the MPTF Office also ensures administrative linkages between the UNPFN and the PBF.

In line with the MOU concluded between Participating Organizations and the MPTF Office, a clear delineation, including distinct reporting lines and an accountability framework, has been established and will be maintained within UNDP between its functions as an AA and its functions as a Participating Organization.

## 3 Project Approval and Implementation

### 3.1 Programme/Project Approval Status

During the current reporting period (1 January – 31 December 2011), the UNPFN Executive Committee approved one new project and one cost extension. A net total of \$3,095,349 was approved from the UNPFN account and \$15,386 from the PBF Nepal account.

Table 3-1, below, provide details on the projects and cost extensions approved from both the UNPFN and the PBF accounts during the current reporting period; it does not include allocations approved in previous years, projects that exclusively returned funds nor no-cost extensions. For a complete list of UNPFN projects approved as of 31 December 2011, see Annex I.

**Table 3-1: Approved Projects and Extensions (UNPFN and PBF-funded), 1 January – 31 December 2011**

MPTF Office Transfer Date	UNPFN Priority Area	Project Number and Title	Participating Organization	2011 Transferred Amount (USD)
23 Jun 2011	Cantonments/ Reintegration	UNPFN/A-7 Support to the Rehabilitation of VMLRs	ILO, UNDP, UNICEF <sup>10</sup>	1,660,640 <sup>11</sup>
3 May 2011 26 Sept 2011 22 Nov 2011	Cantonments/ Reintegration	UNPFN/A-8 & PBF/NPL/E-2 Monitoring, Reporting and Response to Conflict-Related Child Rights Violations	OHCHR, UNICEF	1,300,477 <sup>12</sup>
11 Nov 2011	Rights and Reconciliation	UNPFN/B-3 (new project) Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue	UNDP	150,000
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>3,111,117</b>

Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2011, the UNPFN Executive Committee has approved a net total of \$22,584,482 from the UNPFN account, including in support of ten Participating Organizations; FAO, ILO, OHCHR, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, UN Women and WFP. From the PBF Nepal account, a net total of \$10,000,000 has been allocated and transferred across seven projects to six Organizations; FAO, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNFPA and UNICEF. In total, from both accounts, the UNPFN Executive Committee has approved projects for a net total of \$32,584,482 as of 31 December 2011 to 11 Participating Organizations.

<sup>10</sup> UNFPA is also a Participating Organization of this programme, but did not receive additional allocations in 2011.

<sup>11</sup> This amount corresponds to the disbursement of a second tranche of the project budget already approved by the UNPFN Executive Committee.

<sup>12</sup> This programme is funded from two sources: the UNPFN (\$1,285,091) and the PBF (\$1,379,004); the total programme budget amounts to \$2,664,095. In 2011, \$1,285,091 was funded through the UNPFN to OHCHR and UNICEF, whereas \$15,386 was funded through the PBF to UNICEF.



## 3.2 Priority Area Overview

Table 3-2, below, provides an overview of projects approved under the four priority areas of the UNPFN, from both the UNPFN and the PBF accounts. For a complete list of UNPFN projects approved as of 31 December 2011, see Annex I or individual priority areas below.

**Table 3-2: Priority Area Overview as of 31 December 2011**

UNPFN Priority Area	Number of Projects Funded <sup>13</sup>	Participating Organizations	Source of Funding	Transferred Amount (USD)	Percentage of Total Funding
Cantonments/ Reintegration	8	ILO, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS	UNPFN, PBF	22,877,929	70.2
Elections/ Governance	3	UNDP	UNPFN	450,711	1.4
Recovery/Quick Impact Projects	2	FAO, ILO	UNPFN, PBF	2,706,000	8.3
Security	-	-	-	-	-
Rights and Reconciliation	6	IOM, OHCHR, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, WFP	UNPFN, PBF	6,549,842	20.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>			<b>32,584,482</b>	

The UNPFN supports activities under five main priority areas, as per the revised UNPFN TOR, endorsed by the UNPFN Executive Committee in June 2009: Cantonments/Reintegration; Elections/Governance; Recovery/Quick Impact Projects; Security; and Rights and Reconciliation.

Cumulatively, 70.2 percent of UNPFN allocations and fund transfers have been made to projects within the **Cantonments/Reintegration** priority area. As of 31 December 2011, projects amounting to a net total of \$22,877,929 had been approved under this priority area. Key programme activities within this priority area include support to mine action, the verification and discharge of former Maoist army personnel and support to the rehabilitation of the VMLRs. In 2011, allocations included \$1,660,640 to the release of the second tranche of the JP 'Support to the Rehabilitation of Verified Minors and Late Recruits' (ILO, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF), and \$1,300,477 to the project 'Monitoring, Reporting and Response to Conflict-Related Child Rights Violations' (OHCHR, UNICEF) which is co-funded by the PBF.

Under priority area **Elections/Governance**, UNDP received a \$150,000 allocation in support of its project on Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue. As of 31 December 2011, \$450,711 (or 1.4 percent of total funding) had been approved and funds transferred under this priority area since the inception of the Fund.

No 2011 allocations and transfers were made under the priority area **Recovery/Quick Impact**. As of 31 December 2011, a total of \$2,706,000 (or 8.3 percent of total funding), including \$50,000 from the UNPFN account and \$2,656,000 from the PBF account, had been approved and funds transferred under this priority area since the inception of the Fund.

<sup>13</sup> Cost extensions are counted as part of a project.

As of the end of the 2011 reporting period, no projects have been approved under the priority area **Security**.

Whereas no allocations were made in 2011 under the priority area **Rights and Reconciliation**, cumulatively, as of 31 December 2011, \$6,549,842 (or 20.1 percent of total funding) had been approved and funds transferred under this priority area since the inception of the Fund. This includes \$1,432,429 from the UNPFN account and \$6,481,031 from the PBF account.

### **3.3 Project Implementation Status, Achievements and Challenges**

Of the projects approved for transfer of funds under the UNPFN mechanism (from both the UNPFN and the PBF Nepal accounts), ten were operational (project activities ongoing) during the reporting period. Five of these had operationally closed by the end of the reporting period, bringing the total number of operationally closed projects to 14, whereas five projects were operational at the beginning of the 2012 reporting period.

The overall financial implementation rate of UNPFN-funded projects was 87.5 percent of net transferred amounts as of 31 December 2011 (up from 69.5 percent as of the end of 2010), reflecting the ability of the projects funded under the UNPFN to deliver focused and time-limited activities rapidly in support of urgent peace processes and early recovery tasks in Nepal.

The sections below provide an overview of the main implementation achievements, results and challenges during the reporting period (1 January – 31 December 2011), as reported by the respective Participating Organizations in their annual or final narrative reports. Projects are clustered by UNPFN priority area, and the overview includes projects funded by both the UNPFN account and the PBF Nepal account.

For narrative results on projects that were operationally closed prior to the current reporting year, please refer to UNPFN and PBF Annual Reports 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, all available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

#### **3.3.1 Cantonments/Reintegration**

The purpose of interventions in this priority area is to improve living conditions in the cantonments that host the Maoist army; register/verify, and discharge former Maoist army personnel and reintegrate late recruits and minors; and dispose of mines and other unexploded devices. The table below (Table 3-3) provides an overview of all projects funded as of 31 December 2011 under the priority area (both from the UNPFN and the PBF accounts).

**Table 3-3: Cantonments/Reintegration Priority Area Overview (all projects), as of 31 December 2011**

Project Number and Title	Project Duration (Start-End)	Participating Organization(s)	Source of Funding	Net Transferred Amount (USD)	Delivery Rate	Status as of 31 Dec 2011
<b>UNPFN/A-1</b> Mine Action/Support to IEDD/EOD Operations in Nepal	Apr 2007 - Dec 2011	UNOPS	UNPFN	5,069,208	98.2	Operationally closed
<b>UNPFN/A-2</b> (incl. ext. 2a) Verification of the Maoist army Personnel in the Cantonment Sites	Jun 2007 - Dec 2008	UNDP	UNPFN	1,226,753	98.0	Operationally closed
<b>UNPFN/A-3</b> Project to Support Discharge of Adult Maoist army Personnel from the Cantonment Sites	Mar 2008 - Dec 2008	UNDP	UNPFN	499,614	100.0	Operationally closed
<b>UNPFN/A-6</b> Discharge and Reintegration Assistance to the Maoist army	Jul 2009 - May 2010	UNDP	UNPFN	3,392,216	97.7	Operationally closed
<b>PBF/NPL/B-1</b> Programme and Support for Children and Adolescents formerly Associated with the Maoist army in Nepal	Mar 2009 - Mar 2010	UNICEF	PBF	622,969	99.8	Operationally closed
<b>PBF/NPL/B-2</b> Support to Female Members of the Maoist army	Mar 2009 - Dec 2010	UNFPA	PBF	224,614	100.0	Operationally closed
<b>UNPFN/A-8 &amp; PBF/NPL/E-2</b> Monitoring, Reporting and Response to Conflict-Related Child Rights Violations	May 2011 - May 2012	OHCHR, UNICEF	UNPFN 48%; PBF 52%	2,664,095	63.1	Activities ongoing
<b>UNPFN/A-7</b> Support to the Rehabilitation of VMLRs	Jun 2010 - May 2012	UNDP, ILO, UNFPA, UNICEF	UNPFN	9,178,460	78.9	Activities ongoing
<b>TOTAL (8 projects)</b>				<b>22,877,929</b>	<b>88.6</b>	

During the reporting period, 1 January – 31 December 2011, three projects had programmatic activities within this priority area. The following pages include summaries of objectives, results and achievements related to these projects.

### **UNPFN/A-1—Mine Action and IEDD/EOD Operations (UNOPS)**

Through the UNOPS/UNICEF partnership of the United Nations Mine Action Team (UNMAT), the UNOPS-executed mine-action project ‘Support to IEDD/EOD Operations in Nepal’ (UNPFN/A-1), with its seven extensions (additional allocations), has cumulatively received a total of \$5,069,208 in funding from the UNPFN over five years. The extensions to the project represent separate phases and distinct interventions that build on the accomplishment of previously implemented phases. No additional funding was approved during the current reporting period. The project operationally closed on 31 December 2011, with a project evaluation expected to be completed by March 2012 and further uploaded on the GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00067441>). To read the complete end-of-project report, including a year-by-year description of activities and achievements, as well as

an indicator performance-based assessment of the project, go to the project's website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00067441>.

The overall project addresses the problem of mines and unexploded ordnances (UXOs) remaining after the ten-year armed conflict which ended in November 2006. With minefields laid at 53 locations by the Nepal Army and an estimated 275 areas contaminated with command-detonated devices (including improvised explosive devices [IEDs]), and a large number of IEDs used by the Maoist army, the Nepalese countryside was left littered with potential danger. Landmines and IEDs continue to injure and kill innocent people in Nepal. More than half of the civilian casualties are children, leaving Nepal with one of the highest rates of child casualties from victim-activated explosions in the world.

**By the end of the ten-year armed conflict, in 2006, minefields were laid in 53 locations by the Nepal Army, and an estimated 275 areas were contaminated with IEDs by the Maoist army.**

As part of the CPA and Agreement on Monitoring of the Management of Arms and Armies (AMMAA) of 8 December 2006, the parties agreed upon the safe storage of all Maoist army weapons and ammunition in the seven main cantonment areas under UN monitoring. Both sides also agreed to mark all landmines and booby-traps used during the time of armed conflict by providing necessary information within 30 days and to defuse and remove/lift and destroy them within 60 days. The parties agreed to provide maps and sketches showing current dispositions, including minefields, landmines, UXO, standard explosives, IEDs and the exact locations of such items.

The Nepal Army did not have the technical or management capacity to deal with the existing minefield threat, thereby preventing it from being able to safely meet its obligation under the CPA and AMMAA to clear all minefields. The project 'Mine Action/Support to IED/EOD operations in Nepal' was therefore initiated in April 2007 to make Nepal free from the impact of mines, IEDs and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). The project aimed to achieve this by supporting the mine action community and GoN to develop a sustainable and appropriate response to the impact of mines and other ERW. It intended to provide capacity development and training to the Nepal Army to enhance their ability to manage clearance operations to international standards, as well as to minimize negative impacts on the general public by conducting Mine Risk Education (MRE) amongst affected communities and providing assistance to the victims through support to the MoPR. The UNPFN is the primary source of funding for mine-clearance activities in Nepal.

The UNMIN UN Mine Action Unit and UNMAT have supported the Maoist army and the Nepal Army in meeting the obligations of the Agreements. The project, entitled 'Support to IED/EOD operations in Nepal' was approved for funding by the UN Peace Fund in April 2007. Mine Action is a priority area for the UNPFN and critical to conflict prevention and reconciliation. UNMAT proposed to develop national mine-clearance capacity through the NA Directorate of Engineers and provided support to the destruction of IEDs and ERW. Starting in September 2007, UNMAT and its contractor, ArmorGroup, provided initial training and capacity building to establish demining management and support the areas of mine clearance and destruction of stockpiles. Since the beginning of the project, it has been extended a total of six times, with its sixth extension ending in December 2011. This project has helped mitigate the risk to the people of Nepal, improve security, facilitate compliance with the CPA and AMMAA, and support development in affected areas.

**The UNPFN is the primary source of funding for mine-clearance activities in Nepal.**

## **Achievements and results**

More specifically, during the reporting period of 2011, UNMAT supported the Mine Action Section (MAS) MoPR to draft the Mine Action Strategy 2011–2012 and the National Technical Standards and Guidelines (NTSG).<sup>14</sup> The project also contributed to ensuring the integration of IED field clearance into minefield operations, as well as to the capacity development of the Nepal Army Mine Action Coordination Centre (NAMACC) leading to that four Military Demining Platoons were fully accredited to International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) in April 2011 and are able to conduct Non-Technical Survey, Manual Mine Clearance, MRE and Battle Area Clearance.

In December 2010, UNICEF started to develop the MRE coordination capacity at the MoPR MAS in order to start the transfer of competencies by December 2011. The National Mine Action Authority in Nepal is now taking an increasing role in the coordination and implementation of mine action activities and is also involved in the management of the demining activities by participating in handover of cleared land to local communities and chairing the Mine Action Joint Working Group (MAJWG). They also showed their active participation in the area of MRE by conducting MRE programmes through Local Peace Committees (LPCs) in 43 districts and through the Department of Education in 30 districts.

**Nepal was officially declared a “Minefield-Free Country” on 14 June 2011 after the clearance completion of all 53 minefields. Nepal is only the second country in Asia to be recognized as minefield-free.**

A national victim information system for incidents involving IEDs, mines and ERW is maintained by national NGO INSEC, and is fully operational in 75 districts and is supported by UNICEF. Through UNICEF coordination with Victim Assistance (VA) agencies and MoPR, a draft national strategy has been prepared for VA. A VA handbook has been disseminated throughout 70 districts, and the 100 most-affected child survivors received an educational grant and families received support for income generation.

Nepal was only the second country in Asia to be officially declared as a “Minefield-Free Country” on 14 June 2011 after the clearance completion of all the 53 minefields (see MPTF Office GATEWAY news story of this achievement: <http://mptf.undp.org/general/news/79>). Of the total 275 IED fields, 271 have been cleared, with 106 being cleared by the Nepal Army without the support of the UN. The remaining four IED fields should be cleared by the end of April 2012.

Overall, the United Nations Mine Action Unit (UNMAU – April 2007 to October 2008) and UNMAT (October 2008 to June 2011) have overseen the destruction of 52,617 IEDs and ERW and supported the clearance operations of 53 minefields. During the final 25 months of the project period, the injury surveillance system recorded 80 casualties from victim-activated explosion in Nepal. Thirty-three new casualties from victim-activated explosions were reported in 2011, compared to 104 casualties reported in January 2007 (decrease of 68.3 percent and compared to 41 casualties in January – December 2010 (decrease of 19.5 percent).

This general and continuous decrease of the number of casualties is noteworthy: i) since 2007, a post-conflict contamination of IEDs has started to spread out due to the activities of various armed groups; ii) since 2011, the case definition for casualties from victim-activated explosions has been expanded by including new categories of

<sup>14</sup> The National Technical Standards and Guidelines were approved by the Mine Action Technical Committee and the Steering Committee in March 2012.

casualties that were excluded from the database prior to 2011: members of/affiliated to armed groups and casualties using explosive(s) for criminal purposes (in 2011, 9 of the 33 new casualties fall into these new categories).

### **Lessons learned**

Although there have been many political priorities in Nepal, mine action has been largely recognized by the government and the international community as a key component and key achievement of the peacebuilding process. The establishment of a separate MAS under MoPR has facilitated the work of the civil society to deal directly with the concerned authorities regarding any issues related to mine action in the country. After the establishment of MAS, MoPR became the Operational Arm of the National Mine Action Authority and provided funding for the clearance of the remaining 17 minefields in 2011 and the development of risk education activities.

The continuous UNMAT support to the MoPR in developing and implementing the national mine action strategy to encompass clearance, VA, MRE and advocacy through the newly established MAS contributes to the awareness of and action by the government toward securing the country free from the dangers of mines and ERW.

The Nepal Army, with support from UNMAT, has been efficiently and effectively clearing the landmines, IEDs and ERW in accordance with IMAS. The addition of the fourth Military Demining Platoon (MDP) in 2011 further helped to increase operational efficiency among the demining platoons as well as greater capacity for the clearance. Similarly, they have been accredited to IMAS, which is a great achievement and will be an advantage for the Nepal Army to be deployed in Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) missions.

As planned, the clearance operation of the remaining 17 minefields was completed in June 2011. A celebratory event was organized jointly by MoPR and UNMAT to celebrate and highlight the achievement of the Nepal Army in meeting one of the commitments made in the CPA. It took place on 14 June 2011 in Phulchoki, with the Rt. Honourable Prime Minister as Chief Guest and the Chief of Army Staff, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, representatives of Nepal Government officials, foreign embassy representatives, international organizations, civil society partners and United Nations system officials also in attendance.

Nepal is finally a minefield-free country, which improves freedom of movement and facilitates development activities. By eradicating the 'mine threat' or 'mine fear' that affected civilians over the last decade, additional land has been released and can be used for farming. However, even if the country is de facto complying with most provisions of the CCW (protocols II and V) and is in line with certain important provisions of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, none of these conventions have yet been signed and the Nepal Army has kept its stockpiles of anti-personnel landmines.

By early 2012, Nepal will be 'IED free' but is not yet an IED-free country, as thousands are still scattered across dozens of districts. Even five years after the signature of the CPA, IEDs from the conflict period still account for 60 percent of victim-activated explosions, which is a good indication of the durability of IEDs. In total, over 65,000 victim-activated (or intentionally activated) explosions have been prevented thanks to the demolition of the

**Over 65,000 victim-activated explosions have been prevented thanks to the demolition of the Maoist army official IED stocks and the demining of the 53 minefields.**

**Mine action has been largely recognized by the government and the international community as a key component and key achievement of the peacebuilding process.**

Maoist army official IED stocks and the demining of the 53 minefields. To deal with the remaining contamination and the new post-conflict contamination of IEDs, there has been a large focus on IED risk education. Since 2007, over 1 million school children and 25,000 staff from Security Forces received direct MRE lessons and training, and seven massive media campaigns have been conducted.

The IED disposal capacity of the Nepal Army—and to some extent, the Armed Police Force—is also essential, as security forces do not know where the devices are and therefore depend on the information provided by communities following MRE sessions to find and neutralize these spotted IEDs.

The final evaluation of the UN Mine Action Programme in Nepal was conducted by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) in January 2012 and further uploaded on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00067441>).

### **UNPFN/A-8 and PBF/NPL/E-2—Monitoring, Reporting and Response to Conflict-Related Child Rights Violations (OHCHR, UNICEF)**

The JP ‘Monitoring, Reporting and Response to Conflict-Related Child Rights Violations’ (UNPFN/A-8 and PBF/NPL/E-2), implemented by OHCHR and UNICEF, is jointly funded from the UNPFN account and the PBF account. The programme has received a total allocation of \$2,664,095, with \$1,285,091 from the UNPFN account and \$1,379,004 from the PBF account. The project is ongoing, with an expected operational closure date of 31 May 2012.

The overall purpose of the project is to ensure that child protection actors, including state entities, are taking decisive and appropriate actions to prevent and respond to violations of children’s rights. Activities are intended to support the stabilization of the peace process by monitoring and responding to violations against children’s rights, strengthening child protection systems and by identifying and mitigating factors that increase children’s vulnerability to engagement in activities that threaten the peace process.

The objective is to monitor and report on the discharge and rehabilitation (DR) process and ongoing violations of children’s rights, as mandated by Security Council 1612 and 1882, as well as to provide appropriate services for informally or self-released children associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG) and other children affected by armed conflict (CAAC) to ensure their successful reintegration into their communities.

The programme has two key outcomes:

- 1) Strengthened capacity of child protection actors, including state entities, to monitor, document, verify and respond to grave violations (monitoring component).
- 2) Children are effectively rehabilitated and reintegrated back into their communities (reintegration of CAAFAG).



## ***Achievements and results***

### **Outcome 1: Strengthened capacity of child protection actors, including state entities, to monitor, document, verify and respond to grave child rights violations.**

#### *a) Monitoring the compliance with the Action Plan for the discharge of verified minors under the UN Security Council Resolution 1612*

The 2010 UN Secretary General Report on Children and Armed Conflict released in 2011 noted continued links between some discharged verified minors and the Maoist army and kept the UCPN-M listed as a party that recruits or uses children in armed conflict. Due to the need to maintain monitoring and dialogue activities throughout 2011 and to enable the Secretary General to make a determination on whether the UCPN-M should remain listed in the 2011 Annual Report, the project was extended to May 2012.

The UN monitoring teams continued to monitor and follow up on the UCPN-M's compliance with the Action Plan for the discharge of VMLRs agreed on 16 December 2009. The UN monitoring teams collected relevant information from regular contacts. Regular meetings were conducted with the United Nations Interagency Rehabilitation Programme (UNIRP)<sup>15</sup> central and field offices. The strong coordination and collaboration between the UN rehabilitation and monitoring teams at national and field level helped carry out monitoring activities effectively and efficiently.

**There were no verified cases of return of verified minors to the cantonments during the current reporting period.**

Information collected and verified by the UN monitoring teams indicated that some progress had been made by the UCPN-M regarding compliance with the Action Plan, e.g. there were no verified cases of return of verified minors to the cantonments during the current reporting period. The UN monitoring teams and the UCPN-M regularly discussed different strategies to reach full compliance with the Action Plan. Seven meetings were conducted between the UN national monitoring team and the UCPN-M at the central level to discuss and raise concerns with regard to compliance with the Action Plan. The regional monitoring teams held twelve meetings with the seven division commanders (or acting division commanders) from each Maoist army cantonment site. The purpose of the meetings was to advocate with UCPN-M for full compliance with the Action Plan.

#### *b) Monitoring of the six core violations as mandated by the UN Security Council Resolution 1612*

Since the Constituent Assembly elections in April 2008, the number of conflict-related rights violations against children falling within the scope of UNSCR 1612 has been insignificant. However, the emergence of armed groups operating with political and often criminal motives, primarily in the Terai districts (Southern belt of Nepal) and Eastern Hills, has given rise to general insecurity and instability. Public demonstrations, strikes and blockades, sometimes involving children, have become a common means of protest. Such acts of violence create new risks for children and increase their vulnerability to violations including abduction for ransom.

<sup>15</sup> The UNIRP programme, also funded by the UN Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN-A7), focuses on facilitating the socio-economic rehabilitation of 4,008 VMLRs who were formally discharged from Maoist army cantonments in 2010 in a national process supported by UNMIN and the UNCT. Both projects (UNPFN-A7 and UNPFN-A8) are part of the UNPFN cantonment and reintegration cluster, and their respective activities complement each other to provide inclusive support to children affected by armed conflict in Nepal. For more information, please see: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00075366>



However, no consistent pattern of violations can be established, and perpetrators are often unidentified, given that the situation in the Terai is fluid and different armed groups quickly form, split and disappear. However, there were no cases of violations falling under the scope of UNSCR 1612. The Country Task Force (CTF) documented 336 cases of violations involving children, of which 20 percent were referred to service providers or services were provided directly by the CTF, such as medical and legal aid. Regular reports on grave child rights violations have been submitted to the Office of the Special Representative to the Secretary General on Children and Armed Conflict (OSRSG-CAAC) through five global horizontal notes (progress update).

The CTF, in coordination with the OSRSG-CAAC and UNICEF headquarters, commissioned an independent assessment to better analyse the situation of the Terai and the Eastern Hills. The findings of the assessment indicated that the violations against children in the Terai and Eastern Hills do not fall within the scope of UN Security Council Resolution 1612. However, it recommends continued monitoring and reporting of violations through other potential mechanisms.

During the reporting period, the UCPN-M has made some progress towards reaching full compliance with the Action Plan, but more efforts are required. In order to be de-listed from the Security General's list as a party recruiting children (i) the distribution of payments to the verified minors being made through the Maoist army commanders has to cease, (ii) shared accommodations have to be either dismantled or no longer used to maintain a link between the verified minors and the Maoist army, and (iii) the verified minors should not return and live in the shared accommodations. Several meetings were held with the high-level UCPN-M's leaders to discuss different approaches/strategies to attain full compliance with the Action Plan. A technical mission from the OSRSG-CAAC as well as meetings with the Resident Coordinator (RC) and heads of the agencies (UNICEF and OHCHR) served as high-level advocacy with the UCPN-M to fully comply with the Action Plan.

In the current post-conflict/transitional situation no cases of the six core violations has been reported. This indicates that continuing the monitoring of the six core violations may no longer be necessary. The Terai assessment equally indicates that the cases related to the Terai do not fall within the scope of 1612.

**Outcome 2: Children (CAAFAG and CAAC) are effectively rehabilitated and reintegrated back into their communities (reintegration component).**

In addition to monitoring and reporting on violations of children’s rights, the programme continued to provide reintegration support to CAAFAG and CAAC.

Since 2007, UNICEF and the CAAFAG Working Group have identified and provided reintegration support to over 7,500 CAAFAG and 3,000 CAAC. Out of this total, 2,642 CAAFAG and 2,653 CAAC received continued support in 40 districts through UNICEF and the CAAFAG Working Group in 2011. UNPFN supported the reintegration project in 30 of these districts in 2011, benefiting 1,276 CAAFAG, in addition to 1,621 CAAC and other vulnerable children as a strategy to minimize further stigmatization of CAAFAG and garner the community’s participation in the programme. Services for (CAAFAG/CAAC) children and adolescents included education or vocational training, income-generating support to children or families, and psychosocial support, in addition to enhancing CAAFAG/CAAC and other children’s/adolescents’ participation in community-based peacebuilding activities.

*Reintegration Support to CAAFAG and CAAC:* The community-based reintegration programme used by the project provides a holistic approach to reintegration. The programme ensures access to services such as education, skill training, income-generating activities, and psychosocial support.

In 2011, a total of 2,897 CAAFAG and CAAC received continued reintegration support in 30 districts through UNPFN support. This included 1,276 CAAFAG and 1,621 CAAC. This corresponds to 54 percent of the total supported CAAFAG and CAAC in 2011 in 40 districts (5,295). Of the total number of CAAFAG, 4 percent belonged to the 12–14 age group, 20 percent to the 15–18 age group and 20 percent are over 18 years. 43 percent of CAAFAG and 52 percent of CAAC were female. In addition, a total of 317 cases were closed in 2011. Overall, since the project inception, 7,500 of CAAFAG and CAAC were provided reintegration support by the CAAFAG Working Group. Since 2009, 3,443 were supported by the UNPFN. This represents 45 percent of the total support and 59 percent (5,776 cases) of the total of CAAFAG and CAAC supported by UNICEF as a member of the CAAFAG Working Group. In 2011, 830 cases which have received support in the previous years have been closed, illustrating successful reintegration. These represent the first closed cases since the project inception.

**The story of a former CAAFAG:  
Dalit Boy named Pravin BK (name changed)**

“I reached 18 years this Mangsir [Nepali month]. I got associated with the then rebel CPN [Maoist] in 2063 [2006] with the expectation of earning some money during the “People’s War”. I went to the Jutpani camp to join the Maoist army when I heard that they were providing Rs. 3,000 per month. However, I had to work as a porter and guard and I was given only Rs. 500 per month. The amount was only sufficient for me to buy some clothes and daily necessities. I quit the force and returned home as my expectations were not met. I returned back in Falgun 2065 [2008], deserting the party.”

“Some staff from the CAAFAG Working Group district partner visited my home and talked with my father, mother and older brother. They explained the objectives of the programme and asked me separately about my personal experiences during the armed conflict, as well as my current interest. I became excited. I expressed my interest to participate in driving training. My wish was fulfilled. I was enrolled for driving training at Driving Centre. However, I was not able to find a job after the training. As I could not find a job, my parents requested the NGO [implementing partner] for raw materials [iron] to support our traditional blacksmith business. The organization provided some materials in the form of income-generating support worth Rs. 8,000. With the iron, we produced and sold sickles, hoes, tripods, etc. Then, we got the iron workshop registered at the Industrial Buffer Zone. We also received charcoal at a low price from the forest committee. We became members of a saving group and started to save our income, Rs. 50 per month. We have also bought cattle with the income of the workshop. The cow is giving milk, which we sell. Similarly, we bought 30 chickens, of which 22 survived. We have also maintained our house, although it has a thatched roof. The workshop is doing well. We earn around Rs. 300 per day if we work hard.”

“Currently, my parents, older brother and I do not take the trouble to look for work elsewhere. All members of my family have work to do which provides us good returns. I am really pleased that the rehabilitation programme supports children affected by conflict without any discrimination and also provides some income-generating assistance.”

*Education Support:* With the UNPFN contribution, educational support was provided to 870 CAAFAG and 1,093 CAAC or vulnerable children in 2011, corresponding to 68 percent of the CAAFAG/CAAC receiving reintegration support in the 30 targeted districts. Children's regular attendance to school, academic progress and their participation in extra-curricular activities was ensured through regular follow-up by social workers and in collaboration with teachers and School Management Committees (SMCs). Implementing partners ensured close coordination with the SMC through sensitization programmes to school teachers and students on child protection issues and rights of conflict-affected children in particular. Peer support to CAAFAG is facilitated by support from school- and community-based child/youth clubs. Schools have been and continue to be a key community structure for children's successful reintegration, but many of them have an insufficient number of teachers, as well as classrooms and materials. Individual support to CAAFAG is therefore complemented by support for strengthening the infrastructure of the school. However, as the structural support to school is provided only once (Rs. 7000–8000 per every CAAFAG/CAAC enrolled in the school), none of the schools received structural support in 2011 as they had already received it in previous years.

Since 2007, UNICEF and the CAAFAG Working Group have, so far, identified and provided reintegration support to over 7,500 CAAFAG and 3,000 CAAC.

*Vocational Skill Training and Income-Generating Support:* As the majority of CAAFAG belongs to economically disadvantaged families, vocational skill training and income-generating support were offered to support their economic reintegration. With the support from the UNPFN, a total of around 220 adolescents (CAAFAG/CAAC) graduated from vocational skill training since the inception of the project. In 2011, around 173 CAAFAG/CAAC received either vocational skill training or income-generating support based on the interest and competency level of the participant (CAAFAG/CAAC), as well as on the availability of training centres in their respective districts. Since most vocational training institutions are privately managed, and are often low-budget institutes, they lack innovativeness and mostly offer traditional forms of training such as tailoring, carpentry, hairdressing, electronic repair, auto mechanics, goldsmith/iron work, etc. Around 30 percent of the CAAFAG/CAAC who received vocational skill training, since the inception of the project, are currently engaged in economic activities. While the vocational training is offered by relevant technical institutes in the district, follow-up support, vis-à-vis linking them to the labour market and monitoring their progress, is the responsibility of district implementing partners (NGOs).

Income-generating support is provided to the poorest and most marginalized families to free the school-going children from economic burden and to keep them enrolled in school. In 2011, around 40 families of CAAFAG and CAAC received income-generating support. Various forms of income generation have been offered, including supporting the establishment of small shops, animal husbandry and agricultural support, candle-making and tailoring. In the majority of the cases, CAAFAG/CAAC whose families have received income-generating support have been attending school regularly, as they are not expected to contribute to family earning. In addition, district implementing partners have been working closely with District Women and Children Offices (WCO) and other community-based organizations to link CAAFAG/CAAC to savings/credit groups and cooperatives. As a result, around 186 CAAFAG and CAAC (101 female and 85 male) were linked to micro-credit groups or community-based cooperative groups to support their economic reintegration. Linkages with savings/credit groups have increased their access to additional loan facilities to support the establishment or expansion of businesses.

*Psychosocial support:* The psychosocial well-being of CAAFAG depends on the experiences they have gone through and on their individual resilience. A study of Nepal CAAFAG indicates that, to a certain extent, the type of role held by CAAFAG while in the People's Liberation Army (PLA) does have an impact on their psychosocial well-being. Children who were involved primarily in cultural programmes or used as soldiers had more psychosocial distress than children in other roles. Those used as spies, sentries, and messengers had better well-being. This might be because children used as soldiers were likely to be exposed to more violence and traumatic experiences.

Psychosocial support to CAAFAG/CAAC includes individual and family counselling, as well as mediation at family and community level, depending on the nature of the problem.

Provision for psychosocial care and support (counselling) is made at the community level through community facilitators and social workers who have received various levels of training, enabling them to identify symptoms of psychosocial needs and to provide basic counselling. Cases needing intensive and long-term psychosocial support (clinical) are referred to either district-level counsellors or to specialized services based at regional or central level.

UNICEF has around 300 community-based psychosocial workers, supporting CAAFAG and CAAC in 30 UNPFN-supported districts. Since 2007, all community-based psychosocial workers have received at least 27 days of (phase-wise) psychosocial training. As part of the capacity-building support at the district and community level, 60 community-based psychosocial workers received refresher trainings in 2011. These 60 community-based psychosocial workers came from programmes in 20 districts supported by UNPFN. In addition, 28 new staff members hired by implementing partners in 2011 received "*Basic Psychosocial Care and Support Training*", enabling them to identify and provide first-line psychosocial care to children with problems. During the reporting period, 294 CAAFAG received regular psychosocial support in the 30 districts. Only a few CAAC required family-level counselling, while none required regular individual counselling.

Furthermore, UNICEF has mapped existing psychosocial workers, trained through the CAAFAG programme and by other development agencies, in 75 districts. Details of individual psychosocial workers, types of training received, agencies/organizations they are associated with and their contact details were updated in mid-2011. Based on the collected information, a draft website containing the list of trained psychosocial workers has been developed and is expected to be finalized by mid-2012. The website (design and content) is currently being reviewed for finalization. The roster is intended to be operationalized by mid-2012, and is expected to provide district- and community-level information of existing psychosocial workers, for emergency and non-emergency programmes and responses. The mapping of psychosocial human resources will be repeated in 2012 to update the information.

*Closure of successful reintegration cases:* District implementing partners have been closing successfully reintegrated cases supported by the programme, based on detailed assessments of individual cases. A case closure guideline has been developed by UNICEF and the CAAFAG Working Group, to help implementing partners to assess individual cases. Based on the guideline and thorough assessment of individual cases, UNICEF and the CAAFAG Working Group were able to close around 1,500 cases in the 40 working districts since 2008. In UNPFN-supported (30) districts, 546 CAAFAG (34 percent female) and 88 CAAC (64 percent female) cases were closed since the inception of the project, out of which 317 cases were closed in 2011.

*Working with child clubs for peacebuilding activities:* Looking at the longer-term aspects of successful community reintegration of CAAC and CAAFAG, the programme aims at restoring social cohesion between reunified and other children in the community. Reconciliation amongst all these groups is perhaps the most fragile and also the most important element of a national peacebuilding strategy. The programme therefore fosters reconciliation amongst these different groups, not only through focused 'reconciliation activities', but also by introducing elements of reconciliation in all components of the reintegration programmes.

In 2011, UNICEF-supported implementing partners in 30 UNPFN-supported districts, worked with 55 child clubs and mobilized community young people for peacebuilding and reconciliation activities. In addition, 373 CAAFAG (41 percent female) and 472 CAAC (42 percent female) received peacebuilding and life skills training, designed to impart leadership, negotiation, conflict resolution and life skills on HIV/AIDS and reproductive health (RH) to CAAFAG and CAAC. The life skills knowledge aims to help the transition of former CAAFAG into civilian life and to encourage their participation in constructive social and peacebuilding activities in their respective communities.

Another objective of peacebuilding activities is to support child clubs in mobilizing young people with messages of peace and social harmony, and to offer them a platform to dialogue and play a meaningful role in their communities, thereby helping them to become positive agents of change in society. In 2011, implementing partners facilitated the formulation of one-year plans for child clubs, in consultation with key stakeholders. In 2011, around 79 of such community-based peacebuilding activities were conducted by child clubs in 30 districts. These plans were reviewed by implementing partners, together with UNICEF, following which their implementation was supported. The community-based peacebuilding activities have become popular among community adolescents and youth, as they provide them with the opportunity to come together and organize themselves for social activities, thereby earning them community recognition and respect.

### **The story of a former CAAFAG: Sita Katwal**

Sita (name changed) was studying in grade nine until she was enticed to join the Maoist armed group in Panchthar. She was recruited by the "People's Liberation Army" and transferred from one place to another. This was during the time when the whole country was under the emergency law.

She was arrested by the Nepali Army in Panchthar in 2061 (2004). She recalls: "From that day on, my life became very difficult. They put me under extreme torture for eight days, taking off my clothes and beating me with nettle bush dipped in ice-cold water [in the cold month of December], unbearable verbal abuse, hitting my feet with a 16 mm polythene pipe, kicking my breast with army boots, and so on. They took me to the Army HQ in a helicopter. There, I was blindfolded and put in a closed room where the Army commander also used to sexually abuse me. After going through such types of physical and mental ordeal, I was put in prison. I was often taken to the District Court to extend the period of imprisonment. When I had the chance to meet Human Rights Defenders, I told them that I feared that I would be tortured again. I was able to come out of the prison with the help of a lawyer as my family had taken my case to the Appellate Court.

A local Human Rights organization also supported my family. I returned home after being released. I received love and affection from family members, because my family members had the same political orientation [Maoist]. After some days, I joined school in grade nine. I faced huge problems...at school because I was mentally disturbed. There was no one to understand my problem and to help me. I found relief only after receiving psychosocial support from a Social Worker of the CAAFAG Working Group district partner. They contacted me in 2064 [2008] and listened to my experiences."

Sita received emotional as well as rehabilitation support from the implementing partner. The local social workers from the implementing partner interacted and counselled school teachers, family members and community members to create a supportive and caring environment for all conflict-affected children. Sita shares: "I again began to feel comfortable in school. I received a school uniform, stationery and tuition support from the NGO [implementing partner]. They took me to a Hospital and supported my treatment as I had problems with my eyes — because of being blindfolded for almost one month and I was not feeling well, maybe due to the torture."

Sita is currently a member of the Child Club formed at the school and actively participates in the club activities. She takes a lead role in the extracurricular activities organized by the school. She passed the School Leaving Certificate Examination (Grade X) and Intermediate (Grade XII) in Education with first division marks. She is currently studying in First Year of Bachelor of Education.

*Community Mobilization:* Promoting the engagement of all community actors and structures for the prevention and protection of children from all forms of violence is an integral support component for the reintegration of CAAC. As an integral part of community mobilization, various community-based organizations (child protection committees, paralegal committees, women’s groups, SMCs, child/youth clubs) were oriented and sensitized on child rights and protection issues, including those of children associated with armed forces and armed groups, during the initial phase of the programme (2007–2009). As a means to achieve sustainability, efforts were made to consolidate community-based organizations by supporting the formation of village child club networks, as well as Village Child Protection Committees (VCPCs), and registering them with District Child Welfare Boards (DCWB).

As a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the GoN is obliged to ensure justice to children who may have suffered during the conflict.

Once child clubs and VCPCs are registered with DCWB, they become potential partners for VDC (Village Development Committee)-level activities. This also makes it easier for child clubs and VCPCs to access the VDC fund, 10 percent of which is supposed to be sent on children’s welfare. By doing so, child clubs and VCPCs have been recognized by DCWB as their extension at the community level. These child clubs and VCPCs constitute advocates for children’s rights and protection at the community level, where government structures and systems to prevent and respond to child rights violations are absent. In addition, VCPCs, in several UNICEF-supported districts, have managed to access block grants to be used for activities related to children.

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*Coordination:* Enhancing coordination among Nepal’s child protection actors and bringing them into one forum has remained a major project strategic approach. Leveraging the network’s strengths, UNICEF has been able to establish a district referral mechanism which links diverse service providers with children who may need their services. In 2011, 30 out of 34 such referral mechanisms were piloted. The district referral mechanism has been established under the leadership of WCO, with technical assistance from CAAFAG implementing partners. Though the effectiveness of the referral mechanism depends largely on the role of the WCO, some districts, especially those with proactive WCOs, have a well-functioning referral mechanism through which children with protection concerns have received appropriate support. In UNICEF-supported districts, efforts have been made to enhance coordination and linkages between WCOs and community-level organizations, namely VCPCs and child clubs, by getting them registered with DCWB. In addition, specific activities were carried out to link the district-level referral mechanism with community-based organizations (CBOs). Information about the district-level referral mechanism and service providers was disseminated to CBOs through leaflets and information sheets. To complement the effort, the Central Child Welfare Board, with support from international organizations including UNICEF, is planning to conduct a comprehensive mapping of service providers in all 75 districts in 2012, to lay the foundation for a more robust referral mechanism to ensure protection responses to all vulnerable children.

*Transitional Justice:* As a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the GoN is obliged to ensure justice to children who may have suffered during the conflict. In the absence of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) Bill, which is still awaiting Cabinet approval, the fate of the envisaged TRC and other TJ processes is not clear.



Given that the concerned government institutions lack adequate technical capacity to ensure safe and meaningful participation of children in the TJ process, UNICEF has been providing technical assistance to the GoN (MoPR and Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare) to enhance government officials' capacity to work with children's issues in the TJ process. In 2010, UNICEF submitted recommendations on the TRC Bill to the government, as a result of which children's participation in the TJ process is featured in the draft TRC Bill as well as in the National Plan of Action (NPA) for CAAC. Though the MoPR has agreed to draft an implementation plan to facilitate children's participation in the TJ process with technical assistance from UNICEF and the CAAFAG Working Group, work to this effect was not initiated in 2011 as the TRC Bill remains unapproved.

Through consistent dialogue and advocacy, the MoPR has agreed to mobilize internal resources for the implementation of the National Plan of Action for the Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict.

*Support to VMLRs through the CAAFAG programme network:* The UN interagency team (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO) has been supporting the rehabilitation of the VMLRs since 2010 through another (UNIRP) project also funded by UNPFN. As part of the UN interagency team, UNICEF has been providing education and psychosocial support to VMLRs, in addition to facilitating their social reintegration through community-based peacebuilding activities. By December 2011, 417 VMLRs (44 percent female) were enrolled for support in 49 districts, and more than 642 participants had benefitted from psychosocial support provided through regional and district psychosocial counsellors.

The VMLRs rehabilitation programme capitalizes on the support network established by the CAAFAG Working Group at district level, the capacity of which has been strengthened and supported by UNICEF since 2007. District- and community-level human resources, community-based child protection organizations (e.g. psychosocial workers, child/youth clubs and district implementing partners) and networks trained and established by the CAAFAG reintegration programme have proved to be invaluable resources for the implementation of the UNIRP project, to support the rehabilitation of VMLRs (former Maoist PLA discharged from the cantonment in 2010).

### ***Support to the MoPR***

One of the major strategic goals is to give more ownership and responsibility to government institutions for the reintegration of CAAFAG and CAAC. This programme recognizes the State as the ultimate duty-bearer in relation to the targeted beneficiaries and is designed to ensure that the State is able to fully discharge its responsibilities in this regard. In order to meet this strategic goal, technical assistance was provided to the MoPR to draft the NPA for the Reintegration of CAAC. The NPA, though approved by the Cabinet in December 2010, was officially launched in March 2011. As an exit strategy, CAAFAG Working Group, expects to hand-over the CAAFAG/CAAC cases, currently supported the CAAFAG working group, to government implemented (NPA) reintegration programme, to ensure continued support until the successful reintegration of CAAFAG/CAAC.

Following the approval of the NPA, the Government established a technical committee, with UNICEF's participation, to support the implementation of the NPA. In addition, MoPR has constituted an inter-ministerial Implementation Committee, coordinated by the Secretary of MoPR, to provide coordination and policy guidance for the implementation of the NPA. To support the process, relevant ministries have nominated focal persons from their respective ministries to provide technical inputs and contribute to the drafting of guidelines for the implementation of the NPA.

Towards the end of 2011, MoPR initiated the process of collecting secondary information related to conflict affected children from 75 districts and of mapping out government and non-government organizations supporting children affected by conflict. Through consistent dialogue and advocacy, MoPR has agreed to mobilise internal resources and resources from NPTF for the implementation of the NPA. Furthermore, UNICEF will be providing technical assistance to MoPR to draft the Concept Note to apply for funding from NPTF.

Under outcome 2 (*CAAFAG and CAAC are effectively rehabilitated and reintegrated back into their communities*), the major expected result is to provide continued reintegration services to CAAFAG and CAAC in order to ensure their successful reintegration, while ensuring the strengthening of the protective environment around children so as to prevent further violations of child rights, including recruitment of children.

During the reporting period (2011), great stride was made towards the achievement of the intended result as the project was able to support the reintegration of 2,897 CAAFAG and CAAC in 30 districts. Furthermore, the foundation for establishment of functional protective systems has been laid in the working districts, through the strengthening of community based stakeholders, such as VCPCs, which have become advocates of child rights at community level. At district level, child rights reporting and response has become effective in many districts through the establishment of a referral system, led by the WCO, though the results are not consistently remarkable in all the working districts. The referral mechanism is seen to be more efficient in districts where the responsible government agency (WCO) has taken more ownership.

Despite the government's commitment to implement the NPA on CAAC, major steps are yet to be initiated including the development of an NPA implementation guideline and the submission of a proposal to access the NPTF. In 2012, UNICEF and the CAAFAG WG will continue providing technical support to the government to develop the implementation guideline and to expedite its implementation.

### **Challenges**

*Monitoring Component:* It has been a continual challenge to maintain regular dialogue with UCPN-M senior leaders and Maoist army commanders who are not always available due to the current political context; the main partners and interlocutors for the UN monitoring team are UCPN-M, including Maoist army senior leaders whose main agenda at the moment is the reintegration and rehabilitation of the Maoist army personnel and not UCPN-M compliance with the Action Plan; and operating the 1612 monitoring and reporting mechanism in the post-conflict situation is extremely challenging due to the frequent change in political scenarios;

*Reintegration Component:* Delay in implementation of the NPA-CAAC: The NPA for Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict is yet to be implemented by the government despite continuous advocacy and technical assistance offered by UNICEF and the CAAFAG Working Group. This is due to frequent changes of government officials as well as lack of financial commitment. In the absence of financial assistance beyond May 2012, reintegration support to CAAFAG/CAAC in the 30 UNICEF-supported districts will have to stop until it can be supported again by the government through the implementation of the NPA.

In an attempt to expedite the implementation of the NPA, UNICEF is providing technical assistance to the MoPR to draft the Concept Note for submission to the NPTF. Additional support may be secured through the UNPFN. However, while the work around implementation of the NPA for Reintegration of CAAC has been identified as a potential outcome for its next funding round, this support may be secured only after going through a competitive selection process. Ensuring sustainability of support to CAAFAG/CAAC will be a major challenge if the NPA is not implemented in time.



Female CAAFAG still face stiff reintegration challenges due to various gender-related issues. However, it is not easy to identify gender issues, as the participants are not willing to share their problems with the social workers. This problem is compounded by the limited capacity of implementing partners, absence of long-term strategic interventions and limited resources within the CAAFAG programme to address gender-related issues.

### **UNPFN/A-7—Support to the Rehabilitation of Verified Minors and Late Recruits (ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF)**

The project 'Support to the Rehabilitation of Verified Minors and Late Recruits' (UNPFN/A-7), also referred to as the 'UN Interagency Rehabilitation Programme (UNRIP)', implemented jointly as the UNIRP by UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and ILO, has received a total transfer of \$9,178,460 from the UNPFN, including \$1,660,640 in 2011. The project is ongoing, with an expected end-date in May 2012.

The number of VMLRs who opted for rehabilitation options increased to 2,149, almost doubled as compared to 2010.

The project aims to support the socio-economic rehabilitation of the 4,008 VMLRs by promoting gainful employment and livelihood opportunities for these individuals and undertaking community engagement. The socio-economic rehabilitation of the 4,008 VMLRs is a key element of both the CPA and AMMAA and, therefore, the project contributes directly to the national peacebuilding effort. To achieve the desired impact, the project is framed around two complementary outcomes:

- VMLRs are supported in their socio-economic rehabilitation and;
- Communities are engaged in supporting the rehabilitation of VMLR participants.

The content and activities of the project reflect more than two years of UN experience preparing for the rehabilitation of the VMLRs (including the UNPFN/A-3 and UNPFN/A-6 projects), as well as principles and lessons learned from the rehabilitation and reintegration of ex-combatant programmes throughout the world that are documented in the UN's Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS). Supporting the transition of these discharged VMLRs into civilian life through the facilitation of realistic employment and livelihood opportunities is seen as an important step towards bringing a sustainable degree of peace to the country. Given that 74 percent of the VMLRs were young at the time of their initial verification, and 30 percent of the VMLRs were girls or young women, the project approach placed strong emphasis on gender-specific needs and special considerations.

#### **Key results and achievements**

As the deadline for enrolment in the rehabilitation programme approached on 22 March 2011 (further extended to 31 July 2011), the programme focused on reaching out to as many VMLRs as possible to facilitate their enrolment into the rehabilitation programme. The number of VMLRs opting for rehabilitation options increased to 2,149, almost doubled as compared to 1,252 in 2010. Building on the lessons learned from programme implementation in 2010, UNIRP brought significant improvement in 2011 in the delivery of rehabilitation services to VMLRs, including interagency coordination and collaboration with broader stakeholders, particularly the GoN and the private sector.

61 percent of the total 4,008 VMLRs have received career counselling.

As a result of closer collaboration with the business community, including Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs), and bringing significant adjustments in the design and delivery of rehabilitation options, the employment rate climbed to 60 percent. The programme has further enhanced cross-cutting components, including gender-specific, health

and psychosocial support that has significantly increased participation of vulnerable groups, including women with specific needs and VMLRs with psychosocial needs.

In terms of achievements by output, the paragraphs below outline the key results during the 2011 reporting period:

- **Output 1: Individual rehabilitation option packages are prepared and made available to participants**

In view of the market demands and participants' interest, UNIRP enhanced Vocational Skills Training (VST), microenterprise (ME), and Health-related Training Education options. UNICEF reintroduced the open education option for VMLRs in consultation with the Ministry of Education. The programme, through its innovative lens of dynamic M&E, has implemented a flexible approach for the enhancement and revision of the training options responsive to the changing market demand and participants' needs. The programme has not only expanded the number of marketable trades and options, but also improved the quality, duration of training and mode of delivery.

- **Output 2: Access to employment and livelihood opportunity**

The socioeconomic support strategy has been developed consisting of four strategic approaches and related tools. To support the implementation of the strategy, the programme has developed socioeconomic support guidelines, which will be finalized in the first quarter of 2012. UNIRP has been consulting with private/public sectors in mapping job opportunities and developing relationships supportive of employment at central and local levels. As a result of this, out of 1,040 total graduates, UNIRP has achieved more than 60 percent employment rate in the reporting period. This includes five percent of job refusal cases (55), where participants refused employment opportunities that were facilitated by UNIRP for multiple reasons like low salary scale or better remuneration package offered by the UCPN-M.

The programme continually monitors and provides follow-up support to graduates, particularly those who are not employed or have not established their own MEs. The programme has initiated an 'employment and microcredit needs assessment matrix' to identify appropriate needs of the graduates matched with employment and microcredit market realities to facilitate successful linkages to opportunities.

In the interest of the graduated VMLRs under the rehabilitation packages offered by UNIRP, the programme has established coordination with microfinance institutions, including Nepal Rastra Bank, Deposit and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Grameen Development Bank and many more for possible microcredit linkages. As a result, two MOUs were signed between UNDP and Grameen Development Bank to facilitate microcredit to ME graduates. However, most of the ME graduates who have established their businesses find local level microcredit through community-based saving and credit groups, cooperatives and local MFIs more suitable and easier to access. Therefore, the UNIRP is working to facilitate microcredit through local institutions to enhance community participation and social rehabilitation in addition to economic benefits. UNICEF is also mobilizing district implementing partners to link VMLRs with existing microcredit groups and cooperatives to facilitate access to financial loans in the community. As for the participants under the health-related training and education, links are being established with the relevant NGOs and medical institutes that have expressed their willingness to provide job opportunities to graduates at the community level.

**More than 55 percent of those who established their own MEs are women.**

In partnership with National Business Initiative Nepal (NBI) and through International Alert, the programme organized nine business community orientation workshops in Kailali, Banke, Rupandehi, Kaski, Chitwan, Parsa and Morang districts, targeting graduates' locations and potential employers and aiming to strengthen the socio-economic support dimensions of the rehabilitation programme and to generate knowledge around local opportunities for rehabilitation. More than 650 key business people participated in the workshops and committed to provide employment opportunities and mentoring services for sustainable livelihood opportunities for VMLRs. These nine workshops created awareness amongst business people to support the peacebuilding process in the country.

- **Output 3: Participants will receive career and psychosocial counselling**

Career counselling, mentoring and psychosocial support has remained a major activity of the programme and an important support to VMLRs before, during and after training and education programmes in order to facilitate their smooth socio-economic transformation into civilian individuals. As a result of these interventions, a dramatic change in the attitudes, behaviours, learning abilities and social adjustment of the participants has been observed during the second year of programme implementation.

After passing the deadline for enrolment in the rehabilitation programme, the regional counsellors have devoted more time to outreach, career counselling, mentoring and monitoring of the participants before, during and post-training to provide enhanced career guidance. Around 61 percent of the total 4,008 VMLRs have received career counselling at one of the five UNIRP regional offices. From January to December 2011, regional psychosocial counsellors conducted a psychosocial assessment of 642 VMLRs who visited UNIRP offices for career counselling. Among these, around 339 participants were referred to UNICEF implementing partners for follow-up on psychosocial support, through district psychosocial counsellors and community-based psychosocial workers.

In 2011, UNICEF continued efforts on building the capacity of psychosocial service providers besides providing individual care and psychosocial support to VMLRs, aiding their psychosocial well-being and overall social reintegration. Various training sessions were organized for district implementing partners, regional psychosocial counsellors and district social workers to either refresh knowledge of community-based psychosocial workers on psychosocial care/counselling, or to impart additional knowledge to help them address new and emerging issues. In three regional refresher trainings, a total of 106 social/psychosocial workers received different levels of psychosocial training. Also, training on gender-based violence and substance abuse was conducted for social mobilizers and psychosocial counsellors in all regions. Around 100 participants from district implementing partners participated in the training.

In the light of increased demand for psychosocial support, ten regional-level psychosocial counsellors were retained by the programme until August 2011, and from then on, reduced to one psychosocial counsellor per region (five in total) as the workload is decreasing. In order to ensure the quality of the services provided, technical supervision was intensified in districts with a high number of VMLRs. In 2011, intensive supervision support was provided to 27 district partners, mobilizing Kathmandu-based psychosocial counsellors.

In the reporting period, around 981 VMLRs received some form of psychosocial support through regional and district psychosocial counsellors. In addition, 19 cases (56 percent female) have been referred from district to central and regional centres for specialized psychosocial care and support. Nineteen critical cases are currently receiving regular check-ups and follow-up support. Provision of psychosocial care and

support was ensured by mobilizing over 350 regional, district- and community-based psychosocial workers in 60 districts, with technical and capacity-building support from two specialized agencies, TPO and CVICT. With the individual needs assessment of the participants, the UNIRP and its implementing partners also provided psychosocial counselling services to the families and communities to facilitate their active participation in the social rehabilitation of the VMLRs.

UNIRP, through health support provision and referral to appropriate support services to CAAFAG partners, government hospitals and other specialized agencies, addresses special health needs of the participants with up to \$250 support for medical treatment. In order to support war injury cases, the programme looked for possible synergies with ICRC, Handicap International, and Spinal Injury Rehabilitation Centre (SIRC) and also with local government bodies like CDO office. In addition to this, the participants were informed on the legal documentation and shared the process to access the government support in such cases of war injuries.

- **Output 4: Specific gender needs of VMLRs are met**

Women and girls constitute 38 percent of the 2,149 total participants enrolled for rehabilitation. More than 55 percent of those who established their own MEs are women and girls. This reflects the improved delivery of the gender-specific support. In addition, the programme is addressing the gender-specific needs of men participants to create a positive training and education environment.

UNIRP has developed a broad range of gender-specific support options, particularly for vulnerable female and male participants (i.e. pregnant women and lactating mothers and women and men caring for young children under five, as well as women and men with protection needs). Gender-specific options include nutritional support to pregnant women and lactating mothers, including spouses of male VMLRs, childcare facilities in training centres and in the community, childcare grants (including those for children of male participants), maternity/paternity allowances, support to victims of sexual- and gender-based violence (SGBV), special RH support and many other broad ranges of provisions. Women Associated with Armed Forces and Groups (WAAFAG) are at higher risk of dealing with psychosocial problems upon returning to their areas of resettlement.

Building on the learning of year-1, UNIRP initiated a more integrated gender-specific support for year-2 of the programme with the financial support of the Inter-Agency Working Group (IWAG) on DDR, UN/HQ. In advancing social reintegration of VMLRs, issues of masculinity, which cater to men's gender-specific needs, have been included in the gender-specific support elements which are mainstreamed into the programme, including its peacebuilding activities.

Analysis shows that 44 percent of all VMLRs (421) currently enrolled in the education option are married. Five forms of gender-specific support have been provided to 44 percent of the VMLRs (male and female) currently enrolled in education. In addition, 110 female and 5 male VMLRs who are studying away from their home for various reasons are currently receiving an additional stipend of NRs. 2,200 (i.e. a total of NRs. 4,000) per month. The additional stipend is provided to VMLRs who want to pursue further education but may not be staying with their family members owing to various reasons, such as lack of family acceptance, and living single due to different causes.

As of December 2011, 477 participants (48 men and 429 women) have been provided with gender-specific support. Out of those, over 300 pregnant women and lactating mothers, including spouses of male

participants received nutritional support; and 360 children, including children of male participants, were provided with childcare grants and childcare support; 112 women were provided with RH support; and 21 women and 2 men received maternity and paternity allowances, respectively. Sick children of both female and male VMLRs were also provided with medical treatment support.

UNICEF conducted a desk review to further understand the situation of married VMLRs enrolled in the programme. The review showed that a total of 58 percent of VMLRs, currently enrolled or referred for rehabilitation options, are married. The percentage is higher among female participants (73 percent) compared to male (41 percent). Spouses of 70 percent of the married females and 19 percent of the married males are (qualified) PLA combatants or VMLRs, and only 53 percent of those married have registered their marriage. Since the majority of the marriages took place when the VMLRs were still associated with the PLA, it is likely that couples got married without prior knowledge or consent of their respective families. Further analysis revealed that 51 percent of the female VMLRs have married outside their caste compared to 17 percent of the males. Among women who married outside their caste, 35 percent were living with their husband only, contrary to the tradition of living with in-laws, 4 percent in their maternal home with their husband and 12 percent in their maternal home without their husband. In total, over half of the women who married outside their caste (52 percent) were not living with their husband's family. This could indicate their family's reservations towards inter-caste marriage.

To build the capacity of the service providers, implementing partners and government line agencies, a chain of awareness-raising and capacity-development workshops on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 were organized in all five development regions of Nepal. Through these workshops, 150 participants, including UNIRP staff, implementing partners, service providers and government officials, received training on SCRs 1325, 1820 and gender mainstreaming and referral mechanism. Further, liaison with local authorities has been maintained in the areas of sensitization on UNSCRs 1325, 1820, GBV, RH, HIV/AIDS issues and women's rights. Around 120 participants, including UNIRP staff, service providers and implementing partners, received orientation on gender-specific support matrix, including its implementation and coordination amongst key stakeholders.

- **Output 5: Individual rehabilitation packages are implemented**

In 2011, the number of VMLRs enrolled in the rehabilitation programme increased by 42 percent as compared to 2010. This is due to the aggressive marketing and information campaign of the programme reaching to every VMLR around the country. CAAFAG partners and the 1612 monitoring team were also mobilized to trace VMLRs and encourage them to join the rehabilitation programme prior to the 31 July 2011 deadline.

The toll-free online information-sharing and counselling system, operating six days a week, greatly contributed to the tracing and referral of VMLRs to the rehabilitation programme until 31 July 2011. The toll-free counsellors provided initial information-sharing and counselling support to VMLRs and encouraged them to access rehabilitation options by visiting one of the five UNIRP regional offices. The programme continued offering rehabilitation options to all interested VMLRs.

- **Output 6: Public sensitization and information campaign designed and implemented**

To ensure active participation of the VMLRs and stakeholders in the rehabilitation programme, UNIRP organized a series of public information and sensitization campaigns throughout 2011. These campaigns targeted different audiences, including communities, government, media, I/NGOs, CSOs, political parties and VMLRs.

The programme has developed an information and media kit on the major components of the programme. Both national and international media were provided with access to the training sites and updated information on the rehabilitation programme. The programme communication working group further developed and re-drafted the communication and reporting Action Plan to accommodate communication needs and scale-up further initiatives of the rehabilitation programme for the second half of the year. It has been implemented utilizing a multimedia approach, including newspapers, television and direct text messages to beneficiaries to deliver programme messages. Programme success stories were published through internal and external print media, interaction programmes were held with local journalists, targeted radio programmes were developed and broadcasted and local service announcements were published through 120 FM radio channels. Direct communications have been established with the clients through direct SMS texting on key rehabilitation information.



*A female VMLR studying from the support in Kalikot*

To strengthen the programme ownership and support from the GoN, public information material on UNIRP, including documentaries and fact sheets, have been shared on the MoPR website ([www.peace.gov.np](http://www.peace.gov.np)). In addition, the programme has created video documentaries on various elements of the programme that were shared with various stakeholders (refer to [www.peace.gov.np](http://www.peace.gov.np) and [www.undp.org.np](http://www.undp.org.np)).

**Gender-specific support initiatives of UNIRP have been recognized as one of the good practices by the DDR experts who have observed UNIRP activities at the field level.**

- **Output 7: Broader community assisted in addressing socio-economic rehabilitation of VMLRs**

To promote social reintegration, harmony and reconciliation amongst communities and the VMLRs, numerous community-based peacebuilding activities were organized with participation of youth from local communities, service providers and implementing partners. The community-based peacebuilding activities are considered extremely effective tools to facilitate social reintegration of the VMLRs. These activities are integrated within the rehabilitation programme and aim at restoring social cohesion between VMLRs and the communities to which they return.

In 2011, implementing partners received further training in peacebuilding, thereby enhancing their skills and knowledge to convert peacebuilding theories into community-based activities for children and youth. Two regional training events were conducted for implementing partners to train 60 individual staff members from 30 districts. In addition, 'Advanced Youth and Leadership' training was organized for youth and VMLRs. A total of 76 adolescents, youth and VMLRs, some representing youth/child clubs, received

this training. In addition, youth/child club representatives from 30 districts received life skills training designed to impart leadership, negotiation, and HIV/AIDS and RH knowledge.

In addition, youth/child clubs in 40 districts were provided with technical and coordination support to develop proposals for community-based peacebuilding activities. UNICEF is supporting around 72 youth/child clubs through the CAAFAG district implementing partners. Led by these community-based youth clubs, implementation of community-based peacebuilding activities has begun in the majority of the districts, with active participation of CAAFAG, VMLRs and other conflict-affected children/young people.

To further support social reintegration and rehabilitation of the participants, recreational activities have been facilitated for all participants of VST, ME and health options during the training programme. UNIRP regional offices have been implementing a range of recreational and sports initiatives as extracurricular activities to create a conducive training environment, boost learning abilities and improve psychosocial well-being of the participants. All participants in training centres receive sports and gaming equipment and materials to organize recreational events after training hours. Participants have also organized their football and volleyball teams to organize friendly matches and sport events with the youth from the local communities.

Community support and participation has been integrated into the education component of the programme. In order to ensure community support and participation in the programme, UNICEF has been offering NRs. 7,000 as structural support to government schools for every VMLR enrolled. In 2011, a total of 197 schools and colleges received structural support. In the majority of cases, structural support has been used to enhance physical facilities of the school, such as school toilets, drinking water facilities and school libraries.

In addition, the programme has been supporting other CAAC and vulnerable children from the community, to avoid further stigmatization of VMLRs and to encourage community participation and support to the programme. In 2011, around 180 CAAC and vulnerable children from communities were identified in consultation with the respective community and received an education scholarship from the programme through CAAFAG implementing partners.

- **Output 8: Enhanced capacities of VST service providers to deliver demand-driven training**

Based on the findings of a capacity needs assessment of service providers, a broad range of capacity development programmes have been designed and implemented by ILO. Through continuous capacity-development efforts, the training service delivery has significantly improved and service providers of UNIRP are mobilized with necessary skills to plan and implement more effective programmes.

ILO, with the support of UNIRP regional offices, carried out capacity-building trainings in all UNIRP regional offices for service providers, private and public technical training institutes and cottage and small industry offices. Altogether, 143 participants from 90 service providers with 25 percent women received training on Training Institute Management for Managers, ToT for trainers, and Computer Application in Training & Education for administrators. Further, 48 service providers, Labour office, CTEVT regional offices and CBS officials were also trained to improve the existing system of labour market information, networking among the service providers.

## **Other Achievements**

UNIRP is using Comprehensive Rehabilitation Information Management System (CRIMS)—information management software that stores all rehabilitation programme-related data and information which was initially built on the UNDP/Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR)-developed software (DREAM). The CRIMS has been further enhanced and expanded to cover major components of the rehabilitation programme, which include a client-tracking system, unified reporting (financial and operational), data sharing, M&E (qualitative and quantitative), Psychosocial Module and the refinement of the reporting tools. Based on feedback from BCPR, the CRIMS represents a valuable step forward for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) programming. It is anticipated that other DDR programmes may find CRIMS as a very useful tool to integrate reintegration information management system.

UNIRP provided basic technical support to the Secretariat of the Special Committee for the Supervision, Integration and Rehabilitation of Maoist combatants on the use of the online database on the Maoist army, which was developed by UNDP during the verification process in 2007. This support was requested by the GoN ahead of the profiling survey for the regular Maoist army combatants in 2011. Also, data on Maoist army Personnel (19,000+) was provided in the form of soft and hardcopies as well as online access to both MoPR and the Secretariat upon the request from MoPR.

UNICEF, in partnership with Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO), CAAFAG Working Group members and an agency specialized in psychosocial services, completed a baseline study for the longitudinal psychosocial assessment of VMLRs. The overall objective of the assessment was to monitor the psychosocial well-being of VMLRs over time and to assess protective and risk factors associated with their reintegration. According to the baseline study, more than two-fifths (42 percent) of the sample population (VMLRs) showed signs of at least one mental health disorder (depression, anxiety or post-traumatic stress disorder [PTSD]). More than 40 percent of the respondents who were not enrolled in the rehabilitation programme reported anxiety and depression problems, compared to 31 percent of VMLRs who were enrolled in either one of the rehabilitation programmes (education, VST, ME, health-related training). Likewise, 22 percent of the respondents reported experiencing PTSD compared to 10 percent of those who were enrolled in the rehabilitation programme. The baseline study showed that a greater percentage of men were facing psychosocial problems as compared to female VMLRs. This study helped in assessing that the prevalence rates of depression, anxiety and PTSD are higher among VMLRs than among Nepal's general population.

The programme has also focused on mainstreaming conflict sensitivity based on 'Do No Harm' (DNH) principles into day-to-day planning and implementation of the rehabilitation programme. Several conflict-sensitivity workshops were implemented in UNIRP regional offices. As a result, UNIRP developed more conflict-sensitive capacity by implementing new programming options for necessary adjustments and enhancement of the delivery. For example, male participants were included in the gender support to reduce tension between male and female participants. Further, direct contracts were signed with local public schools and qualified training providers/vendors to diminish the number of cash transfers and chain of service delivery, and included youth from the community in peacebuilding and recreational activities to improve relationships and facilitate social reconciliation and connect VMLRs and youths from the community. The Interagency Conflict Prevention Programme and Interagency Support Unit on DNH have identified UNIRP as an exemplary project of best practice in the area of mainstreaming conflict sensitivity/DNH practice.



A contextualized five-day rehabilitation training workshop in partnership with the Folke Bernadotte Academy, Sweden and the Interagency Working Group (IAWG), Geneva was conducted from 22 – 27 May 2011. The aim of this workshop was to discuss the lessons learned and good practices of UNIRP and strengthen capacity of the UNIRP staff and partners on the international rehabilitation standards and good practices elsewhere. More than 50 participants from UN interagency partners and CAAFAG network implementing partners participated in the workshop. As a by-product of this workshop, IAWG on DDR in Geneva pledged to support UNIRP's gender-specific programming by channelling \$148,000 for strengthening gender-specific considerations of the UNIRP. Gender-specific support initiatives of UNIRP have been recognized as one of the good practices by the DDR experts who have observed UNIRP activities at the field level.

### **Challenges**

As for challenges faced, given that UNIRP is operating in a politically sensitive environment and in the absence of adequate political leadership from the GoN and the lack of support from the UCPN-M. This militates against national ownership of the rehabilitation process for VMLRs, though MoPR is represented in the Project Executive Board, which makes all major decisions of the UNIRP implementation. However, the programme has been consistent and coordinated in delivery of the programme as well as dissemination of key messages to create a conducive environment for the programme operations to move forward.

The following are some specific challenges faced by the programme during 2011:

- Reluctance, and in some cases, active discouragement on the part of the UCPN-M at central and local levels to facilitate smooth access to the rehabilitation programme.
- The absence of appropriate VMLRs socio-economic profiling, a process that was forbidden by the Maoist leadership, which limited the capacity to design appropriate individual rehabilitation options suitable to the needs and aspirations of each participant.
- Significant levels of stigmatization (mainly among inter-caste married couples) among the VMLRs returning to their communities, limiting resettlement choices and adversely reducing the potential for reunification of families. Also, reintegration into feudal community structures and traditional cultural roles is complicated by the broadened life experience of VMLRs.
- The scattered and sparse geographical spread of VMLRs and frequent changing of their contact numbers have affected the capacity of the programme for monitoring and post-graduation follow-up. Many of those graduated live in remote areas. This also has implications on their ability to find sustainable livelihood options. This is being addressed by increased outreach by regional offices staff through improved collaboration with working partners that have a reasonable reach to many districts as well as CAAFAG partners present in remote districts.
- Artificially high expectations of the VMLRs about the rehabilitation programme often create obstacles to smooth implementation of the rehabilitation programme. This is addressed initially through the counselling process and is also mitigated through the dissemination of good news reports in the media, particularly regarding the successful job placement results for graduates.
- After the 31 July 2011 deadline for enrolment in training/education, 1,859 individuals have lost the opportunity to enrol in the programme. It represents 46 percent of the total 4,008 VMLRs, including those who have visited the regional offices and received career counselling but did not enrol in training programmes. As per the information collected from the field, a large number of these individuals are still under direct influence of the party and were continuously discouraged to enrol in the rehabilitation programme while a good number of them left the country for foreign employment. So far, there is no other alternative support offering potential livelihood opportunity to these VMLRs.

- In a poor and limited job-market situation, employment after completion of training, including linkages to micro-credit support for self-employment, is considered an extremely difficult challenge. In addition, graduates of training refuse low-paying jobs, as most of them are still being supported by the party and receive a high salary from the UCPN-M.
- The absence of economy of scale in the programme for VMLRs is having a major impact on costs and creating tensions amongst service providers, though the programme has done its best to mitigate this through creation of larger groups of training programmes.

### ***Lessons learned***

UNIRP has drawn valuable lessons, good practices, and experiences that are useful to other similar programmes not only in Nepal but at the international level. The programme has planned to develop a knowledge management system that compiles the key lessons learned and good practices of the programme. The following is the summary of lessons learned in 2011:

- The UN interagency approach to programme development and implementation has been successful in optimizing significant institutional strengths and developing synergetic outputs.
- Rehabilitation option should not be linked exclusively to government-endorsed curriculums. There are often other options in high demand within the market which might not be part of the government standard curriculum.
- Clear political leadership, buy-in and support are required as prerequisites to contribute to national ownership, management of expectations and sensitivities, and the sustainability of outputs. This would be reflected in functioning tripartite institutional steering and technical structures; GoN, Maoist and the international community.
- Socio-economic profiling is a critical process necessary to guide programme design and contribute to more appropriate post-graduation socio-economic support and possible livelihood placement. Also, appropriate labour market survey needs to contribute to programme design and enhance placement potential.
- Adaption of international standards, lessons learned and best practices from other similar programmes proved to be extremely useful in the case of Nepal.
- Management of expectations is critical to programme implementation and is associated with broad national buy-in, collaboration and an agreed integrated communications strategy.
- Support for cross-cutting issues, such as gender-specific needs, psychosocial support, health support, career counselling and job placement support are critical elements of the programme.

For additional details on the project, see the project's website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00075366>.

### 3.3.2 Election/Governance

The purpose of interventions in this priority area is to provide technical advice and logistic support on elections/constitutional issues; and provide assistance to restore government at the local level. The table below (Table 3-4) provides an overview of all projects funded as of 31 December 2011 under the priority area.

**Table 3-4: Election/Governance Priority Area Overview (all projects), as of 31 December 2011**

Project Number and Title	Project Duration (Start-End)	Participating Organization(s)	Source of Funding	Net Transferred Amount (USD)	Delivery Rate	Status as of 31 Dec 2011
<b>UNPFN/B-1</b> Electoral Observation Resource Centre	Sep 2007 – May 2008	UNDP	UNPFN	143,940	100.0	Operationally closed
<b>UNPFN/B-2</b> Provision of Specialized Electoral Assistance to the Election Commission of Nepal	Nov 2007 – Feb 2008	UNDP	UNPFN	156,771	100.0	Operationally closed
<b>UNPFN/B-3</b> Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue	Nov 2011 – Nov 2012	UNDP	UNPFN	150,000	54.8	Activities ongoing
<b>TOTAL (3 projects)</b>				<b>450,711</b>	<b>85.0</b>	

During the reporting period, 1 January – 31 December 2011, one new project was approved for funding under this priority area, and was the only project within the area to have programmatic activities during the reporting period. Below is a summary of objectives, results and achievements related to this project.

#### **UNPFN/B-3—Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue (UNDP)**

The project 'Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue' (UNPFN/B-3), implemented by UNDP, received a total transfer of \$150,000 from the UNPFN in 2011. The project is ongoing, has received an additional allocation of \$149,800 in 2012, and has an expected end-date in October 2012. The project is a part of a wider five-year project of UNDP with an annual budgetary forecast of \$2 million.

The objective of the project is to contribute to a collaborative leadership at the local and national level, and support and promote a culture of dialogue that contributes to conflict prevention and social cohesion.

The project targets political, civic, government, youth, women and ethnic leaders at both central and local levels to strengthen their capacities in constructive negotiation, mediation, facilitation of dialogue processes, consensus building, communications, leadership and trust building. This capacity will further be developed through accompaniment, mentoring and coaching as these gained skills are to be applied to key contemporary issues. A network or platform of experts will be formed to enable the application of the skills in the interim period, while longer-term peacebuilding institutional mechanisms will be created and/or supported through consultation with relevant stakeholders, to sustain the promotion and application of collaborative leadership and related skills.

The peacebuilding impacts/outcomes of the project are i) sustainable capacity on collaboration and dialogue developed for leaders at central and local levels; ii) better-negotiated solutions on peacebuilding and development-related issues; and iii) strengthened national and local capacities and mechanisms for collaboration, dialogue and conflict management.

## ***Achievements and results***

Capacity of critical mass of leaders, from political parties and civil society, at the local level has been built on collaborative leadership and dialogue (CLD). Some of the participants have already started to apply skills to specific issues:

- 225 leaders trained on CLD skills from political parties, youth, dalit activists and government, from Kathmandu, Janakpur and Nepalganj.
- CLD training module developed and currently being field-tested and finalized.
- As an outcome of technical accompaniment in design and development of a common approach, four civil society organizations from Nepalganj have reached consensus to support and promote collaborative leadership and dialogue at the local level, applying skills to local-level issues.
- Evidence of participants beginning to apply skills to specific issues is already becoming evident (e.g. one founder member of NepalUnites.Com, a social networking site that convenes urban youth around political and social issues, is a participant of the CLD training; one of the participants has started training and engaging in dialogue around ethnic issues through a newly established 'Dialogue Centre'; and the above-mentioned four civil society organizations have reached consensus on an approach to apply CLD to local-level issues).

Political-will generated and entry points developed at the national level with political parties and government:

- The Steering Committee comprised of representatives of political parties and civil society continues to engage with the project as an advisory body. The SC played an instrumental role in refining the methodology and findings of the assessment.
- Consultations with MoPR, National Planning Commission (NPC) and National Administrative Staff College (NASC) are in the advanced stage to support building institutional capacities to promote CLD (e.g. development of curriculum, training etc.).
- Mid-level government officials of MoPR, MoLD (Ministry of Local Development), NASC, MoHA (Ministry of Home Affairs) and NPC (have been trained on CLD and act as entry points within these ministries.

Senior political leadership is aware of CLD as an initiative and discussions to support parties to build individual and institutional capacities are ongoing:

- Engagement with a group of senior facilitators to define areas of support to apply dialogue to key medium- and long-term peace process issues (five workshops already conducted).

Local-level assessment of collaborative capacities conducted:

- Based on the findings of the assessment, a local-level implementation strategy was developed. The strategy identified three pilot areas of implementation: Janakpur, Biratnagar and Nepalganj.

The project in its inception had developed outcomes and outputs that needed further consolidation. The original project document reflects that need. However, during the course of implementation it was felt that the project required a results framework that clearly articulates results and activities leading to the desired result. Given this recognition, the project has now developed a results framework from which the outcomes are reflected in this document. The outcomes have become more nuanced and reflect the need on the ground. The implementation approach is also geared towards reaching these results and outcomes. The assessment findings have been taken into consideration.

The clear articulation of results has streamlined the project’s activities and implementation approach. During 2011, the project has been able to effectively build collaborative capacities amongst the political, civil society and governmental leadership. Such capacity building will be further consolidated in 2012. The key achievement in this year has been to develop entry points and generate political will. The project has been successful towards this end, and the effort and time invested in this will show results in the longer term. 2011 has been an important year for the project, as it has effectively laid the foundation for longer-term project implementation and achievements of results as articulated in the results framework.

### **Recovery/Quick Impact Projects**

The purpose of interventions in this priority area is to provide support to time-sensitive and high-impact projects to particularly vulnerable communities where the absence of a ‘peace dividend’ would represent a proximate threat to the peace process. The table below provides an overview of all projects funded as of 31 December 2011 under the priority area, including both PBF- and UNPFN-funded projects.

**Table 3-5: Recovery/Quick Impact Projects Priority Area Overview (all projects), as of 31 December 2011**

<b>Project Number and Title</b>	<b>Project Duration (Start-End)</b>	<b>Participating Organization(s)</b>	<b>Source of Funding</b>	<b>Net Transferred Amount (USD)</b>	<b>Delivery Rate</b>	<b>Status as of 31 Dec 2011</b>
<b>PBF/NPL/D-1</b> Jobs for Peace: 12,500 Youth Employed and Empowered through an Integrated Approach	Mar 2009 – May 2011	ILO, FAO	PBF	2,656,000	95.2	Operationally closed
<b>UNPFN/C-2</b> Piloting Land Registration and Preliminary Land Management Intervention in Selected Parts of Achham District	Jul 2010 – Dec 2011	FAO	UNPFN	50,000	93.8	Operationally closed
<b>TOTAL (2 projects)</b>				<b>2,706,000</b>	<b>95.2</b>	

During the reporting period, 1 January – 31 December 2011, no new allocations were made under this priority area. However, both projects that have previously been funded had programmatic activities during the reporting period, and both projects had operationally closed by the end of 2011. Below is a summary of objectives, results and achievements related to these projects.

#### **PBF/NPL/D-1—Jobs for Peace: 12,500 Youth Employed and Empowered through an Integrated Approach (FAO, ILO)**

The project ‘Jobs for Peace: 12,500 Youth Employed and Empowered through an Integrated Approach’ (PBF/NPL/D-1), implemented by FAO and ILO, received a total transfer of \$2,656,000 from the PBF account in 2009. The project operationally closed, as planned, in May 2011.

The overall objective of the project was to contribute to national peacebuilding and poverty reduction through engaging youth in productive employment activities and empowerment. Its immediate objectives included engaging targeted young women and men in productive employment and economic opportunities with increased gender and disadvantaged group equality in work opportunities; and empowering youth to address youth priorities while contributing to dialogue and mutual understanding for peacebuilding.

The project focused on youth employment in the Tarai districts of Parsa and Rautahat. The overall target output of the project was the creation of 12,500 jobs for youths in the 16–29 years age group and to include 33 percent women and 40 percent disadvantaged group as beneficiaries. The project further aimed 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 combined: 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.

### ***Achievements and results***

The main emphasis of the project was on quick-impact job creation through wage- or self-employment for the target groups using various proven, quick-impact job creation approaches.

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 percent) 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-term courses. Of the total number of trainees, 42 percent were men, 58 percent were women, 38 percent were from the disadvantaged groups and about 1 percent was conflict-affected people. Though the percentage of conflict-affected people seems low, it covers about 33 percent of the total number of households which have been registered to the district LPC in both project districts. So far, a total of 12,207 (about 97 percent of the target) beneficiaries are engaged in self/wage employment as per the progress reports of the implementing partners.

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.

The UNPFN Executive Committee 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 targets from component #5.

For detailed descriptions of activities under each of the components, see the end-of-project report and the project external evaluation report, available on the project's website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00072058>.

The major objective of this project was to contribute to national peacebuilding and poverty reduction through engaging youth in productive employment activities and empowerment. Through various outputs of the project, it has contributed to peacebuilding at the district level and economic growth of the beneficiaries. The text below is from the External Evaluation Report on how the project has contributed to the peacebuilding 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 centre 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 4,000 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 to 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 Centre:

*“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 centre 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 Centre)

### **UNPFN/C-2—Piloting Land Registration and Preliminary Land Management Intervention in Selected Parts of Achham District (FAO)**

The project ‘Piloting Land Registration and Preliminary Land Management Intervention in Selected Parts of Achham District’ (UNPFN/C-2), implemented by FAO, received a total transfer of \$50,000 from the UNPFN account in 2010. Having obtained a no-cost extension by the UNPFN Executive Committee, the project operationally closed in December 2011.

The main purposes of the project is to rehabilitate the cadastre and issue land titles to the landowners in selected parts of Achham district (where land records were destroyed during the ten-year-long armed conflict in Nepal) using cadastral surveying, and to propose an effective and efficient methodology that may be replicated in other parts of the country.

The initial project objective was to use the Geographic Positioning System (GPS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) to survey land holdings for restoring land certificates in a conflict-sensitive and inclusive manner while recommending best methods to overcome any constraints in achieving this. However, even though it was originally planned to use GPS and GIS to carry out the surveying exercises to establish the lost cadastres, given the level of existing infrastructure and the competence of the available human resources, the project was revised in favour of using more traditional plane table surveying methods while providing a comparison of traditional and modern technologies by using high-resolution image maps. Additionally, the project emphasised its piloting character and the need to deliver lessons and advice on the implications of trying to replace land records into national-level policy deliberations or feed into developing a larger scale project. Based on this, the revised project objectives were:

**Distributing land titles to 125 landowners has been a major achievement given the pilot nature of the project.**

- i) To carry out cadastral surveying in selected parts of Achham District to issue land titles to the landowners with an objective of rehabilitating the cadastre; and
- ii) To propose a methodology that can be more efficient and effective while rolling out the task in other parts of the district or country.



## ***Achievements and results***

### **Outcome I**

A set of new land certificates were prepared by the Ministry of Land Reform and Management (MLRM) and distributed to the local landowners through the district office. The project was thus implemented in three phases: In the first phase, systematic cadastral surveying was conducted using the plane table technique in accordance with the Land Survey and Measurement Act, 2001. During the second phase, cadastral maps prepared by the use of plane table were compared with the orthoimage maps (raw image procured from the private sector and processed to develop orthoimage maps) and also with the cadastral map generated by the use of Total Station. The comparison examined the three outputs in terms of accuracy, costs, time needed and the requirement of human resources. During the third phase, the new land titles prepared under the project were distributed while documenting the best practices and lessons learned for possible future up-scaling of the project.

During the project duration, 480 hectares of land of Vaijnath VCD of Achham district were surveyed. There were 2,316 private land parcels belonging to 393 landowners, of which only 21 were females. The total number of public parcels was 117. One thousand forty-seven parcels had already been registered, whereas 406 were in the process. These land parcels were owned by 393 landowners, of which only 21 (5.3 percent) were females. There were 403 land parcels under Baijanth (name of the local temple) Trust and cultivated by 67 tenants.

### **Outcome II**

Normally before a survey works, a 15-day notice is given to the community by attaching formal notices on the walls or boards of VDCs or public schools. In rural areas, such as Achham district, where the literacy level is very low and with people mostly busy in the agricultural activities, most would remain unaware of how the survey works. This meant that government staff carrying out the surveys would have to make the best guesses on the boundaries of the land parcels. These guesses later would not turn out to be right, resulting in disputes occurring during the land registration. However, under the project, the project team, during an initial assessment in 2010, apprised the local communities of the possible surveying works to be conducted. And just before the actual survey works, several rounds of participatory discussions were held among the local people. Many local landowners, men and women, political and non-political leaders, participated in those meetings. A dispute settlement body comprised of the local people selected by the local participants was also established to resolve conflicts, as applicable, related to boundaries of the land parcels.



*The first title issues to the seniormost landowner (86 years old)*

Due to this raised awareness among the local people when the actual surveying began, local landowners whose land parcels were being surveyed along with the landowners of the adjoining land parcels were present during the surveying. Any kind of disputes were mostly settled during the field works and consequently disputes among the private landowners barely found place. Some disputes did exist at the time of registration, but those were related to the encroachment of public lands. However, the use of directives issued by the MLRM in 2011 was instrumental in settling those disputes.

At the end of the project, a total of 125 land titles were issued to landowners. Even though all the land records of the residents of Achham district had been destroyed during the conflict, and even though the GoN has not yet

been able to provide land titles to the rest, distributing land titles to 125 landowners has been a major achievement given the pilot nature of the project. To illustrate the changes resulting from the project's intervention:

- Before the project, there were no official land records, as all the existing ones had been destroyed during the conflict. Now, the land records of two wards of Achham VDCs are in place.
- Similarly, now at least 125 landowners possess land titles which they can utilize for any land-related transactions.
- Due to the presence of the official land records of two VDCs of Achham district, the security of land tenure and possibility of mortgaging are much higher now than before.
- Similarly, transfer of ownership of land has been made much easier now, whereas the possibilities of land-related conflicts and risks of encroachment of public land are much lower now than before the project.

Destruction of official land records resulted in a weakened tenure security in the country. As this project was successful in issuing land titles to the rightful landowners, a strong sense of tenure security among the landowners who received land titles has been regenerated. Furthermore, the project generated enough lessons learned and a menu of best practices which can be scaled up so that all the landowners of the rest of the district may be provided land titles. Rehabilitation of land records destroyed during the conflict has been one of the highly prioritised agenda items of the GoN since the time of the signing of the CPA in 2006. The successful completion of the project therefore means that the land records have been re-established/rehabilitated in a fashion that recorded minimal disputes and conflicts, strengthening peaceful coexistence of the local community.

Additional details on the project, including more photos, are available in the end-of-project report on the project website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00075802>.

### **3.3.3 Security**

The purpose of interventions in this priority area is to restore law and order, especially in the countryside. As of 31 December 2011, no projects had been approved under this priority area.

### 3.3.4 Rights and Reconciliation

The purpose of interventions in this priority area is to assist initiatives related to TJ, national monitoring mechanisms of the peace process and local reconciliation. The table below provides an overview of all six projects funded as of 31 December 2011 under the priority area, including both PBF- and UNPFN-funded projects.

**Table 3-6: Rights and Reconciliation Priority Area Overview (all projects), as of 31 December 2011**

Project Number and Title	Project Duration (Start-End)	Participating Organization(s)	Source of Funding	Net Transferred Amount (USD)	Delivery Rate	Status as of 31 Dec 2011
<b>UNPFN/E-1</b> (incl. ext. 1a) Surveillance and Programme Targeting for Post-Conflict Reconciliation	Jul 2007 – June 2008	WFP	UNPFN	887,763	100.0	Operationally closed
<b>PBF/NPL/B-3</b> Peace through Justice Project	Aug 2009 – Dec 2011	OHCHR	PBF	1,999,830	89.6	Operationally closed
<b>UNPFN/E-3</b> Training to Women Journalists in the Terai	Sep 2009 – Mar 2010	UNESCO	UNPFN	19,666	100.0	Operationally closed
<b>PBF/NPL/E-1</b> Fairness and Efficiency in Reparations to Conflict-Affected Persons	Mar 2010 – Dec 2011	IOM, OHCHR	PBF	1,017,583	91.7	Operationally closed
<b>UNPFN/E-6</b> Partnership for Equality and Capacity Enhancement (PEACE): Towards Implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820	Mar 2010 – Mar 2012	UN Women	UNPFN	525,000	62.5	Activities ongoing
<b>PBF/NPL/B-4</b> Ensuring recognition of sexual violence as a tool of conflict in the Nepal peacebuilding process through documentation and provision of comprehensive services to women and girl victims/survivors	Jun 2010 – Apr 2012	UNFPA, UNICEF	PBF	2,100,000	76.7	Activities ongoing
<b>TOTAL (6 projects)</b>				<b>6,549,842</b>	<b>85.1</b>	

During the reporting period, 1 January – 31 December 2011, no new projects were approved for funding under this priority area, but four projects funded in previous years had programmatic activities during the reporting period, of which two had operationally closed by December 2011. Below is a summary of objectives, results and achievements related to these projects.

#### **PBF/NPL/B-3—Peace through Justice Project (OHCHR)**

The ‘PtJ Project’ (PBF/NPL/B-3), implemented by OHCHR, received a total transfer of \$1,999,830 from the PBF account in 2009. The project operationally closed in December 2011.

The objective of the project has been to support the development of effective TJ mechanisms in Nepal and to thereby help strengthen the peace process, consolidate democratic stability and support the development of a

society built on respect for human rights and the rule of law. The four main outputs envisaged were, accordingly, advisory and technical support to the MoPR; support for efforts assisting the establishment of the TJ Commissions; collating allegations of serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian laws; and support to civil society organizations that facilitate interaction between victims of the conflict and the TJ Commissions.

In its commitment to Nepal's peace process, UNPFN provides support to the GoN's efforts to establish institutions responsible for addressing TJ, in fulfilment of commitments made by signatories to the CPA. The emphasis given to TJ in Nepal's efforts to establish a durable peace is situated within growing international awareness of the need for societies emerging out of conflict to address serious conflict-related violations committed in the context of the fighting. Failing to do so generally results in an increasing likelihood of a return to violence, inasmuch as the grievances that precipitated the conflict may now be exacerbated by gross violations and abuses committed in the peculiar and often desperate conditions of the fighting. TJ is essentially a carefully crafted reckoning with such incidents, the establishment of an accurate, public account of events, which in turn offers a basis for ensuring that those most responsible for the worst crimes are held responsible, for reforming public institutions, for prioritizing the present needs of victims, and for enabling citizens from across the political, gender, ethnic, racial or other divides to commit to creating a political culture that accords with internationally recognized human rights norms and standards.

**In the CPA, political leaders have committed to setting up two TJ mechanisms: a Truth and Reconciliation Commission and a Commission of Inquiry on Disappearances.**

In Nepal, political leaders have committed in the CPA to setting up two TJ mechanisms, a TRC and a commission that will focus specifically on the crime of enforced or involuntary disappearance (the Commission of Inquiry on Disappearances, or COI-D). If established in accordance with international norms and standards and with sufficient independence, impartiality and credibility to span Nepal's political divides, the commissions will represent an important opportunity for Government to fulfil its obligations to victims, through projects that provide redress and rehabilitation, as outlined in the UN's 'Basic Principles and Guidelines ...' (GA Res. 60/147 of 16 December 2005), to assert accountability for serious international crimes, to entrench respect for the rule of law, and to assure the place of justice in Nepal's peace process: for unless a peace is just, and perceived to be just, the conditions that precipitated the conflict in the first place remain and peace efforts are likely to collapse under pressure of grievance that remains unaddressed, and worse, unacknowledged.

The project was designed to help enable the GoN to establish functioning institutions capable of providing TJ through the implementation of the CPA and other peace agreements, and thereby contribute to an enduring peace in the country. Further, the project was designed to engage civil society organizations as key collaborative implementing partners in a variety of activities, and ensured that the conflict victims were factored into all elements of the project, both as participants and as beneficiaries.

In mid-December 2011, it was reported that agreement had been reached between two of Nepal's three major parties, UCPN-M and the Nepali Congress, that a blanket amnesty would be granted for crimes perpetrated by both the State and Maoists during Nepal's ten-year conflict. Widespread opposition, both in Nepal and internationally, rapidly emerged. Victims' groups were immediately vocal in opposition, including through the submission of a letter to the UN RC requesting that he withhold support from Nepal's truth commissions if the legislation allowed for amnesty. Furthermore, a 20 December 2011 letter by the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights to the PM and other main political parties, explaining why a blanket amnesty would not be

permissible, was widely reported in the media. A ‘Civil Campaign against General Amnesty’ was established by civil society actors who submitted a memorandum to the PM setting out their objections, and on 2 January 2012 the police detained 43 senior human rights activists protesting outside parliament. Advocacy has also been undertaken by the diplomatic community in Nepal, indicating that such an amnesty would flout international principles of accountability. This concerted advocacy appears to have had an impact in delaying the passage of the legislation. While a variety of factors clearly have led to the mobilization, not least the work of numerous courageous Nepali human rights defenders, it may nonetheless be assumed that activities conducted under the Peace through Justice Project, namely the support for widespread dissemination of the TJ concept as well as the Chalphals with Nepali lawmakers, have played a significant role in ensuring that international norms and standards remain a rallying point for victims groups, civil society organizations, as well as numerous working-level public officials in Nepal.

### ***Achievements and results***

During the lifespan of the project, draft bills for the TRC and for the COI-D were developed by the MoPR with support from OHCHR in addition to other interlocutors. The bills were tabled at the Parliament in early 2010 but subsequent progress within the legislature has remained slow. In mid-2011, a seven-member thematic subcommittee was established to develop and finalize both bills (replacing the previously envisaged two sub-committees, one for each bill). OHCHR was approached by the coordinator of the subcommittee to assist in the development of texts compliant with international norms and standards and thus capable of contributing positively to Nepal’s peace process. The process that was established to develop the respective bills was a significant outcome of the Peace through Justice Project, along with the broad dissemination of TJ through grantee activities, the establishment of the TJRC and the conflict-mapping activities.



*Project: Peace Through Justice*

The project is committed to contributing to UNPFN's broad objective, as indicated in its ‘conflict prevention and reconciliation’ portfolio, to support State authorities’ efforts to halt human rights violations still occurring, to investigate past crimes, to identify those responsible and impose sanctions on perpetrators, to provide reparations to victims, to prevent future abuses, to preserve peace and to foster individual and national reconciliation. Substantive and consultative support provided, through the project activities, to the MoPR on the TRC and COI-D bills has contributed to increasing fluency in TJ concepts and strategies among State actors as well as to growing political accountability for the establishment of the two commissions.

Similarly, establishing the Transitional Justice Resource Centre (TJRC), in close coordination with the MoPR, has given a space to civil society from which stakeholders can explore international best practices and lessons learned elsewhere for integration into discussion about options for Nepal. The Centre offers, amongst other services, an archive of digital materials and a comprehensive compilation of resources related to the conflict period, including publications and audio-visual materials. The formation through the PtJ project of groups and networks of conflict victims has already begun to promote solidarity across political divides on shared human rights challenges, both within communities and increasingly across the nation.

- **Output 1: Support to MoPR**

Technical and administrative support and advisory services were provided to MoPR inter alia to draft and review the TRC bill. All nine planned consultations on the TRC bill have taken place, with significant representation throughout from indigenous peoples, people in remote places, women, children and other marginalized groups. The objectives of the consultations were to promote awareness among victims on the status and the content of the TRC and the CoI-D draft bills, to allow the victims the opportunity to articulate their demands and present them to Government officials, in the form of proposed amendments to the draft bills. Victims' groups have also presented demands, to MoPR officials and to members of the thematic subcommittee in the Constituent Assembly working on the bills, for revisions, inter alia, on the independence and impartiality of the commission(s) as well as on victims and witness protection.

Similarly, as a continued support to the MoPR, comments were provided by OHCHR on the draft bill on the COI-D and technical support provided with revisions of the draft bill on a TRC, with a view to ensuring its conformity with international human rights standards. As an exposure study and relationship-strengthening initiative, OHCHR supported a visit to South Africa for a three-member team from the MoPR in July 2010. During the visit, the three-member team met with officials and interlocutors who were involved with the establishment and operation of the TRC in South Africa and were briefed regarding challenges in implementing such a mechanism. The project also conducted workshops on TJ with officials from different government agencies, including the MoPR, the Ministry of Law and the Office of the Attorney General, raising awareness on TJ issues and particularly the importance of establishing TJ mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards. The establishment of the TJRC, with the MoPR, is also a tangible result for this output.

Despite widespread advocacy campaigns and consultations, both at national and regional levels and including with indigenous, children's and women's organizations, the bills have been passed by the Cabinet but not by the Legislature-Parliament. For contextual clarity, it is worth noting that in May 2010, both the 'Disappearances (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2066' and the 'Truth and Reconciliation Act, 2066' were registered and tabled in the Legislature-Parliament, and discussed in the Legislative Committee. These proposed bills were initially very lacking and failed to meet international human rights standards. OHCHR provided targeted technical assistance to the MoPR and MOLJ officials that included a number of working meetings of OHCHR national experts and the legal experts within the ministries on the draft text of the bills. The meetings resulted in substantive improvements of the draft bills prior to their tabling in Parliament. Moreover, OHCHR, along with civil society partners, assisted several Parliamentarians to draft proposed revisions, which they submitted for possible acceptance in the Legislative Committee. OHCHR-Nepal conducted capacity-building programs to civil society organizations and victims' groups on a needs-based approach identified by regional offices and fostered a greater engagement by women's groups through supporting a TJ and gender coordination group to share information on advocacy strategies.

- **Output 2: Support to the establishment of TJ commissions**

Progress has been perpetually hampered by the ongoing delays to the establishment of the commissions. In response, the project directed some of this envisaged support to advocacy activities, carried out under Output 4, and support for the refinement of the bills, under Output 1. That said, a number of activities were undertaken in this output area to support the eventual development of TJ mechanisms in accordance with the highest international standards and best practices.



A number of interactions were undertaken with civil society organizations and other interlocutors to build understanding of the manner in which such commissions should be established under international law, building on experience from other states. A series of advocacy activities were also undertaken with decision makers and opinion shapers, including high-level politicians and parliamentarians and utilizing the media. Despite the ongoing possibility that the TJ mechanisms may be established in a manner inconsistent with international standards, including the possible inclusion of broad amnesty provisions, the advocacy work undertaken through the project has helped to ensure that the debate on key issues continues and that the establishment commissions in this manner has to date been avoided.

- **Output 3: Reference Archive/Mapping of IHL and HR violations**

The team is awaiting review and clearance by OHCHR headquarters, in Geneva, before any decision is made on how and when to publish the report. The project has also developed a dataset comprising allegations, in media reports and other secondary sources, of violations of IHL and HR law during the period February 1996 and November 2006; it is envisaged that this dataset will be of use to the truth commissions, if and when they are established, as a basis for preliminary identification of cases as well as for further investigation into incidents and trends. The dataset, which holds around 25,000 digitized documents, has been in the TJRC, where it is available to the public.

- **Output 4: Support to civil society**

The project publicized the civil society grant through four public events, some media notices and the website. The project received 276 proposals from civil society organizations as of July 2010. One grant to an international NGO (International Centre for Transitional Justice), and 24 grants to 47 national organizations (some of the proposals were jointly presented as cooperative projects), were approved by the Grant Committee.

276 proposals were received from CSOs applying for grants through the project; 24 grants were approved for funding supporting 47 national CSOs.

All of the organizations except Conflict Victims' Committee (CVC) completed their planned activities. In order to maximize impact on awareness-raising and facilitate the participation of conflict victims and the broader public in Nepal's embryonic TJ processes, working with—and through—civil society organizations and professional associations was deemed to be crucial.

In tangible terms, the projects have contributed to drawing participations from these sectors of Nepali society by producing a series of television talk shows on accountability, a docudrama on TJ, radio programmes with seven local FM stations; organizing street drama performances at 56 locations; preparing profiles of conflict victims in two districts; organizing 167 orientations on TJ at the local level; and by distributing information kits to conflict victims in 73 districts of the country.

At the community level, the PtJ project activities have been instrumental in reshaping reconciliation discourse by putting the problem of impunity and victims' rights to seek justice in the spotlight. Beyond the issue of justice and reparation, the project activities also maintained an active roster of broader-based dialogues, advocacy, training and educational work among local institutions. The executing organizations at the local level often pursued the media to report on cases those were either neglected or unreported for a variety of reasons.

The intervention from the project-executing organizations contributed to visible changes in the public perception about TJ. At a time of erosion in public enthusiasm, such a shift was possible due to the

increased local discourse about the rights of victims, justice and compassion. Some organizations were focusing more narrowly on unconditional reconciliation, and fewer organizations were open to supporting broader TJ components, and such a contrary school of thoughts and rapidly changing political environment meant that advancing the TJ campaign would only become more riskily challenging.

For detailed descriptions of activities under each of the components, see the end-of-project report, including a report of the grantee project, and the project external evaluation report, available on the project's website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00072059>.

### **PBF/NPL/E-1—Fairness and Efficiency in Reparations to Conflict-Affected Persons (IOM, OHCHR)**

The project 'Fairness and Efficiency in Reparations to Conflict-Affected Persons' (PBF/NPL/E-1), implemented jointly by IOM and OHCHR, received a total transfer of \$1,017,583 from the PBF account in 2010. The project operationally closed in December 2011.

The goal of the project was to strengthen the peace process through the drafting of a reparations policy both compliant with international norms and standards and feasible in the Nepal context and by establishing effective and transparent mechanisms to provide reparations to the victims of the armed conflict. Having established a working framework for the reparations policy, comprising analysis of the situation in Nepal as well as introducing pertinent international principles and practices and a draft policy, the project has designed an outreach strategy and implementation plan, a strategy for the collection and registration of victims' and beneficiaries' data, process flows and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the processing of victims' claims for a pilot Employment and Self Employment Services (ESES) programme (which is a component of the World Bank-funded Emergency Peace Support programme) and for a future reparations programme of the MoPR.

The project was designed with the overall peacebuilding goal of strengthening the peace process by establishing effective and transparent mechanisms to provide reparations to the victims of the armed conflict. The major outcome of the project was as follows:

- 1) GoN has a reparations policy, compliant with international norms and standards and developed in extensive consultation with Nepali stakeholders, to offer in support of Nepal's envisaged truth commission(s).
- 2) GoN has effective and transparent structures and procedures in place to implement a reparations program.

In order to achieve these objectives, the following outputs were developed in the project document: a) Comprehensive policy on reparations prepared; b) The capacity of the Relief and Rehabilitation Unit (RRU) of the MoPR and seven selected districts, namely Chitwan, Rautahat, Nawalparasi, Syangja, Panchthar, Dhankuta and Sindhupalchowk enhanced; and c) Processes, guidelines, SOPs, forms, procedures for various reparations benefits prepared and tested.

### ***Achievements and results***

In order to fully indicate the outputs achieved, it is necessary to describe the changing context within which the project was set. Elements of TJ, including truth-seeking and accountability, as well as commitments to effective remedy, compensation and reparation for victims, feature in the CPA and the Interim Constitution of Nepal. Numerous delays have ensued, however, in the establishment of Nepal's truth commissions, which, following norms



and best practices established in other post-conflict situations, would be the first step in Nepal's TJ process—and the basis for a comprehensive reparations programme, compliant with international norms and standards.

In the months preceding the commencement of this project—some four years after the signing of the CPA—the draft legislation for the establishment of the TRC and the COI-D was tabled in the Legislature-Parliament, and it was only in the latter months of the project that a thematic subcommittee was established to work with the legislation. The project is therefore set in the context of a TJ framework still to be fully articulated.

At the same time, the GoN had been implementing an interim relief and rehabilitation programme for victims of the conflict in general (i.e. not specifically for victims of acts constituting gross violations of international human rights law and serious violations of international humanitarian law, as a comprehensive reparations programme necessarily would engage). The relief programme comprises mainly one-time cash payments, education scholarships, and medical benefits to numerous categories of conflict-affected persons (notably, victims of SGBV as well as torture victims who manifest no sign of physical disability resulting from the torture are not included).

In partnership with MoPR, and drawing on wide consultations with conflict victims and other key stakeholders, a draft framework for a reparations policy as well a comprehensive reparations policy in line with internationally established human rights norms and standards were developed. These outputs were designed both as a point of reference in the ongoing absence of the commissions, clearly distinguishing what reparations should entail from relief initiatives, and as a contribution to the GoN's efforts to support the envisaged truth commissions' work. Accompanying this draft policy is a set of Proposed Reparations Programmes, which was submitted to MoPR and provides a series of options to the GoN on programmes that could be implemented, in light of the draft reparations policy.

Administrative structures and procedures for each option as well as a grievance mechanism and a comprehensive outreach strategy were developed to ensure victim participation as well as effective information dissemination. This document was developed based on the findings of a Mapping Exercise and Gap Analysis Report of the GoN Interim Relief Programme conducted by the project which served as a baseline study for the implementation of the project. Over 100 MoPR and district-level staff in 12 districts were trained in TJ principles, the differences between relief and reparations, outreach practices and on NAP 1325 and 1820. A comprehensive Management Information Systems (MIS) database on interim relief beneficiaries with data disaggregation by gender, age, district and victim category has been developed with modifications possible when a reparations policy is adopted.

With the approval of a no-cost extension of the project in June 2011, the project team engaged with MoPR and the World Bank in the introduction of a pilot ESES programme, which seeks to provide employment opportunities to conflict victims and their families. The objective of the ESES programme is to rehabilitate or assist victims of armed conflict by providing them with sustainable livelihood options. This programme is a component of the wider Emergency Peace Support programme, which also looked after providing cash payment to eligible conflict-affected beneficiaries (families of the deceased and widows).

**The GoN has developed a National Action Plan on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, with the MoPR as the lead government agency for the implementation of the Plan.**

The project was able to enhance MoPR's implementation of this programme through provision of technical assistance in the areas of outreach, grievance, administrative systems and training of relevant staff in implementation. Regional-level workshops bringing together MoPR, local government administration such as Chief District Office (CDO), Local Development Office (LDO) and LPC along with civil society and service providers proved

effective. Brochures and posters for the ESES programme were jointly developed with MoPR and disseminated through local networks. All lessons gained from this practical collaboration were adapted for the wider Proposed Reparations Programmes. This intervention showcased excellent collaboration between key stakeholders in the peace process, the GoN, the World Bank and the UN.

While the slow progress of the peace process, including the delayed passing of the TRC and COI-D bills, has meant that reparations to victims of acts constituting gross violations of international human rights law and serious violations of international humanitarian law have not been forthcoming, the project has worked closely with MoPR, conflict victims more generally and other stakeholders to ensure that once the political support is garnered, resources for the policy, administrative procedures and trained staff are in place. In addition to working closely with the UNPFN-funded OHCHR 'Peace through Justice Project' (UNPFN-E2) to support the passing of the two TJ Commission Bills, the project also invited key stakeholders to discuss reparations in the context of ongoing delays in the commissions. To that end, MoPR delegates were exposed to transitional contexts in two different settings through a reparations study tour to Morocco and Colombia, the former with a truth commission and the latter without.

For detailed descriptions of activities under each of the components, see the end-of-project report, and the project external evaluation report, available on the project's website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00074645>.

#### **UNPFN/E-6—Partnership for Equality and Capacity Enhancement (PEACE): Towards Implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 (UN Women)**

The project 'Partnership for Equality and Capacity Enhancement (PEACE): Towards Implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820' (UNPFN/E-6), jointly implemented by UN Women and OHCHR (though only UN Women received direct funding from the UNPFN), received a total transfer of \$525,000 from the UNPFN account in 2010. The project is expected to operationally close in March 2011.

The impact on women of the decade-long conflict in Nepal has been significant, particularly due to the increased SGBV, displacement, loss of family members and loss of livelihoods among many and more so among traditionally excluded groups of women (Dalits, Janajatis, Madhesis and other minorities). It is therefore widely recognized that the state must take appropriate measures for the protection of women and girls from all forms of discrimination and SGBV, and promote their participation in the prevention, management and resolution of conflict through effective implementation of various national and international conventions and agreements.

Among others, the implementation of Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 is of particular importance at this juncture of the peace process as the focus of UNSCR 1325 is on the disproportionate impact of armed conflict on the lives of women and girls and the necessity to increase their participation in all processes concerning conflict prevention, management, and resolution. UNSCR 1820 builds on and strengthens UNSCR 1325 in respect to rape and other forms of SGBV in armed-conflict situations. It recognizes that sexual violence is both a cause and consequence of women's low participation in decision making.

The GoN has developed the National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. In Nepal, the MoPR is the lead government agency for the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. The MoPR, with technical and financial assistance from UN Women, has been undertaking a range of activities for the implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820.

The High Level Steering Committee (HLSC) on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 provides overall guidance and direction for the implementation of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. The HLSC consists of 25 members, of which about 50 percent are women. The HLSC is chaired by the Foreign Minister and co-chaired by the MoPR. The HLSC is mandated for developing required policies for gender mainstreaming in conflict management and peace processes; preparing the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and coordinating its implementation, including mustering support of international communities; and reporting to the UN on the implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, among others.

The overall focus of this specific project is to enhance the capacity of HLSC, relevant government agencies and civil society on the implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. The project is being implemented both at the central and district levels. At district level, project activities have been implemented in ten districts in five development regions.

### ***Achievements and results***

The PEACE project has supported the MoPR in the development of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. UN Women was intensively involved in the process. The NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 is an outcome-level result and carries high significance in the context of the post-conflict situation in Nepal, which is undergoing political, social and economic transformation (Please refer to Annex 1 for completed activities of the project).

At present, the NAP is in its implementation phase. The PEACE project is supporting the MoPR for the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. The development of the Sectoral Plan for the ten relevant ministries for the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 is one of the key results achieved by this project.

The partnership with Women Parliamentary Caucus, NWC and Shantimalika has been effective in achieving the project outputs and meeting the project goal.

In terms of the constraints, the project faced challenges in arranging a meeting with the HLSC. The members of the HLSC include high-profile people such as ministers, secretaries and joint secretaries. Therefore, planning and implementing the project activities targeted to these groups depend largely upon the availability of their time. In 2011, some activities had to be rescheduled.

Similarly, the project was envisaged to start in April 2010; however, the preparatory phase, such as hiring of project staff, took more time than anticipated. The project team joined the office from November 2010 only. Similarly, due to the lengthy operations procedure, the partnership process with Women Caucus, NWC and Shantimalika could only be finalized in mid-July and August 2011.

The Women Parliamentary Caucus is implementing the project activities at the central level and in five development regions. However, due to Women Caucus's own internal issues—such as differences in political ideologies amongst the members—the district-level activities could not move ahead as scheduled this year.

Despite these constraints, overall, the PEACE project has contributed significantly to the capacity building of the stakeholders for the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. The effective implementation of NAP will contribute to the UNPFN strategic outcome.

The key results of the project include the following. (For full details, see the annual report on the project, available on the project website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00074663>.)

- **Output 1.1: Enhanced capacity of HLSC to successfully implement its mandate**

*Endorsement of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820:* The NAP was endorsed by the GoN on 1 February 2011. UN Women supported the MoPR for the national and international launch for NAP on 17 February and 22 February 2011 respectively. The NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 carries high significance in the context of the post-conflict situation in Nepal, which is undergoing political, social and economic transformation.

*Development of Sectoral Plan of relevant ministries:* Under the project, technical support was provided to the MoPR for the development of a Sectoral Plan of the relevant ministries to incorporate the activities of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 into their regular programmes. The Sectoral Plan for ten relevant ministries has been developed and finalized. On the basis of the Sectoral Plans, the MoPR submitted a project proposal to the NPTF for supporting the implementation of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 in 75 districts of Nepal. The role of this project has been instrumental in developing and finalizing the Sectoral Plans, as Sectoral Plans provided a ground based on which the project proposal for NPTF was prepared. To develop the project proposal, UN Women provided technical support to MoPR through recruiting a consultant. There were three consultants on the team. Amongst them, two were recruited by the Royal Norwegian Embassy (RNE). The project document was submitted to NPTF at its Board meeting in December 2011.

- **Output 1.2: Enhanced understanding of concerned government authorities on UNSCRs 1325, 1820 and CEDAW for mainstreaming of women's rights in government programmes and policies**

*Monitoring system put in place at NWC:* National Women's Commission is a statutory autonomous body constituted under the National Women's Commission Act, 2007, with a view to protect, promote and safeguard the interest and rights of women and upholding gender justice through overall development of women. The Commission has a wide mandate covering almost all aspects of women's development and participation namely, developing national plans and policies and presenting them to the government; overseeing implementation of national and international instruments such as CEDAW, National Action Plan on Anti Trafficking, NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820; analysis, follow up and monitoring and evaluation of the national programmes relating to mainstreaming women into national development, awareness campaigns against discrimination and social malpractices; overseeing the effectiveness of policies and programmes to be implemented through various ministries and recommending legal reforms relating to gender equality and women's empowerment.

As NWC has a mandate of monitoring the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, the monitoring system was set up at NWC. The data collection format for monitoring has been developed in this process. The Excel programme for monitoring was set up for feeding the monitoring information. Questionnaires were developed to collect the information from relevant government agencies and the information collected from the questionnaires will be fed into the Excel programme. Similarly, the key staff members of NWC were trained regarding operating the monitoring system at NWC. After setting up a monitoring system, the NWC has established a monitoring unit in order to give continuation to the monitoring task. The NWC is in the process of visiting the districts in order to bring the monitoring-related information, which will be fed into the system for analysis. The project provided financial and technical support in setting up the monitoring system.

*Project Proposal developed and submitted at NPTF for NAP implementation:* UN Women, under the PEACE Project, played a catalytic role in providing technical support to MoPR to develop a project document to be submitted to NPTF for the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 in 75 districts. The project document was submitted to NPTF at its Board meeting in December 2011. The NPTF Board approved an umbrella budget of NPR 300 million to support implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and called for further action to finalize both the coordination of the sub-project (to be carried out by the MoPR) and the sectoral sub-projects (to be carried out by line Ministries) in the first quarter of 2012.

*Capacity Enhancement of Concerned Stakeholders:* Through the implementing partners Women Parliamentary Caucus, National Women Commission and Shantimalika, a series of activities have been implemented to strengthen the capacity of the stakeholders. As mentioned above, Women Parliamentary Caucus has been promoting the political commitment for the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. National Women Commission has been strengthening the monitoring capacity of its relevant staff members on NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, and Shantimalika has been strengthening the capacity of the relevant government officials of relevant government agencies and civil society for the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. In this context, as of 2011, 100 Constituent Assembly (CA) members, 90 government officials and 100 civil society members have been sensitized on NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. The capacity enhancement of the stakeholders is playing a crucial role in the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820.

*Activation of District Coordination Committee:* Though activation of District Coordination Committees (DCC) was not envisaged in the project document, the need was felt to be vital while visiting Rupandehi and Kapilbastu districts in the Western Development Region. In 2011, four DCC have been activated with support from the PEACE project. The activation of DCC in the districts felt essential for the implementation



**The story of a beneficiary of the project: Ambarkahti**

*A focus group discussion is being conducted with local women in the Saptari reproductive health camp.*

Ambarkahti (name changed), a 38-year-old widow, hails from a poor family, and lives in Saptari district, one of the 75 districts, located in the Eastern region of Nepal. She has two children. After she lost her husband 10 years ago, she started facing many difficulties, including providing sufficient food for her children. Her brother-in-law restricted her from using his property or resources, such as land for cultivation or the water pump that belongs to him. At one point, he even physically assaulted her, causing her physical injury.

After this incident, Ambarkahti lodged a First Information Report (FIR) against her brother-in-law at the Hanumannagar Area Police Office in Saptari. The police arrested him and settled the case temporarily by making him sign a written document whereby he promised to pay for the treatment and expenses of the victim. However, Ambarkahti never received such support; instead she was further abused by her brother-in-law.

When the victim met with an Advocacy Forum (AF) lawyer, Bishnu Maya Bhusal, on 13 April 2011 at a nearby reproductive health camp supported by UNICEF and UNFPA, the lawyer provided legal counselling about the rights of women against torture and ill treatment, and told her about the existing legal provisions provided in the country's Domestic Violence Act and Battery Law. She was further assisted in drafting a new First Information Report. The victim came to the camp which was set up with the assistance of UNICEF and UNFPA for three days, in the hope of getting legal counselling and support. After the First Information Report was drafted, the lawyer helped her file it with the Police Office. In addition, she submitted a letter to the Police Office, urging for further assistance.

Sometime later, the lawyer went to the Police Office to inquire about the case, and she was told that the victim's brother-in-law had been called to the Police Office and cautioned not to repeat violent acts. The Police also assured the lawyer that they would take further steps if the victim informed them about any problem in the future.

of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. The DCC is the responsible committee for the implementation of NAP at the district level. The DCC is Chaired by the CDO and Co-Chaired by the LDO. The other members in the DCC include LPC, WCO and other relevant government line agencies.

The DCC also has a provision of inviting the representative of the donor agencies based in the districts that are providing support for the implementation of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 as observers. The DCC can also invite the representatives of other offices in the district as and when necessary. Under the project, this was the first meeting conducted by the DCC in four districts towards the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. This kind of consultation conducted by the PEACE Project has been instrumental in activating the DCC in initiating their meeting. This kind of meetings may be important to activate the DCC in other districts as well. Though the DCC in the four districts were activated as a pilot, it is identified as the key element of the project.

*Joint Programming:* As PEACE is a joint project of UN Women and OHCHR Nepal<sup>16</sup>, the joint partnership provided learning and sharing opportunities to both the partners on the area related to women's human rights. Under this project, the OHCHR Nepal has been providing technical support from human rights perspective. Similarly, IOM, in collaboration with MoPR and OHCHR Nepal, organized workshops in three districts (Biratnagar, Chitwan and Kathmandu) on TJ, reparations and NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. UN Women made a presentation on NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. The objective of this workshop was to orient the participants on TJ, reparations and NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. The participants were the members of LPC, WCO, representatives from District Administrative Office, conflict victims and Secretaries of VDC. The JP helped reveal the linkages between the TJ process ongoing in Nepal, including the development of a reparations system, and NAP on 1325 and 1820. The role of UNPFN is commendable in making a collaborative effort in terms of bringing three agencies together and providing support for this collaborative effort. The participants also appreciated the efforts in terms of sharing with them the inter-linkages between TJ, reparations and NAP. Apart from it, the workshop also provided learning and sharing opportunities amongst the three agencies. The JP provided an opportunity to learn the importance of JP for future projects, too.

#### **PBF/NPL/B-4—Ensuring recognition of sexual violence as a tool of conflict in the Nepal peacebuilding process through documentation and provision of comprehensive services to women and girl victims/survivors (UNFPA, UNICEF)**

The project 'Ensuring recognition of sexual violence as a tool of conflict in the Nepal peacebuilding process through documentation and provision of comprehensive services to women and girl victims/survivors' (PBF/NPL/B-4), implemented by UNFPA and UNICEF, received a total transfer of \$2,100,000 from the PBF account in 2010. The project is expected to operationally close in April 2012.

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<sup>16</sup> Note that, as of 31 December 2011, only UN Women had received direct funding through the UNPFN for the PEACE programme.

The overall purpose of the project is to support sustainable peace by ensuring the recognition of the conflict-related sexual violence survivors. It aims at breaking the culture of silence around sexual violence in Nepal, including by improving access to justice, reproductive and other kinds of health, legal services and psycho-social counselling. The provision of RH services is used as an entry point to identify and document incidences of violence committed against girls and women during the conflict. The outcomes of the project include:

Through the documentation of cases, evidence has been gathered to influence TJ processes, in particular the envisaged TRC.

- Identify and document incidences of sexual violence against women and girls during the time of conflict and post-conflict in Nepal;
- Support access to RH care and psycho-social counselling for survivors of sexual violence in target areas; and
- Promote recognition of the incidence of sexual violence in the Nepal peace process through access to justice for survivors of sexual violence, including through participation in TJ processes.

## **Achievements and results**

### **Outcome I**

To achieve the outputs under Outcome I (Identify and document incidences of sexual violence against women and girls during the time of conflict and post-conflict in Nepal), the following activities were conducted:

#### *a) Documentation of cases of sexual violence:*

Through the Reproductive Health (RH) camps, cases related to SGBV in the armed and post-conflict situations were documented. The documentation helped to recognize and acknowledge problems of survivors of SGBV and to provide appropriate services to the survivors.

During the reporting period, RH camps were conducted in 13 out of the 14 districts targeted in the project design. The first round of camps was conducted in 12 districts (Bajura, Kanchanpur, Kapilvastu, Dang, Surkhet, Saptari, Siraha, Rukum, Kalikot, Mahottari, Dhanusha and Rolpa). The follow-up round of camps was conducted in ten districts (Kanchanpur, Kapilvastu, Dang, Surkhet, Saptari, Siraha, Kalikot, Mahottari, Dhanusha and Bardiya). Thus in some districts, both first-round and follow-up camps were conducted. Approximately 28,895 women and girls visited the RH camps and received services. The beneficiaries visiting the RH camps had immediate access to health, legal and psycho-social and livelihood services. Among 28,895 women and girls who visited the RH camps, 695 cases of SGBV were documented in 13 districts, out of which 234 cases were identified for livelihood support. Livelihood support was provided based on the needs of women/girls, in the form of income-generation activities. Out of the 695 cases of SGBV documented, 60 were identified as conflict-related, and therefore potentially eligible for consideration in a TJ process as agreed upon by the signatories to the CPA.



Through the documentation of cases, evidence has been gathered to influence TJ processes, in particular the envisaged TRC. This will provide support to conflict victims to claim compensation. The findings will fill a current gap in the existing information concerning conflict-related violations, and will ensure that these women's and girls' experiences are recognized and acknowledged in these processes.

*b) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)*

FGDs created a platform for women and girls to discuss problems and cases related to SGBV from conflict and post-conflict periods. Lawyers who conducted the FGDs also informed SGBV survivors that they could meet with them separately if they required further legal assistance. Ninety-five FGDs were conducted in the 13 districts where the camps were held. The total number of participants in the FGDs was 1,300.



*Focus Group Discussion on exploring GBV in general and SGBV during conflict and post-conflict period that existed in their community*

*c) Capacity Building/raising awareness through media advocacy*

This activity sensitized the general population on the issues related to SGBV; sensitized the district stakeholders to support RH camps; provided support to SGBV survivors and established effective referral mechanisms for comprehensive gender-based violence services.

Activities carried out included organizing two-day orientations for district stakeholders; VDC-level orientations; onsite coaching/training to health service providers; debriefing meetings in 11 districts with over 264 stakeholders; and media awareness through a four-episode television-serial against sexual violence, titled as ASHMITA broadcasted on Nepal Television, as well as the airing of a total of 25 episodes of weekly radio programmes on Radio Kantipur (more than 17 million listeners), which covered a wide range of news related to SGBV, including implementation of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, and different subjects within SGBV, such as witch accusation.



## Outcome II

To achieve the outputs under Outcome II (Support access to reproductive health care and psycho-social counselling for survivors of sexual violence in targeted areas), the following activities were conducted:

### a) *Establishments of reproductive health camps and reproductive health service provision*

There is a strong relationship between SGBV and poor RH for women and girls. Female survivors of sexual violence not only sustain physical injuries, but are more likely than other women to have unintended pregnancies, report symptoms of reproductive tract infections and are less likely to use condoms and other contraceptives. However, the mind-set of viewing RH problems as a health issue rather than a social issue and neglecting to recognize the impact of various forms of violence on overall health is prevalent in Nepali society. Through the RH camps, women from conflict-affected communities received various RH services, not available otherwise due to financial constraints and potential stigma associated with seeking care.



*Registration at RH camp*

During the current reporting period, 28,895 women/girls were registered and they received various services. A camp conducted by Adventist Development and Relief Agency Nepal (ADRA) registered 15,158 women/girls. Among the 15,158 women/girls registered in the RH camp, 11,494 (75.8 percent) were from disadvantaged communities (Dalit/Janajati) and 3,664 (24.2 percent) were from the relatively more advantaged communities of Brahmin, Chhetri, Thakuri etc. Thus, the camp was successful in reaching the more vulnerable populations of Dalit and Janajati.

Likewise, around 13,712 women/girls were registered in the camps conducted by Himalayan Health and Environmental Services Solukhumbu (HHES). Among the 13,712 women/girls registered in the RH camp, 7,666 (55.9 percent) were Dalit/Janajati and 6,072 (44.2 percent) were from the relatively more advantaged communities of Brahmin, Chhetri, Thakuri, etc.

Out of 28,895 women/girls that visited RH camps in 2011, 23,463 girls/women received overall RH-related services, which is 81 percent of total clients registered. From the data above, out of overall RH services, 7,411 women/girls (26 percent) received gynaecological services, followed by treatment of reproductive tract infection and sexually transmitted infection for 6,893 women/girls.

General health services were also provided as women/girls visited RH camp. General health-related services were provided to 10,842 women/girls, which constituted 38 percent of the total clients registered. Services were provided for medical problems such as back ache, haemorrhoids, headache, viral fever, hernia, conjunctivitis, tonsillitis, pharyngitis, anaemia, etc. Likewise, orientation on health issues was also provided to women/girls when they were waiting to get various services. Around 68 percent (19,729) of the women/girls were oriented on health issues. The women/girls benefitted from many different types of RH services, general services and health orientations from the RH camp.

Many women in Nepal suffer from uterine prolapse (UP), also called pelvic organ prolapse or prolapse of the uterus (womb). Services related to UP forms a major part of overall RH services. UP counselling was provided

to 4,245 women/girls, pelvic floor exercises were taught to 2,556 and ring pessary insertion was taught to 902 women/girls. Four hundred seventy-four women/girls completed UP surgery at hospitals. In districts such as Bajura, Kanchanpur, Saptari, Siraha Mahottari and Dhanusha, the number of women/girls who were taught pelvic floor exercises, services related to ring pessary insertion and surgeries completed at the hospital is slightly more than in the districts such as Kalikot, Dang, Surkhet, Kapilvastu, Bardia and Rolpa. The difference can be due to prevalence of problems in different geographic regions as well as community acceptance of UP surgery.

*b) Psychosocial counselling provided to women/girls*

Psychosocial counsellors and community psychosocial workers (CPSWs) provided psychosocial support to 3,551 women/girls. Orientations on psychosocial issues to women/girls were also conducted during the RH camps. Three hundred sixty-three clients were referred to regional counsellors and CPSWs for further psychosocial support/counselling in their respective regions.

Survivors of SGBV were offered psychosocial counselling to ensure that documentation can take place without the risk of re-traumatizing women/girls as well as for the psychological well-being of women/girls.

### **Outcome III**

To achieve the outputs under Outcome III (Promote recognition of the incidence of sexual violence in the Nepal peace process through access to justice for survivors of sexual violence, including through participation in transitional justice processes), the following activities were conducted:

#### **a) Legal counselling provided to women/girls**

Legal counselling services were provided to 802 women/girl clients. In the first round of camps, the lawyers reached out to 577 victims who benefitted from legal counselling services. Similarly, in the follow-up camps, 255 victims benefitted from the above-mentioned services. In these follow-up camps, 45 previous clients also visited the lawyers for further legal counselling to seek judicial remedy.

#### **b) Information submitted to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and other organizations**

Out of 802 cases, 286 cases were referred to the Nepal Bar Association and other concerned organizations for further legal counselling and legal support.

### **Challenges and lesson learned**

During the reporting period, the project faced some operational and programmatic challenges, and learned lessons that will be addressed in the next phase of the project.

*Operational challenges* included: i) In the follow-up camps, it was hard to track down non-RH clients from previous camps, particularly sexual violence survivors, since reaching them by telephone was a challenge. To address this issue, it was agreed that community psychosocial workers would be mobilized to track them by visiting each client door-to-door to the extent possible in addition to telephoning them. ii) Sudden/uninformed road blockade/strikes and landslides are some of the problems faced by the camp team.



#### **The story of a beneficiary of the project: Sarita**

*Lawyer Bishnu Maya Bhusal (left) counsels a victim of sexual violence*

Twenty-five-year-old Sarita (not real name), mother of two sons, lives in Saptari, in the Eastern region of Nepal. For the past four years she and her children have been living at her mother's house, following her separation from her husband, a drunkard, who used to quarrel with her frequently.

A year after the separation, the Madheshi (Terai) movement<sup>6</sup> broke out in Saptari, and many armed groups formed in the area. In June 2008 two unknown people came to Sarita's house at around 10 P.M. and forcefully took her to a nearby field by the riverside and raped her. Three more people were also present at the site and they also raped her. Introducing themselves as Maoist Party members, they threatened her not to mention the incident to others. They were all dressed in plain clothes and seemed to belong to the Madheshi<sup>7</sup> community. After her terrible ordeal she returned home the next morning feeling weak and dizzy.

After the incident, the men (especially one in particular) started coming to her house frequently and forcing her to have sex with them. They repeatedly threatened to kill her sons if she did not obey them, and because of the fear of harm to her sons she fulfilled their demands. After peace was restored in this community in 2009 and an armed police force was deployed in her village for security, the perpetrator stopped coming to her.

One of the Advocacy Forum lawyers, met with the victim at the RH camp in April 2011, which was jointly organized by UNICEF and UNFPA. It was the first time she had shared the dreadful incident with anybody besides one close friend of hers. In addition to her physical abuse, Sarita was concerned about her children as well. Because she did not have their birth certificates, the boys were not admitted to the local school. When she went to the local government office to get their certificates, she was told that she must bring her husband's citizenship certificate, which she was not able to collect from him.

Lawyer Maya Bhusal discussed the matter of the children with Mr. Yadav, a School Management Committee member of the Higher Secondary School, who is also part of the RH camp management team, and he assured both the lawyer and her client that the boys would indeed be admitted to his school.

The lawyer also found that the victim was concerned about seeking justice, and therefore she was provided legal counselling regarding the provisions of the Law on rape. Unfortunately, the time limit for lodging a First Information Report had already passed, and no charges could be brought forward. Nonetheless, the lawyer told Sarita that the TRC that should be established after the conflict might provide her with reparation and justice in the future through constructive recommendations to the government.

*Programmatic challenges* included: i) Determining eligibility for financial and other forms of compensation for conflict-related sexual violence survivors; ii) Issues relating to reporting and documenting SGBV cases which were identified in the previous annual report still remain, such as time lapse since incidents which occurred during the conflict time, lack of evidence for rape cases, impunity and safety and security issues; and iii) Challenges with regard to pressing charges against perpetrators which were identified in the previous annual report still remain; the lack of medico-legal evidence required to prosecute cases of sexual assault and sexual violence constitutes a serious obstacle for survivors willing to press charges several months, and in this case, several years after the crime was committed.

Lessons learned included:

- A strong coordination and relationship of trust between UNFPA, UNICEF and its implementing partners was essential to achieve the set objectives;
- Developing a strategy to strengthen the referral mechanism was crucial and an internal and external referral mechanism within the camp and in the district was found helpful in providing multiple services and connecting the women to the relevant authorities and services available in the district;
- A debriefing meeting organized with stakeholders after the end of the RH camp proved important to update the RH camp achievements, challenges and to enforce the need for the follow-up action;
- Front-line workers (service providers in the camps) dealing with a difficult issue such as SGBV need particular support and care to prevent burn-out and vicarious traumatization (a comprehensive workshop on care for caregivers was necessary and helpful to reduce burnt-out syndrome among staff members);
- Timing: more survivors would have benefited from the services provided through the programme if they had been implemented during or immediately after the conflict;
- To press charges against perpetrators is a challenge and, therefore, there is a need to carry out structural reform in the legal and policy areas and to gradually set up secondary- and tertiary-level systems to ensure that violations are monitored and responded to in accordance to adequate standards;
- There is a need to develop an exit strategy to move ahead to continue advocating for the rights of SGBV survivors, especially taking into account the evolution of the context in Nepal about the establishment of a TJ process;
- The shelter component was added to the project based on needs identified—some clients who came to the camp were pregnant after rape and ostracized by their family and community, and hence they needed immediate shelter support (a shelter/safe house in Kapilvastu was linked with the project to provide rehabilitation services to SGBV survivors who require immediate protection and accommodation).

## 4 Financial Performance

Note that this Financial Performance section only includes financial data on the UNPFN and UNPFN-funded projects. *It does not include financial data related to projects supported through the \$10 million PBF country envelope.* Specific financial information on these PBF projects is available in the 2011 PBF Annual Report, as well as on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>). Annex I, however, includes an overview of all projects funded under the UNPFN mechanism with financial delivery rates by project, priority areas and overall, whereas Annex II provides a financial overview of the combined UNPFN and PBF portfolio. Due to rounding, totals in the tables may not add up. All amounts in the tables are in US\$.

### 4.1 Financial Overview

The table below provides a financial overview of the UNPFN as of 31 December 2011, highlighting the key figures as well as the balance available, both with the AA (MPTF Office) and with Participating Organizations.

**Table 4–1: Financial Overview**

	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan–Dec 2011	TOTAL
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Gross Donor Contributions	22,417,076	2,501,046	24,918,122
Fund-Earned Interest Income	239,579	13,671	253,250
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	75,274	67,961	143,235
Refunds by Administrative Agent (Interest/Others)	–	–	–
Other Revenues	–	–	–
<b>TOTAL: Sources of Funds</b>	<b>22,731,928</b>	<b>2,582,678</b>	<b>25,314,607</b>
<b>Uses of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	19,768,141	3,223,463	22,991,604
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(279,007)	(128,115)	(407,122)
<b>Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations</b>	<b>19,489,134</b>	<b>3,095,349</b>	<b>22,584,482</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	224,171	25,010	249,181
Direct Costs (UNPFN Secretariat)	200,000	100,000	300,000
Bank Charges	132	93	225
Other Expenditures	–	–	–
<b>TOTAL: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>19,913,436</b>	<b>3,220,452</b>	<b>23,133,888</b>
<b>Balance of Funds Available with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>2,818,492</b>	<b>(637,773)</b>	<b>2,180,719</b>
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	19,489,134	3,095,349	22,584,482
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	13,540,168	6,187,787	19,727,955
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>	<b>5,948,966</b>	<b>(3,092,438)</b>	<b>2,856,527</b>

## 4.2 Donor Contributions

Two donors contributed to the UNPFN in 2011; Denmark (\$1,844,848) and Norway (\$656,197). Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2011, the five donors to the UNPFN had contributed \$24,918,122, including contributions from the United Kingdom/DFID (\$9,498,767), Norway (\$8,819,691), Denmark (\$4,178,390), Canada (\$2,221,299) and Switzerland (\$199,975).

**Table 4–2: Donor Contributions**

Donors	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan–Dec 2011	TOTAL
Canada	2,221,299	–	2,221,299
Denmark	2,333,541	1,844,848	4,178,390
Norway	8,163,494	656,197	8,819,691
Switzerland	199,975	–	199,975
United Kingdom (DFID)	9,498,767	–	9,498,767
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,417,076</b>	<b>2,501,046</b>	<b>24,918,122</b>

## 4.3 Interest Earned

### 4.3.1 UNPFN-Administrative Agent (Fund) Earned Interest

Fund-earned interest (i.e. interest earned by the UNPFN AA) was \$13,671 in 2011, increasing the cumulative fund-earned interest to \$253,250 as of 31 December 2011. This amount is an additional source of income for the UNPFN and increases the amount of funds available for project funding, as approved by the UNPFN Executive Committee.

### 4.3.2 Interest Earned by Participating Organizations

All interest earned by the Participating Organizations is expected to be credited to the UNPFN account unless the governing bodies of the said organization have approved decisions that govern the specific use of interest earned on donor contributions. The refunded interest will be used to augment the availability of funds for project funding. In 2011, UNDP, UNOPS and UNWOMEN reported and refunded interest (in total \$67,961), bringing the cumulative (2007–2011) Participating Organization-earned interest to \$143,235.

Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2011, fund-earned and Participating Organization-earned interest amounted to \$396,485.

**Table 4–3: Received Interest at the Fund and Agency Levels**

Administrative Agent	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan–Dec 2011	TOTAL
Fund-Earned Interest	239,579	13,671	253,250
<b>TOTAL: Fund-Earned Interest Income</b>	<b>239,579</b>	<b>13,671</b>	<b>253,250</b>
<b>Participating Organization (PO)</b>			
UNDP	36,037	54,006	100,043
UNOPS	39,236	1,546	40,782
UNWOMEN	-	2,410	2,410
<b>TOTAL: Interest Income received from POs</b>	<b>75,274</b>	<b>67,961</b>	<b>143,235</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>314,852</b>	<b>81,633</b>	<b>396,485</b>

#### 4.4 Transfer of Approved Funding to Participating Organizations

As of 31 December 2011, the UNPFN had approved transfers to projects for a net total of \$22,854,482. During the reporting year 2011, a net amount of \$3,095,349 was approved for transfer of funds. The distribution of approved transfer of funds by Participating Organizations, priority area and reporting period is summarized in the tables below.

**Table 4–4: Transfer of Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization**

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan–Dec 2011	TOTAL
FAO	50,000	-	50,000
ILO	223,630	98,440	322,070
OHCHR	-	278,114	278,114
UNDP	10,439,734	1,308,810	11,748,544
UNESCO	20,049	(383)	19,666
UNFPA	721,180	-	721,180
UNICEF	1,552,570	1,410,367	2,962,937
UNOPS	5,069,208	-	5,069,208
UNWOMEN	525,000	-	525,000
WFP	887,763	-	887,763
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,489,134</b>	<b>3,095,349</b>	<b>22,584,482</b>

**Table 4–5: Transfer of Net Funded Amount by UNPFN Priority Area**

Priority Area	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan–Dec 2011	TOTAL
Elections-Governance	300,711	150,000	450,711
Quick Impact	50,000	-	50,000
Reintegration	17,705,611	2,945,731	20,651,342
Security	-	-	-
Rights-Reconciliation	1,432,812	(383)	1,432,429
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,489,134</b>	<b>3,095,349</b>	<b>222,584,482</b>

## 4.5 Expenditure

During the reporting period 1 January to 31 December 2011, a total of \$6,187,787 was reported by Participating Organizations as expenditure. Together with the prior years' expenditures, this adds up to \$19,727,955, which is 87.4 percent of the total approved funding of \$22,584,482 (up from 69.5 percent as of the end of 2010). Similarly as in previous years, all expenditures reported for the year 2011 were submitted by the headquarters of the Participating Organizations through the MPTF Office's UNEX Financial Reporting Portal, and extracted and analysed by the MPTF Office.

The tables below provide different cuts on this expenditure data. Additional tables on expenditure, including expenditure tables by Participating Organization with breakdowns by budget category, are available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

**Table 4–6: Expenditure by Priority Area**

Priority Area	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate
		Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan–Dec 2011	TOTAL	
Elections-Governance	450,711	300,734	82,201	382,935	85.0
Quick Impact	50,000	7,772	39,150	46,921	93.9
Reintegration	20,822,542	12,208,683	5,853,799	18,062,481	87.5
Security	-	-	-	-	-
Rights-Reconciliation	1,432,812	1,022,980	212,638	1,235,618	86.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,756,065</b>	<b>13,540,168</b>	<b>6,187,787</b>	<b>19,727,955</b>	<b>87.4</b>



**Table 4–7: Expenditure by Participating Organization**

Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate
		Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan–Dec 2011	TOTAL	
FAO	50,000	7,772	39,150	46,921	93.8
ILO	322,070	93,321	176,580	269,901	83.8
OHCHR	278,114		264,933	264,933	95.3
UNDP	11,748,544	7,366,814	3,208,843	10,575,657	90.0
UNESCO	20,049	19,821	(155)	19,666	100.0
UNFPA	892,380	34,099	166,380	200,479	27.8
UNICEF	2,962,937	503,178	1,651,433	2,154,611	72.7
UNOPS	5,069,208	4,512,003	467,831	4,979,835	98.2
UNWOMEN	525,000	115,396	212,793	328,189	62.5
WFP	887,763	887,763		887,763	100.0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13,540,168</b>	<b>6,187,787</b>	<b>19,727,955</b>	<b>87.4</b>

**Table 4–8: Expenditure by Budget Category**

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan–Dec 2011	TOTAL	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	2,007,306	235,096	2,242,402	12.2
Personnel	5,623,706	2,502,535	8,126,242	44.3
Training of Counterparts	92,995	100,542	193,537	1.1
Contracts	3,777,905	2,375,292	6,153,197	33.6
Other Direct Costs	841,732	773,832	1,615,564	8.9
<b>TOTAL: Programme Costs</b>	<b>12,343,644</b>	<b>5,987,297</b>	<b>18,330,942</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Indirect Support Costs</b>	<b>1,196,524</b>	<b>200,490</b>	<b>1,397,013</b>	<b>7.6</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,540,168</b>	<b>6,187,787</b>	<b>19,727,955</b>	

**Table 4–9: Expenditure by Project, Participating Organization and UNPFN Priority Area**

Priority Area/Project No. and Project	Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount	TOTAL Expenditure	Delivery Rate
<b>Elections-Governance</b>				
00067445 UNPFN/B-1 Electoral Observation	UNDP	143,940	143,963	100.0
00067448 UNPFN/B-2 Spec. Electoral Asst.	UNDP	156,771	156,771	100.0
00080268 UNPFN/B-3 CLD	UNDP	150,000	82,201	54.8
<b>TOTAL: Elections-Governance</b>		<b>450,711</b>	<b>382,935</b>	<b>85.0</b>
<b>Quick Impact</b>				
00075802 UNPFN/C-2 Land Registration	FAO	50,000	46,921	93.8
<b>TOTAL: Quick Impact</b>		<b>50,000</b>	<b>46,921</b>	<b>93.8</b>
<b>Reintegration</b>				
00067441 UNPFN/A-1 Mine Action/IEDD/EOD	UNOPS	5,069,208	4,979,835	98.2
00067443 UNPFN/A-2 Verification (I)	UNDP	692,568	692,568	100.0
00067447 UNPFN/A-2a Verification (II)	UNDP	534,185	523,355	98.0
00067451 UNPFN/A-3 Adult Discharge	UNDP	499,614	499,614	100.0
00071690 UNPFN/A-6 Discharge and Reintegration	UNDP	3,392,216	3,312,635	97.7
00075366 UNPFN/A-7 Rehabilitation	ILO	322,070	269,901	83.8
00075366 UNPFN/A-7 Rehabilitation	UNFPA	721,180	200,479	27.8
00075366 UNPFN/A-7 Rehabilitation	UNICEF	1,955,960	1,609,018	82.3
00075366 UNPFN/A-7 Rehabilitation	UNDP	6,179,250	5,164,550	83.6
00078539 UNPFN/A-8 Child Rights Violations	OHCHR	278,114	264,933	95.3
00078539 UNPFN/A-8 Child Rights Violations	UNICEF	1,006,977	545,593	54.2
<b>TOTAL: Reintegration</b>		<b>20,822,542</b>	<b>18,062,481</b>	<b>87.5</b>
<b>Security</b>				
<i>No projects approved</i>	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL: Security</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Rights-Reconciliation</b>				
00067444 UNPFN/E-1 Surveillance & Prog	WFP	489,610	489,610	100.0
00067450 UNPFN/E-1a Surveillance (II)	WFP	398,153	398,153	100.0
00072386 UNPFN/E-3 Training of Journalist	UNESCO	19,666	19,666	100.0
00074663 UNPFN/E-6 UNSCRs 1325/1820	UNWOMEN	525,000	328,189	62.5
<b>TOTAL: Rights-Reconciliation</b>		<b>1,432,429</b>	<b>1,235,618</b>	<b>86.3</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>22,584,482</b>	<b>19,727,955</b>	<b>87.4</b>

## 4.6 Balance of Funds

As per the Financial Overview (Table 4–1), as of 31 December 2011, a net amount of \$22,584,482 (or 91 percent of gross donor contributions to the UNPFN) had been transferred to Participating Organizations, with a balance of \$2,180,719 remaining with the AA (this includes earned interest and is after AA fee and direct costs have been deducted). The unutilized balance remaining with Participating Organizations as of 31 December 2011 was \$2,856,527 (or 12.4 percent of transferred amount).

## 4.7 Cost Recovery

As indicated in the earlier reports, the cost recovery for UNPFN is guided by the applicable provisions of the TOR, the MOU concluded between the MPTF Office as AA and the Participating Organizations, and the LOAs concluded between the AA and UNPFN donors.

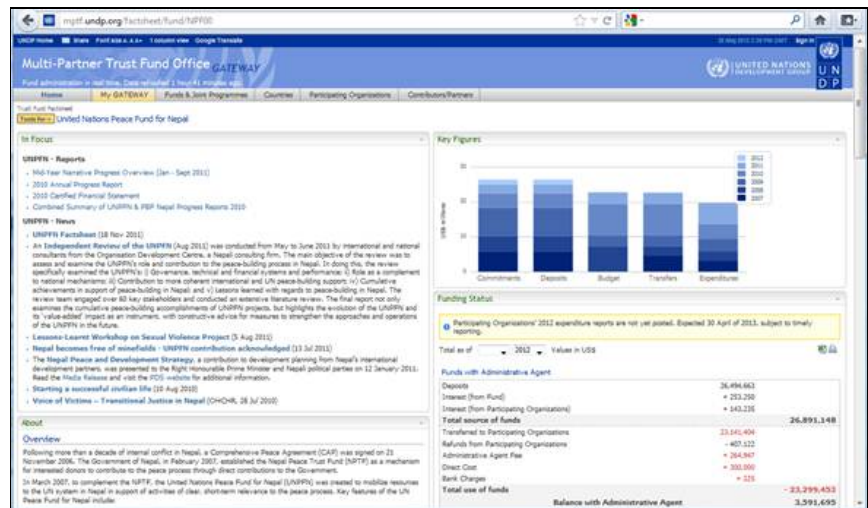
Cost recovery, as of 31 December 2011, was as follows:

- **The AA fee:** One percent charged at the time of donor deposits and is for the entire duration of the UNPFN. In the reporting period, this amounted to \$25,010. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2011, \$249,181 had been deducted in AA fees, which is considerably lower than the amount the UNPFN earned in interest during the same period (\$396,485).
- **Indirect costs of Participating Organizations:** As per the revised UNPFN TOR, this is set at seven percent. However, the previous TOR allowed indirect cost to be charged within the range of five to nine percent. Some Participating Organizations charge indirect costs up-front; therefore, the amount reported as deducted as indirect cost in the middle of a project cycle is not necessarily representative of the amount once the project is terminated. All projects approved since the revision of the TOR in 2009 have had a seven percent indirect cost cap. As of the end of the reporting period, indirect costs on all projects (pre- and post-revision of the TOR) amounted to \$1,397,013, or 7.62 percent of programme cost (\$18,330,942). Though this is already a notable decrease from the indirect cost reported on in last year's annual report (9.7 percent), it is expected that this percentage will come even further down as projects continue to close.
- **Direct Costs:** The UNPFN Executive Committee approved in 2009 an allocation of \$200,000 against UNPFN Direct Costs in support of the UNPFN Support Office staff costs (\$150,000 covering 2009 and 2010) and monitoring, evaluation and other administrative costs (\$50,000). An additional \$100,000 for Support Staff costs was approved as Direct Cost in 2011, bringing the total deduction from the UNPFN to \$300,000, or 1.1 percent of donor contributions to the UNPFN.

## 5 Transparency and Accountability of the UNPFN

The major vehicle for public transparency of operations under the UNPFN during the reporting period was the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>), with a dedicated UNPFN website (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/NPF00>).

Launched in 2011, the MPTF Office GATEWAY continues to serve as a knowledge platform providing real-time data from the MPTF Office accounting system on financial information on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating Organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the UN's system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency.



Screenshot of the UNPFN website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/NPF00>)

Each MPTF and JP administered by the MPTF Office has its own website on the GATEWAY with extensive narrative and financial information on the MPTF/JP, including on its strategic framework, governance arrangements, eligibility and allocation criteria. Annual financial and narrative progress reports and quarterly/semi-annual updates on the results being achieved are also available. In addition, each programme has a Factsheet with specific facts, figures and updates on that programme.

The GATEWAY provides easy access to more than 9,000 reports and documents on MPTFs/JPs and individual programmes, with tools and tables displaying related financial data. By enabling users in the field with easy access to upload progress reports and related documents, it also facilitates knowledge-sharing and management among UN agencies. The MPTF Office GATEWAY, in only its second year of operations, is already being recognized as a 'standard setter' by peers and partners.

All UNPFN Participating Organizations' annual or end-of-project reports on individual projects are available on the GATEWAY.

An Independent Review of the UNPFN was conducted from May to June 2011. The main objective of the review was to assess and examine the UNPFN's role and contribution to the peacebuilding process in Nepal. The review team engaged over 60 key stakeholders and conducted an extensive literature review. The final report not only examines the cumulative peacebuilding accomplishments of UNPFN projects, but highlights the evolution of the UNPFN and its 'value-added' impact as an instrument, with constructive advice for measures to strengthen the approaches and operations of the UNPFN in the future. The independent review is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mdtf.undp.org/document/download/7246>.

## 6 Conclusion

This Fifth Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities under the UNPFN reports on the implementation of the operational projects during the reporting period, January – December 2011. The report is consolidated based on information and data contained in the individual progress reports and financial statements submitted by Participating Organizations to the MPTF Office.

In line with its mandate, UNPFN funding has been critical in channelling resources for focused, time-limited activities deemed critical to the peace process. The UNPFN has enhanced the capacity of the UNCT to support the peace process in Nepal. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2011, projects amounting to over \$32 million have been approved for transfer of funds through the UNPFN funding mechanism—which includes over \$22 million from the UNPFN account as well as \$10 million from the PBF Nepal account. With an overall financial delivery rate across all 19 projects of 88.4 percent (87.4 percent on projects funded from the UNPFN account and 90.8 percent on projects funded from the PBF account), the 19 projects approved for funding under the UNPFN (including PBF-funded projects) cover a wide range of interventions.

During the reporting period, projects addressed issues pertaining to cantonment/reintegration (de-mining, child-rights violations and support to the rehabilitation of VMLRs, CAAFAG and CAAC), governance (contributing to building collaborative leadership and dialogue), recovery (youth employment, and land registration and management) and rights and reconciliation (TJ, fairness and efficiency in reparations to conflict-affected persons, implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, and ensuring recognition of sexual violence as a tool of conflict in the Nepal peacebuilding process through documenting and providing comprehensive services to female victims).

The strategic importance of the UNPFN has been recognized and enhanced by the \$10 million contribution provided by the PBF in 2009, allowing the UNPFN Executive Committee to support projects across a wider range of areas essential to the peace process which continued their activities in 2011. During the 2011 reporting period, preparations were underway for the approval and release of a second PBF country envelope to Nepal which would further underline the strategic contribution of the fund to the peace process in Nepal.

The broadening of the programmatic scope of the UNPFN has led to an increased number of Participating Organizations and an increased number of jointly implemented programmes which were accompanied by the UNPFN Executive Committee's introduction of measures that have strengthened coordination and coherence within the UNCT and demonstrate an important evolution of the UNPFN from an immediate post-conflict modality to one that supports early recovery and peace-consolidation. These efforts continued throughout the reporting period with significant efforts made to streamline and improve the UNPFN operations and collaboration with key actors, in particular with the Government-led and managed NPTF.

The MPTF Office envisages that this Fifth Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities under the UNPFN will provide the UNPFN Executive Committee the basis on which to better assess upcoming resource requirements and to advocate and mobilize additional funding in support of the continued peace process in Nepal. Similarly, it is envisaged that the report's detailed description of progress made under projects funded through the UNPFN will provide the GoN, UNPFN donors and other stakeholders with a comprehensive overview of the results achieved as of the end of the reporting period, and thereby contribute to a better understanding of the UNPFN's critical role in supporting key elements contributing to the peacebuilding process in Nepal, in coordination and alignment with the national priorities.

## Annex I: All Projects

All Projects Funded through the UNPFN Mechanism (PBF- and UNPFN-funded accounts) as of 31 December 2011

Project Duration (Start-End)	Project Number and Project Title	Participating Organization(s)	Net Transferred (Source)	Delivery Rate	Status
<b>Priority Area: Cantonment/Re-integration (8 projects)</b>			<b>22,877,929</b>	<b>88.6</b>	
Apr 2007 - Dec 2011	<b>UNPFN/A-1</b> Mine Action/Support to IEDD/EOD Operations in Nepal	UNOPS	5,069,208 (UNPFN)	98.2	Operationally closed
Jun 2007 - Dec 2008	<b>UNPFN/A-2</b> (incl. ext. 2a) Verification of the Maoist army Personnel in the Cantonment Sites	UNDP	1,226,753 (UNPFN)	98.0	Operationally closed
Mar 2008 - Dec 2008	<b>UNPFN/A-3</b> Project to Support Discharge of Adult Maoist army Personnel from the Cantonment Sites	UNDP	499,614 (UNPFN)	100.0	Operationally closed
Jul 2009 - May 2010	<b>UNPFN/A-6</b> Discharge and Reintegration Assistance to the Maoist army	UNDP	3,392,216 (UNPFN)	97.7	Operationally closed
Mar 2009 - Mar 2010	<b>PBF/NPL/B-1</b> Programme and Support for Children and Adolescents formerly Associated with the Maoist army in Nepal	UNICEF	622,969 (PBF)	99.8	Operationally closed
Mar 2009 - Dec 2010	<b>PBF/NPL/B-2</b> Support to Female Members of the Maoist army	UNFPA	224,614 (PBF)	100.0	Operationally closed
May 2011 - May 2012	<b>UNPFN/A-8 &amp; PBF/NPL/E-2</b> Monitoring, Reporting and Response to Conflict-Related Child Rights Violations	UNICEF, OHCHR	2,664,095 (UNPFN & PBF)	63.1	Activities ongoing
Jun 2010 - May 2012	<b>UNPFN/A-7</b> Support to the Rehabilitation of VMLRs	ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF	9,178,460 (UNPFN)	78.9	Activities ongoing
<b>Priority Area: Elections/Governance (3 projects)</b>			<b>450,711</b>	<b>85.0</b>	
Sep 2007 - May 2008	<b>UNPFN/B-1</b> Electoral Observation Resource Centre	UNDP	143,940 (UNPFN)	100.0	Operationally closed
Nov 2007 - Feb 2008	<b>UNPFN/B-2</b> Provision of Specialized Electoral Assistance to the Election Commission of Nepal	UNDP	156,771 (UNPFN)	100.0	Operationally closed
Nov 2011 - Nov 2012	<b>UNPFN/B-3</b> Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue	UNDP	150,000 (UNPFN)	54.8	Activities ongoing
<b>Priority Area: Recovery/Quick Impact (2 projects)</b>			<b>2,706,000</b>	<b>95.2</b>	
Mar 2009 - May 2011	<b>PBF/NPL/D-1</b> Jobs for Peace: 12,500 Youth Employed and Empowered through an Integrated Approach	FAO, ILO	2,656,000 (UNPFN)	95.2	Operationally closed
Jul 2010 - Dec 2011	<b>UNPFN/C-2</b> Piloting Land Registration and Preliminary Land Management Intervention in Selected Parts of Achham District	FAO	50,000 (UNPFN)	93.8	Operationally closed

Project Duration (Start-End)	Project Number and Project Title	Participating Organization(s)	Net Transferred (Source)	Delivery Rate	Status
<b>Priority Area: Rights and Reconciliation (6 projects)</b>			<b>6,549,842</b>	<b>85.1</b>	
Jul 2007 - Jun 2008	<b>UNPFN/E-1</b> (incl. ext. 1a) Surveillance and Programme Targeting for Post-Conflict Reconciliation	WFP	887,763 (UNPFN)	100.0	Operationally closed
Aug 2009 - Dec 2011	<b>PBF/NPL/B-3</b> Peace through Justice Project	OHCHR	1,999,830 (PBF)	89.6	Operationally closed
Sep 2009 - Mar 2010	<b>UNPFN/E-3</b> Training to Women Journalists in the Terai	UNESCO	19,666 (UNPFN)	100.0	Operationally closed
Mar 2010 - Dec 2011	<b>PBF/NPL/E-1</b> Fairness and Efficiency in Reparations to Conflict-Affected Persons	IOM, OHCHR	1,017,583 (PBF)	91.7	Operationally closed
Mar 2010 - Mar 2012	<b>UNPFN/E-6</b> Partnership for Equality and Capacity Enhancement (PEACE): Towards Implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820	UN Women	525,000 (UNPFN)	62.5	Activities ongoing
Jun 2010 - Apr 2012	<b>PBF/NPL/B-4</b> Ensuring recognition of sexual violence as a tool of conflict in the Nepal peacebuilding process through documentation and provision of comprehensive services to women and girl victims/survivors	UNFPA, UNICEF	2,100,000 (PBF)	76.7	Activities ongoing
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>32,584,482</b>	<b>88.4</b>	

## Annex II: Financial Overview—Combined UNPFN and PBF Portfolio

The table below provides a combined financial overview of the entire UNPFN portfolio as of 31 December 2011, i.e. both bilateral UNPFN funding and PBF funding. Additional details are available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY.

	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan–Dec 2011	TOTAL
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Gross Donor Contributions	32,417,076	2,501,046	34,918,122
Fund Earned Interest Income <sup>17</sup>	239,579	13,671	253,250
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations <sup>18</sup>	75,274	67,961	143,235
<b>TOTAL: Sources of Funds</b>	<b>32,731,928</b>	<b>2,582,678</b>	<b>35,314,607</b>
<b>Uses of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	31,005,172	3,238,850	34,244,022
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(1,531,424)	(128,115)	(1,659,539)
<b>Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations</b>	<b>29,473,748</b>	<b>3,110,735</b>	<b>32,584,483</b>
Administrative Agent Fees <sup>19</sup>	224,171	25,010	249,181
Direct Costs (UNPFN Secretariat)	200,000	100,000	300,000
Bank Charges	132	93	225
<b>TOTAL: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>29,898,051</b>	<b>3,235,838</b>	<b>33,133,889</b>
<b>Balance of Funds Available with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>2,833,878</b>	<b>(653,160)</b>	<b>2,180,718</b>
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	29,898,051	3,110,735	33,008,786
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	18,974,415	9,836,358	28,810,773
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>	<b>10,923,636</b>	<b>(6,725,623)</b>	<b>4,198,013</b>

<sup>17</sup> Not applicable for the PBF country envelope to Nepal

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.



## Annex III: UNPFN Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (Strategic Overview—Ongoing projects, 2011)

The following table provides a synopsis of all ongoing UNPFN funded projects in 2011. Structured around the UNPFN priority clusters, it articulates how the projects through achieving key outputs contribute to achieve the UNPFN’s strategic outcomes and is illustrated by projects key results. This structure is used as the basis of the UNPFN Monitoring and Evaluation framework. For a similar table with all funded projects covering the period 2007-2011, go to: <http://mptf.undp.org/document/download/9021>.

### UNPFN Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (Strategic Overview—All projects, 2011)

UNPFN Strategic Outcome	Contributing Outputs	UNPFN Project(s)	Status (as of Dec 2011)	Key Results
<b>UNPFN PRIORITY CLUSTER A Cantonment/Reintegration</b>	<b>Improve living conditions in the cantonments that Maoist army personnel; register/verify and reintegrate former Maoist army personnel, late recruits and minors; and dispose of mines and other unexploded devices</b>			
The Government of Nepal and Maoist Army have the capacity to meet the CPA commitments to dispose of all explosive remnants of war (ERW) and mines planted during the conflict; and ensure the standalone national capacity to effectively deal with the remaining landmines, IEDs and other ERWs in Nepal and minimize the number of casualties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Nepal Army has the capacity to undertake independent clearance operations of anti-personnel minefields to international standards.</li> <li>All anti-personnel minefields and IED fields in Nepal cleared to international standards (UN).</li> <li>Maoist Army ERW are safely stored and destroyed, as per the terms of the CPA.</li> <li>The safety, security and livelihoods of civilians is improved by minimizing the danger posed by landmines / ERW through their safe storage and destruction.</li> <li>A National Mine Action Strategy (NMA) is developed and implemented.</li> <li>MoPR is coordinating mine action activities including Quality Management</li> </ul>	<b>UNPFN/A-1 –</b> Support to IEDD/EOD Operations in Nepal (UNOPS)	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nepal Army and Maoist army supported to fulfill CPA/AMMA requirements, with all 53 mine fields in Nepal cleared (Jun 2011) and 98.5%<sup>20</sup> IED fields cleared (Dec 2011)</li> <li>Nepal Army Mine Action Coordination Centre (NAMACC) has developed Mine Action and IED capacity to International standards</li> <li>100% of 58,000 registered ERW held at Maoist cantonment sites safely stored and destroyed</li> <li>Increased MoPR coordination capacity with National Mine Action Section in place and operational</li> <li>National Technical Standard Guidelines in place and endorsed by inter-ministerial Technical committee (Sep 2011)<sup>21</sup> and NMA Strategy in place endorsed by inter-ministerial technical committee (Sept 2011)</li> <li>Significant decrease in casualties from IEDs and landmines</li> </ul>

<sup>20</sup> 100% to be cleared by mid-2012 by the Nepal Army

<sup>21</sup> further approved by the Mine Action Technical Committee and the Steering Committee in March 2012

## UNPFN Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (Strategic Overview—All projects, 2011)

UNPFN Strategic Outcome	Contributing Outputs	UNPFN Project(s)	Status (as of Dec 2011)	Key Results
The Government of Nepal and Maoist Army have the capacity to meet the CPA and AMMAA commitments for the cantonment, discharge, integration and rehabilitation of the Maoist army	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A strategy immediately available to facilitate the Maoist army discharge and provide rehabilitation assistance</li> <li>• Orderly discharge of verified minors and late recruits (VMLRs) from Maoist army cantonments in line with the AMMAA</li> <li>• VMLRs are supported in the socio-economic rehabilitation and reintegrated into civilian communities with suitable livelihood options and inline established global standards</li> <li>• Communities engaged in supporting the rehabilitation of VMLR participants</li> <li>• The UN is a strategic partner to the GoN that plays key role in providing rapid response to cantonment management, registration &amp; verification, discharge &amp; rehabilitation of Maoist army Personnel</li> </ul>	<b>UNPFN/A-7-</b> Support to the Rehabilitation of VMLRs (UNDP-UNICEF-UNFPA-ILO)	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2,384 (or 59%) of 4,008 VMLRs provided with detailed career counseling and have been referred for training or education, with 2,149 of VMLRs (or 54%) participating in rehabilitation packages</li> <li>• The employment rate of graduates of micro-enterprise and vocational training has increased to 55%<sup>22</sup></li> </ul>
Children affected by armed conflict are effectively rehabilitated and reintegrated into communities in adherence with international law and guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened capacity of UNSCR 1612 Task Force to monitor, document, verify and report on grave child rights violations and the compliance with the discharge Action Plan</li> <li>• Nepali child protection actors, including state entities, have strengthen capacity to monitor, document, verify and respond to grave child rights violations</li> <li>• Enhanced capacity of the government to implement the National Plan of Action for the Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict</li> <li>• Self and informally released CAAFAG and CAAC develop the skills and capacities that facilitate their effective reintegration into communities</li> </ul>	<b>UNPFN/A-8 –</b> Monitoring, reporting and response to conflict related child rights violations (OHCHR - UNICEF)	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN 1612 National Monitoring Team monitoring, documenting, verifying and reporting on grave child rights violations and the compliance with the discharge Action Plan – UCPN-M remain listed as a party that recruits/uses children in conflict in 2011</li> <li>• Reintegration support provided to a total of 3,443 (45%)<sup>23</sup> informally and self released CAAFAG and other children affected by armed conflict (CAAC) in 34 districts (including more than 600 CAAFAG receiving psychosocial counseling)</li> <li>• 830 cases of successful cases were closed (as of Dec 2011)</li> </ul>

<sup>22</sup> At the end of December 2011, 1,040 participants had graduated from different trainings, out of which 567 (55%) have gained employment or self-employment.

This includes 55 (5%) graduates under vocational skills training who refused jobs that were facilitated by UNIRP. According to anecdotal evidence, one reason for job refusal is that the graduates may be in receipt of a stipend from the UCPN-Maoist which may be greater than potential salaries and also low salary scale.

<sup>23</sup> Since its inception, the project provide its support to a total of 3,443 out of 5,776 CAAFAG and CAAC supported by UNICEF. The remaining 1,724 CAFAAG and CAAC are supported by the other members of the CAAFAG working group. This represents forty five percent of the total support and fifty nine percent of the total of CAFAAG and CAAC supported by UNICEF as member of the CAFAAG Working Group

## UNPFN Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (Strategic Overview—All projects, 2011)

UNPFN Strategic Outcome	Contributing Outputs	UNPFN Project(s)	Status (as of Dec 2011)	Key Results
<b>UNPFN PRIORITY CLUSTER B Elections/Governance/Mediation</b>	<b>Provide technical advice and logistic support on elections, constitutional issues; and provide assistance to restore government at local level</b>			
An inclusive and gender-representative culture of dialogue and conflict transformation is expanded and strengthened, contributing to conflict prevention and social cohesion during Nepal's transitional peace-building process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable capacity on collaboration and dialogue developed for leaders at central and local levels</li> <li>• Better negotiated solutions on peace-building and development related issues</li> <li>• Strengthened national and local capacities and mechanisms for collaboration, dialogue and conflict management</li> </ul>	<b>UNPFN/B-3 – Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue (UNDP)</b>	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 225 leaders from political, civic and government have been exposed to CLD and trained on dialogue</li> <li>• 7 political parties at the central level, 22 political parties at the local levels, 10 youth wings of political parties, 10 student wings of political parties, 5 government agencies have been through CLD workshops raising awareness and enhancing dialogue skills</li> </ul>
<b>UNFPN PRIORITY CLUSTER C Recovery/Quick Impact Projects</b>	<b>Provide support to time- sensitive and high impact projects to particularly vulnerable communities where the absence of 'peace dividend' would represent a proximate threat to the peace process</b>			
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 conflicted affected districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20,000 work-days of employment generated through employment intensive infrastructure development</li> <li>• At least 3,000 youth jobs created either in wage employment or self employment through skill enhancement programmes</li> <li>• 4,000 jobs created for young people through the establishment of 2,000 youth-led enterprises</li> <li>• 1,000 existing self employed youth stabilized/maintained/improved net business income through access to financial education training</li> <li>• 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 skills and income</li> <li>• 1,000 youth employed through trust fund for youth-led projects</li> <li>• At least 25 youth-led initiatives to empower youth and to promote sports, music and arts financed and running</li> </ul>	<b>UNPFN/C-1 – Jobs for Peace: 12,500 youth employed and empowered through an integrated approach (FAO-ILO)</b>	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 37,108 paid work-days of employment were created for youth (at least 40% for socially excluded groups) and 2,905 jobs created through youth-led enterprises</li> <li>• 1,285 trained youth whose savings increased or business expanded through credit/savings</li> <li>• 3,219 jobs created through skills enhancement training</li> <li>• 3,826 trained youth engaged in employment through cooperatives reinforcement<sup>24</sup></li> <li>• 972 youth employed and empowered through a trust fund for youth-led projects and 36 completed youth-led initiatives to empower youth and to promote sports, music and arts were financed and are currently operational</li> </ul>
<b>UNFPN PRIORITY CLUSTER D Security</b>	<b>Restore law and order especially in the countryside</b>			
<i>No projects approved</i>				

<sup>24</sup> Note about this indicator: measurement of income generation and employment can only be conducted about 6 months after project completion. Hence the indicator is only limited to measure the prospective employment at the end of the project "engagement"

## UNPFN Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (Strategic Overview—All projects, 2011)

UNPFN Strategic Outcome	Contributing Outputs	UNPFN Project(s)	Status (as of Dec 2011)	Key Results
<b>UNPFN PRIORITY CLUSTER E Rights and Reconciliation</b>	<b>Assist initiatives related to transitional justice, national monitoring mechanisms of the peace process and local reconciliation</b>			
The GoN has the capacity to meet CPA commitments to establish functioning transitional justice (TJ) mechanisms of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and Commission of Inquiry on Disappearance (COI-D) in line with international human rights standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislation adopted for the establishment of CoI-D and TRC with wide consultation and in line with international human rights standards</li> <li>• Capacity on TJ issues increased amongst MoPR and other key government staff</li> <li>• Enhanced capacity of COI-D and TRC staff, commissioners and systems during the start-up phase</li> <li>• Report, dataset and reference archive prepared from a mapping exercise of the conflict related human rights and humanitarian law violations</li> <li>• Trainings and capacity building activities on TJ conducted by Civil society and I/NGOs at the local level and promotional materials on TJ produced / disseminated</li> <li>• Civil Society Organisations , Victims Groups and National Institutions enabled to support key activities of TRC and COI-D</li> <li>• Increased in understanding of and advocacy for Transitional Justice mechanisms at the local and national levels</li> </ul>	<b>UNPFN/E-2 –</b> “Peace through Justice” - Support to Transitional Justice Institutions and Support to the society built on respect for the rule of law and human rights (OHCHR)	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical and administrative support and advisory services have been provided to MoPR to draft and review the TRC and COID bills under consideration by legislature parliament, including extensive national public consultations with the conflict affected</li> <li>• Draft dataset on alleged violations of IHL and HR law with reference archive of 25,000 digitized documents</li> <li>• Establishment of a Transitional Justice Resource Centre in collaboration with the MoPR. 500 visitors have been benefitted by resources</li> <li>• 10,207 conflict victims have been organized in networks across 26 districts</li> </ul>
The GoN has the capacity to put in place effective and transparent structures/ procedures for reparations to the victims of the armed conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive GoN policy on reparations prepared</li> <li>• Capacity of the Relief and Rehabilitation Unit and three selected District Administration Offices enhanced to support reparation programs</li> <li>• Processes, guidelines SOPs, forms, procedures for various reparations benefits prepared and tested</li> </ul>	<b>UNPFN/E-4 –</b> Fairness and Efficiency in Reparations to Conflict Affected Persons (OHCHR-IOM)	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapping of existing / potential gaps and procedural challenges in the Interim Relief and Rehabilitation Program, including mapping of organizations working on transitional justice issues in Nepal</li> <li>• National public consultation with conflict affected peoples in 51 districts to feed into the drafting of a government Reparation Policy</li> <li>• Draft policy presented at PMC<sup>25</sup> in October 2011</li> <li>• Processes, guidelines, SOPs, forms, procedures for various reparations benefits and outreach strategy developed and shared with MOPR</li> <li>• Assisted World Bank EPSP/ESES programme design and test processes, guidelines, SOPs, forms (further using the systems designed for a proposed reparations process)</li> </ul>

<sup>25</sup> Project Management Committee (PMC), Chaired by MoPR

## UNPFN Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (Strategic Overview—All projects, 2011)

UNPFN Strategic Outcome	Contributing Outputs	UNPFN Project(s)	Status (as of Dec 2011)	Key Results
Improved participation and protection of women, and the delivery of services to conflict affected women strengthen inclusive elements of the Nepal peace process in line with UNSCRs 1325, 1820 and 1612	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enabling institutional environments to promote and protect women's human rights in line with UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, and other human rights instruments (especially CEDAW) created by state entities</li> </ul>	<b>UNPFN/E-6</b> – Partnership for Equality and Capacity Enhancement (PEACE): Towards Implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 (UN WOMEN – OHCHR)	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assisted the government to formulate and launch the National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 (Feb 2011)</li> <li>Training of CA members led to their political commitment for the implementation of the NAP</li> <li>Technical support provided leading to the development of 10 ministerial sectoral plans</li> <li>100 government officials sensitized on NAP</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incidences of sexual violence against women and girls during the conflict and post-conflict in Nepal are identified/documented and victims gain access to justice through participation in transitional justice processes</li> <li>Promote recognition of the incidence of sexual violence in Nepal peace process through access to justice for victims of sexual violence, including through participation in transitional justice processes</li> <li>Reproductive health (RH) services and psycho-social and legal counselling provided to women and girls in conflict-affected 14 districts</li> </ul>	<b>UNPFN/E-5</b> – Ensuring recognition of sexual violence as a tool of conflict in the Nepal peace building process through documentation and provision of comprehensive services to women and girl victims/survivors (UNFPA/UNICEF)	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23,463 women and girls have received reproductive health services (81% of total registered) and 10,842 clients have received general health services; 474 clients have been referred to uterus prolapse surgery</li> <li>3,551 clients/survivors received psychosocial counseling, with 363 clients referred to community psychosocial workers</li> <li>802 women/ survivors received legal counseling with 286 cases were referred to Nepal Bar Association and others for further legal counseling and legal support</li> <li>695 cases of SGBV from during and after the conflict documented in 12 districts, with 234 cases identified for livelihood support; 60 identified as conflict related thus potentially eligible for consideration in a transitional justice process</li> </ul>