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Resilient nations.*

Sixth 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 2012**

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

31 May 2013

United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal

Participating 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)

Contributors



Canada/ Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)



Denmark



Norway



Switzerland/ Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)



United Kingdom/ Department for International Development (DFID)



Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)¹

¹ The PBF finances complementary peacebuilding projects within the UNPFN's portfolio. The PBF has more than 50 contributing partners 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
CAAC	Children Affected by Armed Conflict
CAAFAG	Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CLD	Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
DCC	District Coordination Committee
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GoN	Government of Nepal
HLSC	High-Level Steering Committee
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ME	Micro-enterprise
MoLRM	Ministry of Land Reform and Management
MoPR	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MPTF Office	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAP	National Action Plan
NPA	National Plan of Action
NPTF	Nepal Peace Trust Fund
NWC	National Women's Commission
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
PEACE	Partnership for Equality and Capacity Enhancement
RC/HC	Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator
RH	Reproductive Health
SAA	Standard Administrative Arrangement
SGBV	Sexual- and Gender-Based Violence
SV	Sexual Violence
TOR	Terms of Reference

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
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
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNPFN	United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UN WOMEN	UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
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 Office

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.

Contributor 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 of the UNPFN.

Contributor Deposit

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

Delivery Rate

A financial indicator of the percentage of funds that have been utilized by comparing the expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

Indirect Support Costs

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

Net Funded/Transferred Amount

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization, less any refunds transferred back by a Participating Organization.

Participating Organizations

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

Project Expenditure

The sum of expenses reported by all Participating Organizations irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows.

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.

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Executive Summary

The United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN) was established in March 2007 to complement the Government's Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) and mobilize resources for activities of clear, short-term relevance to the peace process. This Sixth Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the UNPFN reports on the implementation of projects approved for funding as of 31 December 2012, both funded directly by the UNPFN as well as projects funded by the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF).

To ensure non-duplication of efforts and strategic coherence in support of the peace process, the UNPFN operates within the same overall governance framework as that of the Government's NPTF. In accordance with its revised Terms of Reference (TOR), the UNPFN focuses on five main clusters: Cantonments and Reintegration; Elections, Governance and Mediation; Recovery/Quick Impact Projects; Security; and Rights and Reconciliation. During the current reporting period, \$2,37 million was net funded, bringing the cumulative net funded amount by the UNPFN to almost \$25 million. In line with its first Priority Plan, the PBF has contributed \$10 million to the UNPFN. A second Nepal Priority Plan was formulated in consultation with the Government of Nepal and final approval for an additional envelop of \$8 million of PBF funding for Nepal was approved by the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) in June 2012. Seven new projects approved under this additional PBF funding commenced in the first quarter of 2013. In terms of project implementation, five projects were operational during the reporting period, three of which were joint projects. Three projects completed their activities during 2012, including all PBF funded projects.

Key achievements were made during 2012 under the clusters of Cantonments and Reintegration, Elections, Governance and Mediation, and Rights and Reconciliation. The projects under Cantonments and Reintegration, focused on monitoring, reporting and responding to conflict related child rights violations and on support to the rehabilitation of 'verified minors and late recruits' (VMLRs). Holistic support was provided to 4,281 informally and self-released children associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAFAAG) and children affected by armed conflict (CAAC). District referral mechanisms were set up to support children at risk and improving child protection. Almost 500 cases of the six grave violations against children during times of conflict, as enumerated by the Security Council in its resolutions, were recorded, which has provided an evidence-base for advocacy with Government and political actors to stop such violations.

In addition, of the 3,040 VMLRs known to have remained in Nepal (and who did not depart for overseas employment), 73 percent enrolled in UNPFN-funded rehabilitation options. The employment rate of graduates from the vocational skills, micro-enterprise, and health trainings was 62 percent at the end of 2012 due to comprehensive post-training support. Psychosocial support, family counselling and gender specific support was also provided.

The focus of the Elections, Governance and Mediation related cluster was to strengthen collaborative leadership and dialogue (CLD) capacities among Nepali political and civil society. A key achievement in 2012 was the validation among national leaders of CLD as a viable approach for addressing socio-political tensions. The capacity of more than 488 leaders was strengthened on issues related to contesting positions on federal state-restructuring, preventing electoral violence and resolving the post 27 May constitutional crisis. These increased capacities have already demonstrated an impact by contributing the easing of tensions in the Far Western Region of the country.

Work related to Rights and Reconciliation focused on increasing the capacities of national and district leaders to implement UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) 1325 and 1820 in light of the importance of women, peace and security issues in Nepal's post-conflict transition. The rights of women were also supported through the documentation of conflict-related sexual violence and the provision of comprehensive services to victims and survivors. Reproductive health (RH) camps benefited more than 36,000 women and girls. Of women and girls who attended the RH camps, more than 3,500 were empowered with legal related information to increase their access to justice.

During the current reporting period, additional contributions were received from one donor (United Kingdom/DFID) amounting to almost \$1.58 million, increasing the cumulative donor deposits to the UNPFN to almost \$26.5 million.

The overall financial delivery rate was 93 percent.

Introduction

The Sixth Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN) is submitted to the Government of Nepal (GoN) and contributing donors to the UNPFN, through the UNPFN Executive Committee, in fulfilment of the reporting provisions of the UNPFN Terms of Reference, the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the UNDP and Participating Organizations (POs), and the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) between UNDP and contributing donors. The UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the UNPFN.

The Annual Report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2012, and builds on previous Consolidated Annual Progress Reports from 2007. 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 includes projects funded by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) through the UNPFN. The Annual Report is consolidated based on information and data contained in the individual project 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.

Report Structure

This report consists of five chapters. Chapter One provides an overview of the strategic framework of the UNPFN. 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 (including details on the achievements, challenges and lessons learned). 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

Following the end of the internal armed-conflict and signature of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2006, the Government of Nepal's multi-donor Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF)² was established in February 2007 and a complementary United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN) was established in March 2007. In line with its revised Terms of Reference (TOR), the UNPFN supports activities under five main cluster areas:

- **Cantonments and Reintegration:** Improving 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 and Mediation:** Providing technical advice and logistic support on elections/constitutional issues; and provide assistance to restore government at local level.
- **Recovery/Quick Impact Projects:** Providing 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:** Restoring law and order, especially in the countryside.
- **Rights and Reconciliation:** Assisting initiatives related to Transitional Justice, national monitoring mechanisms of the peace process and local reconciliation.

The UNPFN enhances UN coordination in support of the peace process and contributes to the coherence, efficiency, and aid effectiveness of UN peacebuilding support. 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 from focusing on immediate post-conflict needs to increasingly engaging on the longer-term and structural development issues embedded in the CPA. These changes were also reflected in the second Nepal Priority Plan submitted to the PBF in March 2012.

The UNPFN has been an important instrument to promote joint programming in support of peacebuilding. Dedicated peacebuilding funding has provided the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) an opportunity to promote inter-agency programming. UN agencies are encouraged, through the UNPFN instrument, to tackle peacebuilding issues that often fall between the traditional mandates of agencies by promoting them to work together. For example, the final evaluation of the UNPFN funded UNFPA-UNICEF project "Ensuring recognition of sexual violence as a tool of conflict" noted that the joint project was beneficial for both clients [namely survivors of sexual- and gender based violence (SGBV)] and the implementing agencies, who as a result forged a harmonised understanding of the roles and responsibilities of different UN actors providing complementary services. Joint programming is partly encouraged by a higher funding ceiling for joint projects (\$3 million) than single-agency projects (\$2 million). The UNPFN also acts as an instrument to focus UN peacebuilding support on those strategic priorities identified by key national authorities and other stakeholders where UN efforts would have most the most impact.

² For more information on the NPTF, see www.nptf.gov.np. The NPTF is administered by the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction.

In 2011, the UNPFN's results framework was revamped and enhanced by defining 'strategic outcomes' for each cluster as well as integrating the strategic framework into the reporting cycle to improve the quality of reports. Project reporting in 2012 continued in line with the revised results framework. Annex II to this report provides a strategic overview of ongoing projects for 2012. Structured around the UNPFN clusters, it articulates how the projects, through achieving key outputs, contribute to the UNPFN's strategic outcomes and thus have a strategic impact on the Nepal peace process. This is illustrated by projects' key results. The structure is used as the basis of the UNPFN Monitoring and Evaluation framework.

The UNPFN has been designed to be complementary to the NPTF by focusing only on tasks that cannot be funded or implemented through existing Government or other mechanisms. The 2011 Independent Review of the UNPFN highlighted: "UN coherence and complementarities with the NPTF are based on the distinct UNPFN features that are also acknowledged by the government: neutrality, technical expertise, flexibility and rapid intervention capacity and mandate to promote and implement international instruments."

The review found that, while "the NPTF is engaged in wide and large scale peace-building activities (e.g. mass reconstruction projects, employment generation activities, benefits payments for Conflict-Affected Persons), the UNPFN on the other hand complements the NPTF activities by bringing additional expertise (e.g. mine action) and cross-sectoral capacities (e.g. transitional justice)." In some cases, the UNPFN has been able to fund pilots or rapidly kick-start processes, which NPTF funded projects have later built on.

By coming under the strategic direction of the NPTF Board, and sharing the same Donor Group and technical Expert / Sectoral Cluster Groups, the coordination and complementarity of UNPFN projects with those of the NPTF has been advanced.

Further analysis of ensuring the strategic value of the UNPFN funded projects in supporting the peace process and in particular of identifying areas where the UN has a comparative advantage has been advanced through the Nepal Peace and Development Strategy 2010-2015 (PDS)³. This strategy, developed by a wide cross-section of local and international organizations (including the UN, bilateral aid agencies, international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations, think tanks and others), aims to provide a framework for how development partners in Nepal can support the implementation of the CPA. The PDS provided the basis for instigating a joint UNPFN/NPTF consultation and strategic planning process for the development of the second Nepal PBF Priority Plan and a subsequent new UNPFN Funding Round carried out at the end of 2012.

The second Nepal Priority Plan was submitted in March 2012 as the country continued to require significant international peace-building support given its still evolving transitional context. In particular, the Priority Plan recognized the pressing need to begin delivering on long-term structural reforms critical for sustainable peace in Nepal. Interventions and support within the Priority Plan were designed to complement planned government peace-building efforts as well as to catalyze action in new areas by applying technical and financial inputs where there are critical gaps.

The final second Priority Plan, with an envelope of \$8 million from the PBF, was approved in June 2012. The eight Strategic Objectives identified for the second Priority Plan were the basis for launching a new competitive funding

³ Available at: <http://un.org.np/thematicareas/pds>.

round in August 2012. Project design enhancements introduced as part of the UNPFN 2012 funding round included further criteria for: gender-responsive peacebuilding; conflict sensitivity; inclusion of vulnerable groups and people; results-based programming; and demonstrating alignment with national priorities and national ownership. Support to improve the quality of UNPFN projects was done through: conducting orientation sessions and 'clinics' on relevant issues; using guidelines on gender mainstreaming developed by the Peace Support Working Group on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820; the mapping of ongoing and planned NPTF projects for coherence between projects funded by the two Funds; and the design of new project concept note and proposal templates, assessment criteria and guidelines.

The competitive funding round in 2012 undertook the following process to promote transparency, effectiveness and coordination of UN peace building activities:

- Step 1. A limited number of strategic outcomes were selected for the funding round in consultation with the Government and donors. UNCT members were then invited to apply on a competitive basis.
- Step 2. UN agencies provided the UNPFN Executive Committee Support Office with short concept notes outlining their proposed projects which would contribute to the strategic outcomes for the funding round.
- Step 3. The UNPFN Executive Committee convened to review the concept notes and gave provision approval for the best concept notes, with agreement on notional allocations.
- Step 4. Successful applicants prepared expanded project proposals in close consultation with the UNPFN Support Office.
- Step 5. Proposals were formally reviewed by the UNPFN Support Office and Expert Groups were convened jointly with the NPTF to provide a constructive technical assessment based on specified criteria.
- Step 6. The UNPFN Executive Committee approved the final project proposals and submitted the approved project for release of funds from the Administrative Agent, the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office).

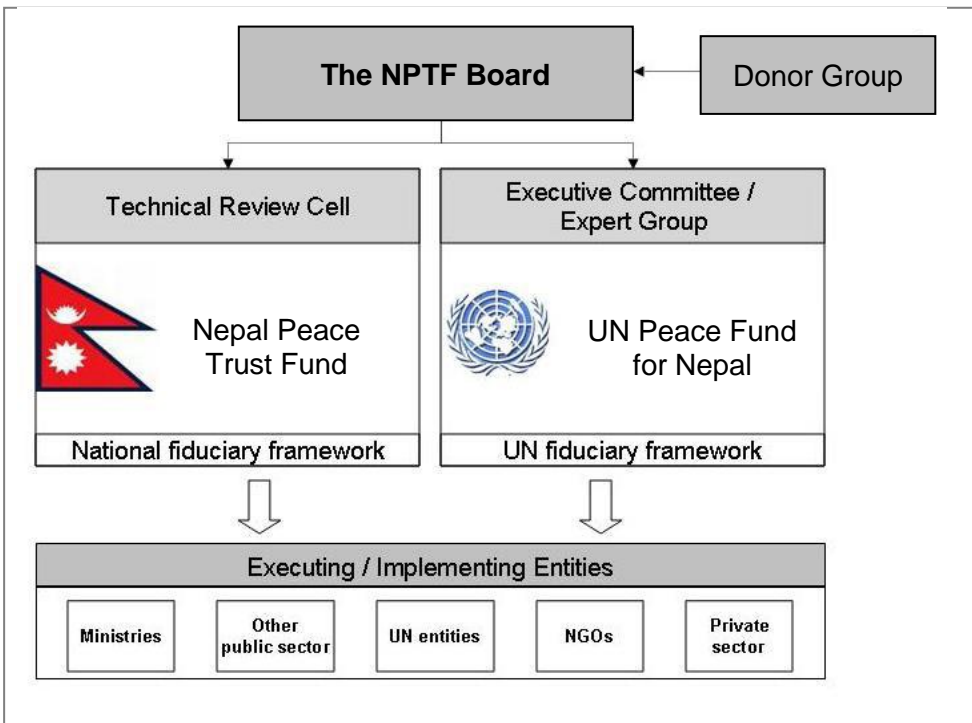
By the end of 2012, seven concept notes submitted by six UN agencies (including three joint concept notes) had been approved by the Executive Committee. The successful applicants prepared and submitted expanded project proposals in early 2013. All draft project proposals underwent 'Sectoral Cluster' reviews before their final review and approval by the Executive Committee in February 2013. The seven new projects, most of which will be implemented over a two-year period were initiated in March 2013.

2. Governance Arrangements of the UNPFN

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 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 Group⁴ provides advice to the Board on the operations of the two funds and is comprised of 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 UNPFN Executive Committee is responsible for:

- Reviewing and defining the UNPFN's requirements and priorities in consultation with the NPTF Board and Donor Group;
- Reviewing and approving proposals and resource allocations from the UNPFN, based on agreed-upon priorities;
- Reviewing and approving the UNPFN's annual reports;
- Recommending improvements to project design and/or implementation to make them more effective and efficient in supporting the peace process.

The Executive Committee is Chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator, and includes a donor representative (currently the Ambassador of Denmark), and a Government representative from the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (currently the Director of the NPTF).

The Chair of the UNPFN Executive Committee regularly reports the activities of the UNPFN to the NPTF Board and the NPTF Government of Nepal-Donor Group (GoN-DG) meetings.

2.4 Technical Expert / Sectoral Cluster Groups

As part of the process to strengthen both the quality and national ownership of UNPFN funded projects, all UNPFN project proposals are reviewed by technical expert / sectoral cluster groups convened by the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR). These same groups also provide a technical review of all NPTF project proposals. This further streamlines the management of the UNPFN and NPTF and enhances synergies between the two funds. The groups are chaired by Joint Secretaries from the MoPR who are responsible for coordinating NPTF Sectoral Cluster Groups. The groups comprise technical experts from the government, development partners, UN agencies and civil society.

⁴ The Donor Advisory Group changed its name in 2011 to become the Donor Group.

2.5 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'.

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, the net funded amount under the UNPFN amounted to \$2,375,123. This includes two cost extensions, one for the ‘Support to the Rehabilitation of Verified Minors and Late Recruits’ Project (for which refunds were received from ILO and UNFPA), and the other for the ‘Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue’ Project. A refund was received from the ‘Land registration’ Project. Table 3-1, shows the details in this regard. For a complete list of UNPFN projects approved and project numbers as of 31 December 2012, see Annex I.

Table 3-1: Approved Projects and Extensions (UNPFN), 1 January – 31 December 2012

UNPFN Cluster	Project Number and Title	Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount (USD)
Cantonments/ Reintegration	UNPFN/A-7 Support to the Rehabilitation of VMLRs	UNDP, UNICEF ⁵	2,225,794
Recovery / Quick Impact Projects	UNPFN/C-2 Land Registration	FAO	-471
Election/Governance	UNPFN/B-3 Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue	UNDP	149,800
TOTAL			2,375,123

Cumulatively since 2007, a net funded amount of \$24,959,605 under the UNPFN has supported the activities of ten Participating Organizations: FAO, ILO, OHCHR, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, UN WOMEN and WFP. In addition, in line with its first Priority Plan, the PBF has cumulatively contributed \$10 million under the UNPFN to project activities of seven Participating Organizations: FAO, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN WOMEN.

3.2 Cluster Overview

Table 3-2, below, provides an overview of projects approved under the five clusters of the UNPFN, from both the UNPFN and the PBF accounts.

⁵ ILO and UNFPA are also a Participating Organizations of this programme, but did not receive additional allocations in 2012.

Table 3-2: Cluster Overview as of 31 December 2012

UNPFN Cluster	Number of Projects Funded	Participating Organizations	Source of Funding	Net Funded Amount (USD)
Cantonments / Reintegration	10	ILO, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS	UNPFN, PBF	25,103,723
Elections / Governance / Mediation	3	UNDP	UNPFN	600,511
Recovery / Quick Impact Projects	2	ILO, FAO	UNPFN, PBF	2,705,529
Security	-	-	-	-
Rights and Reconciliation	6	IOM, OHCHR, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, WFP	UNPFN, PBF	6,549,842
TOTAL	21⁶			34,959,605

Cumulatively since 2007, 72percent of UNPFN allocations and fund transfers have been made to projects within the ***Cantonments and Reintegration*** cluster, which includes support to mine action, the verification and discharge of former Maoist army personnel, and support to the rehabilitation of the VMLRs. The first years of the Fund focused on these pressing and ‘costly’ issues, which formed key components of immediate CPA implementation. ‘Softer’ activities in other clusters have required implementation on a smaller scale with less expensive operations and equipment, and have therefore been less expensive. Only 2% of the net funded amount was required for the implementation of the three ***Elections, Governance and Mediation*** related projects.

3.3 Project Implementation Status, Achievements and Challenges

In terms of project implementation, five projects were operational during the reporting period. Off these, three projects completed their activities during 2012, including all PBF funded projects conducted through the UNPFN.⁷

The overall financial implementation rate of UNPFN-funded projects was 93 percent of net funded amounts as of 31 December 2012 (compared with 79 percent as of the end of 2011), 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, as reported by the respective Participating Organizations in their annual or final narrative reports. Projects are grouped by UNPFN cluster, and the overview includes projects funded by both the UNPFN account and the PBF Nepal account.

⁶ Two projects which have had cost extensions approved are reported under two separate project numbers (UNPFN/A-2 & UNPFN/A-2a, UNPFN/E-1&UNPFN/E-1a).

⁷ The PBF has also funded one project through its Immediate Response Facility (IRF): Gender Responsive Recovery for Sustainable Peace (FAO, ILO, UN WOMEN), which does not form part of the UNPFN. For more details see <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00083648>.

For narrative results on projects that operationally completed their activities prior to the current reporting year, please refer to UNPFN and PBF Annual Reports, available from 2007 on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

3.3.1 Cantonments/Reintegration

The purpose of interventions in this cluster is to: improve living conditions in the cantonments that hosted the Maoist army; register/verify, and discharge former Maoist army personnel; reintegrate late recruits and minors; and dispose of mines and other unexploded devices. The table below (Table 3-3) provides an overview of the projects under this cluster that had activities during 2012.

Table 3-3: Cantonments/Reintegration Cluster Overview of Active 2012 projects, as of 31 December 2012 in USD

Project Number and Title	Project Duration (Start-End)	Participating Organization(s)	Net Funded Amount prior to 2012	Net Funded Amount in 2012	Total Net Funded Amount
UNPFN/A-8 & PBF/NPL/E-2 Monitoring, Reporting and Response to Conflict-Related Child Rights Violations	May 2011 - May 2012	OHCHR, UNICEF	2,664,095	-	2,664,095
UNPFN/A-7 Support to the Rehabilitation of VMLRs	Jun 2010 - Aug 2015	UNDP, ILO, UNFPA, UNICEF	9,178,460	2,225,794	11,404,254
TOTAL			11,842,555	2,225,794	14,068,349

During the reporting period, the following two projects had programmatic activities within this cluster:

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

The ‘Monitoring, Reporting and Response to Conflict-Related Child Rights Violations’ Project was jointly implemented by OHCHR and UNICEF, jointly funded from the UNPFN and PBF accounts. The Project 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 completed operational activities in May 2012.

The overall purpose of the Project was to ensure that child protection actors, including state entities, take decisive and appropriate actions to prevent and respond to violations of children’s rights. Activities aimed 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 Project had two key outcomes:

- Strengthened capacity of child protection actors, including state entities, to monitor, document, verify and respond to grave violations (monitoring component).
- Effective rehabilitation and reintegration of CAAFAG/CAAC back into their communities.

Achievements and results

The Project supported the MoPR, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare and other ministries to develop implementation guidelines for the National Plan of Action for Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Children Affected by Armed Conflict (NPA-CAAC). As a result of consistent advocacy at all levels, the NPA-CAAC was approved by the Cabinet in December 2010 and officially launched in March 2011.

The Project also supported the implementation of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on the six grave violations against children in armed conflict in 46 out of Nepal's 75 districts through its implementing partners. The UN national monitoring team and four UN regional monitoring teams monitored and verified compliance with the Action Plan for the discharge of VMLRs, specifically to ensure it was done in line with UNSCR 1612. This was done mainly through interviews with verified minors discharged from Maoist army cantonments and other reliable sources in various districts, including with Maoist army senior leaders and Maoist political senior leaders. The Country Task Force (CTF) documented 493 cases of the six grave violations against children, out of which approximately 20 percent were referred to service providers or services. Regular reports on grave child rights violations were submitted to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Children and Armed Conflict (OSRSG-CAAC) by the CTF. Based on the findings of the reports, regular political dialogues were held with the Unified Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (UCPN-M) leadership to advocate ending violations against children. In June 2012, the UCPN-M was 'delisted'⁸ from the UN Secretary-General's Annual Global report on CAAC for successful implementation of the Action Plan for the discharge of verified minors and late recruits from the Maoist army.

In addition, holistic support for the comprehensive reintegration of 4,281 informally and self-released CAAFAG (2,461) and CAAC (1,820) into their communities (including education, vocation training and assistance for income generation activities) was provided. Overall, 80 percent of children received education support, while 20 percent benefited from vocational training or income generating support. Out of the total CAAFAG and CAAC, 49 percent of those who received livelihood skill training (vocational and micro-enterprise skill training) were engaged in economic activities by the end of the project, mostly in trades such as carpentry, driving vehicles, mobile repair, and sewing. During the project period, around 311 psychosocial workers in 30 districts received psychosocial training, as a result of which around 1,453 CAAFAG/CAAC (48 percent of which were females) received psychosocial support. Further detail is shown in table 3-4 below.

⁸ If there is UN verified evidence against a party to a conflict that it is either: Recruiting or using children, demonstrating a pattern of killing and maiming of children, demonstrating a pattern of rape and sexual violence against children, demonstrating a pattern of attacks on schools and hospitals (or associated personnel), then this party will be named (or "listed") in the Annexes to the Secretary-General's Annual Global report on CAAC. Delisting means removal of any party named in the Annexes to the Secretary-General's Annual Global report on Children and Armed Conflict after successful completion of the relevant action plan. The UCPN-M - was listed in Annex 2 of the UN Secretary General's Annual Global Report on Children and Armed Conflict for recruitment and use of children

Table 3-4: Summary of support provided to CAAFAG and CAAC

Number of CAAFAG Supported					Number of CAAC Supported			
	Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total
Education support	1150 (62%)	709 (38%)	1859		Education support	738 (48%)	823 (52%)	1,561
Vocational training	140 (59%)	96 (41%)	236		Vocational training	8 (12%)	63 (88%)	71
Income Generating Activities	231 (63%)	135 (37%)	366		Income Generating Activities	95 (51%)	93 (49%)	188
Total	1521 (62%)	940 (38%)	2461		Total	841 (46%)	979 (54%)	1,820

The Project established a district referral mechanism to support children at risk in cases warranting emergency intervention. By the end of 2012, 153 children who were in need of protection had been referred and had received support from governmental and non-governmental child protection agencies in ten districts. Types of services received ranged from family tracking and reunion, rescue and reintegration of victims of child labour and of sexual abuse, psychosocial support including prevention of early marriage, and dialogue with schools and teachers against corporal punishment. The Project activities have, therefore, played a crucial role in laying down the foundation for the establishment of a system for the protection of conflict affected children, as well as all children who may be vulnerable to violence, abuse and exploitation.

Education support, Vocational training and Income Generating activities were provided to almost 2,500 CAAFAG and over 1,800 CAAC

Also at the district level, the project focused on enhancing the technical skills of child rights actors to deal with the protection and reintegration of children affected by armed conflict. As a result of this effort, CAAFAG implementing partners (district based-NGOs) are now able to provide technical assistance to District Child Welfare Boards and District Women’s and Children’s Offices and other agencies as trainers and resource persons and are also supporting District Juvenile Justice Coordination Committees to complete social inquiry reports for all children who come into conflict with the law, as provisioned in the Juvenile Justice Procedure Rule 2063 (2006). The Project and the CAAFAG Working Group also supported awareness-raising and sensitization activities targeting political parties, child protection committees, and other community groups on child rights issues and CAAFAG-specific issues. As a result, CAAFAG implementing partners were often able to get commitments from district political leaders to exempt schools from the frequent “bandhs” or shutdowns.

As part of efforts to support the participation of adolescents and young people in peacebuilding and to facilitate the social reintegration of CAAFAG into their communities, altogether 308 child and youth clubs were supported in the Project districts to conduct various peacebuilding and community based social activities (e.g. community dialogue, social activities engaging youths and community, various games to enforce team spirit and reconciliation etc.). These activities were found to stimulate a sense of positive participation among adolescents and young people in the community.

Looking at the longer-term aspects of successful community reintegration of CAAC and CAAFAG the Project was able to restore social cohesion between former CAAFAG and other children in the community. The Project was able to foster reconciliation amongst these different groups, not only through focused ‘peacebuilding and reconciliation activities’, but also by introducing elements of reconciliation in all components of the reintegration programmes, such as structural support to schools, collaboration with community based organisations, youth groups, etc.

Challenges and lessons learned

Though the NPA-CAAC was approved in 2011, it is yet to be implemented. The delay in the implementation may be attributed to the lack of commitment and technical capacity within the participating Government institutions, frequent changes of Government officials, and lack of financial and human resources. For example, some ministries (Ministry of Industry, MoPR, Ministry of Health) that were given a role in the implementation of the NPA have very little experience in working with children affected by armed conflict and do not have budgets allocated for NPA implementation. In order to address this, the Project has intensified advocacy efforts with the relevant ministries in order to include the implementation of the NPA in the respective ministries' plans. In addition, the Project has supported relevant ministries to develop project documents for the mobilization of internal resources and for accessing the NPTF for funds to implement the NPA.

The form that the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) should take continues to be a major political debate and bottleneck in achieving all Project objectives. Some political parties want the TRC Bill to include amnesties as a means to reconciliation, while others (including national and international human rights agencies) are against amnesties for grave human rights violators.

Therefore, the future of the TRC and other transitional justice processes remains unclear. Due to the delay in the approval of a TRC Bill and the subsequent formation of the TRC, Project activities related to ensuring children's participation in the transitional justice process could not be carried out as planned.

Although there was a significant decrease in the six grave forms of violations committed against children (as defined by UNSCR 1612), new protection challenges have emerged. New groups using force for political and often for criminal motives and the growing 'culture' of strikes and disturbances as a method of protest have increased children's vulnerability.

Carrying out the monitoring under UNSCR 1612 in the post-conflict situation was extremely challenging due to the frequent changes in the political context. It was difficult to maintain regular dialogue with UCPN-M senior leaders and Maoist army commanders on issues related to compliance with the Action Plan for the discharge of VMLRs from Maoist army cantonments. At times it was also difficult to capture the attention of UCPN-M leadership and advocate on UNSCR 1612 related issues due to other competing priorities that dominated the political agenda.

A Beauty Parlour that changed Ritu's life

In 1989, Ritu (name changed) was in Rupandehi District. Her father died when she was young. When she was studying in grade IX, she had been associated with an armed group of the then Maoists following persuasion from her friends and in order to earn money.

She had to serve as a cook and wash dishes for months. She had no option but to listen to stories of arms, bombs and attacks, and narrations of death. During that time, some organizations were releasing children like her. Others were running away to their families and relatives. One day, Ritu found the opportunity to run away from the camp. She escaped and reached her village. The community was skeptical about her return. This troubled her. She started to get panic attacks and nightmares. Her family had no means of income so every day became a struggle.

Ritu was struggling psychologically. One day she met a social worker working with the reintegration and rehabilitation of CAAC, and had the opportunity to openly share her past. The social worker promised her support, and she received counseling from a psychosocial worker. Ritu expressed her interest in becoming a beautician, so UNICEF's local NGO partner arranged for her to be trained in this field. She managed to collect some money with which she opened a beauty parlour close to her village. She also became a member of a child club and began to participate actively in the club activities.

Her business started to expand day by day because of her contacts and networks. She started earning one hundred Nepali rupees per day through the beauty parlour. Now, she is earning as much as one thousand per month. She has been able to manage her family expenses comfortably and to support her younger sister to get a Bachelor's Degree. She no longer has psychological problems. She remains active in the child club activities. She considers herself lucky and openly credits the Reintegration Programme for the transformation which has come to her life.

For additional details on the project, see the project's website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00078539>.

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

The 'Support to the Rehabilitation of Verified Minors and Late Recruits (VMLRs)' Project, also referred to as the 'UN Interagency Rehabilitation Programme' (UNIRP), implemented jointly by UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and ILO, has received a total net funded amount of \$11,404,254 from the UNPFN, including \$2,225,794 in 2012. The Project is expected to end in August 2015⁹.

The Project aims to support the socio-economic rehabilitation of the 4,008 VMLRs discharged from Maoist army cantonments by promoting gainful employment and livelihood opportunities for these individuals and undertaking community engagement. The socio-economic rehabilitation of the VMLRs is a key element of both the CPA and the Agreement on Monitoring and Management of Arms and Armies (AMMAA) that is adjunct to the CPA. Therefore, the Project contributes directly to national peacebuilding efforts. 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.

Achievements and results

This Project continued to support VMLRs discharged from the Maoist army in 2010 to reintegrate into civilian life through the facilitation of realistic employment and livelihood opportunities combined with community engagement. UNIRP offers four rehabilitation options:

- Vocational Skills Training;
- Micro-enterprise;
- Education; and
- Health-related training.

These options are complemented by various cross-cutting services, including gender-specific support, health and psychosocial support, individual career counselling, business mentoring, family counselling, socio-economic support, life-skills training, and community-based peacebuilding activities. Given that 74 percent of the VMLRs were children at the time of their initial verification and 30 percent of them were women and girls, all the project components have been designed and implemented with gender and conflict sensitivity.

As a result of a tracing initiative conducted in 2010 and 2011 by UNICEF through its CAAFAG network, the number of VMLRs actually resident in Nepal was found to be 3,040 (the other 968 are believed to have left Nepal for overseas employment). Of these 3,040 resident VMLRs, 90 percent contacted the UNIRP through the toll-free phone number and regional offices. Eighty-one percent received career counseling and were referred to training or education programmes and 73 percent (2,231 VMLRs) enrolled in one of the four rehabilitation

⁹ In February 2013, the UNPFN Executive Committee approved the extension of the Programme until August 2015 to allow for the continuation and controlled phase-out of select services to VMLRs.

options. Of the 2,231 enrolled VMLRs, at the end of 2012, 79 percent (1,746) had completed their Vocational Skills training (VST), Micro-Enterprise development (ME) or Health training and 62 percent of graduates were either employed or had established their own businesses. The employment rate of graduates increased by 7 percent (from 55 percent in 2011) to 1,089 during the reporting period due to post-training support that included career counselling, business mentoring, flexible and case-by-case support, face-to-face monitoring and linkage to micro-credit. The Project’s additional efforts to re-enroll drop-outs resulted in only a total of 60 drop-outs throughout the entire Project.

Table 3.5: Total VMLR enrollment rates and results for the UNIRP, as of December 2012

Total VMLR enrollment rates and results for UNIRP, as of December 2012						
4,008 VMLRs discharged in 2010 (30% F, 70% M)	2,743 VMLRs (34% F, 66% M) made contact with UNIRP	2,477 VMLRs (36% F, 64% M) received career counseling and referred to a service provider	2,231 VMLRs (38% F, 62% M) enrolled in one of four rehabilitation packages: <i>i. Vocational Skills Training: 441</i> <i>ii. Micro-Enterprise: 1323</i> <i>iii. Education: 406</i> <i>iv. Health: 61</i>	401 VMLRs (41% F, 59% M) currently participating in one of the four rehabilitation packages: <i>i. VST: 0</i> <i>iii. Education: 362</i> <i>ii. ME: 28</i> <i>iv. Health: 11</i>	2,231 VMLRs joined UNIRP	
				1,770 VMLRs (38% F, 62% M) completed their rehabilitation training →		1089 VMLR (62%) graduates from VST, ME and Health options are employed or established own businesses
				60 VMLRs (7% F, 93% M) enrolled in rehabilitation dropped out		
			246 VMLRs were referred to service providers, but did not start rehabilitation packages	512 VMLRs contacted, but did not join UNIRP		
			266 VMLRs made contact with UNIRP, but did not register for a rehabilitation package	1,265 VMLRs did not join UNIRP		
			1,265 VMLRs did not make contact with the UNIRP			

The Project undertook a process of dynamic adjustment to the various challenges experienced and as a result Project components were continuously strengthened in the following areas:

- Psychosocial Support**

The demand for psychosocial support from the client group exceeded original expectations. The Project, operating through five regional offices and working through national professional psychosocial service providers, increased capacity to respond to the demand. To date, 1,363 (45% of the 3,040 Nepal resident VMLRs) received psychosocial services and 480 cases were regularly followed-up. A longitudinal Psychosocial Assessment among VMLRs reveals tangible positive results of the rehabilitation support and the psychosocial intervention. The Project expanded psychosocial services to families of the VMLRs.

- Career counselling, business mentoring and family counselling through frequent field visits**

The provision of career counselling, business mentoring and family counselling through field monitoring visits generated more opportunities for participants’ successful rehabilitation and return to civilian life. The Project

learned through 210 field visits in 2012 that family counselling and support are significantly important to enhance the sustainability of newly established businesses by the VMLRs.

- **Gender Specific Support (including masculinities)**

Thirty percent of the 4008 VMLRs discharged in 2010 are women and girls and they come with specific socio-cultural challenges unique to the Nepali context. This required increased gender specific support in the Project, such as child care grants, child care taker support, maternity allowances, and nutritional diet support to pregnant and lactating mothers to ensure women and girls had the ability to fully participate in the Project. The Project has promoted the active participation of women VMLRs, as the following figures show: 38 percent of the 2,231 VMLRs who enrolled in the Project are women and girls, and 49 percent of those who established their own micro-enterprises are women. The Project also identified gender specific constraints associated with male participants and masculinity such as the needs for nutritional support for the spouses of male participants (who would otherwise not have qualified for support), paternity allowance, accommodation and travel allowance to hospitals for the spouses of male participants. Thus, the gender specific support matrix was revised to address needs of both men and women participating in the Project.

- **Job Placement and Linkages to Micro Finance Institutes**

To enhance the capacity of the newly established entrepreneurs, the Project made efforts to identify potential institutions that offer loans, particularly without collateral. As a result, UNIRP and the Youth and Small Entrepreneur Self Employment Fund under the Ministry of Finance signed a memorandum of understanding that will enable UNIRP graduates to access affordable loans to sustain and expand their businesses. The Project also mapped local job opportunities for wage labour.

- **Development of the Comprehensive Rehabilitation Information Management System (CRIMS)**

The database team continued to build on and enhance the CRIMS to accommodate the emerging needs from programme management and implementation perspectives. The special features include controlled online accessibility, client tracking, unified reporting (financial and operational), data sharing, M&E (qualitative and quantitative) and a resource library. This advanced software can be replicated in other similar programmes as a contribution to global peace and development initiatives.

- **Public Information**

Field visits with media and government counterparts were conducted resulting in good coverage of Project support through print and audio/visual media. Nine briefing papers on elements of UNIRP support were designed and distributed among donors, the MoPR, media agencies, implementing partners, and UN agencies. These activities helped in increasing awareness among participants and key stakeholders and countered the negative political environment by showing results and the transformation that has taken place in the lives of the VMLRs.

- **Mainstreaming Do No Harm (DNH)**

Conflict sensitivity and DNH were strengthened and mainstreamed through context analysis workshops at the regional and central levels and through the regular review of programme implementation from a conflict sensitivity perspective. A final workshop was conducted in Kathmandu in September 2012 with participation from the government and implementing and interagency partners. The purpose of the workshop was to analyze the situation of VMLRs in the fast-changing political, economic and social contexts of Nepal and to understand the impact of the UNIRP phase-out on the overall peace process. The workshop was aimed at identifying any gaps in the UNIRP phase-out strategy and generating options to be able to respond to the gaps in an effective and timely manner.

- **Peacebuilding activities supporting social reintegration**

UNICEF together with UNIRP regional offices mobilized the CAAFAG network working in collaboration with NGOs and CBOs to implement peacebuilding activities and events in the communities of resettlement bringing together VMLRs with community members. In 2012, 151 peacebuilding activities, events, and sensitizations were held with 34,392 participants.

At the start of the Project, VMLRs expressed a high level of frustration and aggressive behaviour due to unrealistic expectations, their war-time experiences and the stigma associated with being labelled as 'disqualified'. As a result of the changed political context and the consistently successful socio-economic interventions of the UNIRP, the complaints reduced and aptitude for learning increased towards the later stages of the Project. As an increased number of VMLRs engage constructively in their communities through employment, running businesses or providing health related services, the public perception towards VMLRs has significantly improved. This was observed through field visits, positive feedback from government counterparts who visited the participants and media (print and electronic).

Challenges and lessons learned

While face-to-face post-training monitoring and counselling were effective in encouraging participants to gain and maintain a sustainable livelihood, it was challenging due to the wide geographical spread of VMLRs across the country. In some cases, staff members need to walk for days to reach a single participant. Still, individual case management has been very effective to support the rehabilitation and return of VMLRs. UNIRP provided flexible support regarding training options and needs-based support for each individual. For example, 25 VST drop-outs were allowed to change their training option to ME as a result of career counselling and mentoring by dedicated UNIRP staff. Although it was time consuming to assess every individual, this flexible case management contributed to the success of the Project.

VMLRs continued to face community rejection, lack of support from friends and family members and persisting health and psychosocial problems associated with their war-time experiences. The Project has shown that appropriate and timely support and intervention within six months of graduation plays an important role in addressing such challenges. Finding employment after completion of training by the VMLRs is also a challenge, particularly in the current economic climate. Graduates often refused low-paying jobs due to high expectations. Some potential employers do not trust VMLRs and are reluctant to offer them employment. The Project found that management of expectations is critical. This requires broad national buy-in, collaboration and a cohesive communications strategy. Consistent communication through regional office staff, implementing partners, and related agencies was the most effective way to adjust VMLRs' unrealistic expectations. The number of graduates

Rabin's Story

Rabin was discharged from a Maoist army cantonment in Eastern Nepal, as a late recruit in January 2010. After that, he faced challenges in making a living because he did not have the skills for self-employment and employers did not want to hire him when they found out that he was a late recruit. He finally found a job as a labourer, crushing stones at a local riverbank. However, he found that it was very difficult to support himself and his family on his low daily wage.

Eight months later, he decided to knock on the door of a UNIRP regional office. The UNIRP provided thorough career counseling and encouraged him to take one of four rehabilitation options. He selected UNIRP's micro-enterprise option for his new civilian career. Then he received a 10-day business induction training named 'Start and Improve Your Business' (SIYB) with other participants who aimed to establish various businesses. "SIYB, the first training I got was very fruitful to me. It opened my eyes as an entrepreneur", Rabin says. After that, he took a three-month 'Cook and hotel businesses' training. He also visited several successful entrepreneurs in the local area. He was inspired by their success stories. Then, he prepared a plan to run his own business. He opened a lodge in the eastern part of Nepal, with in-kind support equivalent to 30,000 Nepali rupees from the UNIRP. He also invested an additional 30,000 rupees by himself.

The lodge is operated by himself and his supportive family. The lodge can accommodate five to six guests and it generates an income of around 15,000 to 18,000 rupees per month. As an additional source of income, his family has been rearing two pigs which consume the food waste from the lodge. Not only are travelers pleased with the services provided, but also the neighbours and community are happy with the progress made by the family. He feels that the status of his family has significantly improved and they have acquired the trust of local peoples thanks to the business. Now Rabin declares, "Entrepreneurial life is better than the combatant life".

who are successfully employed, running their businesses, or providing health-related services in their communities contributes to enhanced social perception of VMLRs.

Support for cross-cutting issues, gender-specific, psychosocial and health needs, career counselling and job placements are critical elements of the Project. A study conducted by UNICEF in 2011 shows that approximately one-third of VMLRs faced psychosocial problems due to stigma associated with “disqualification”, adjustment problems, post-traumatic disorders, etc. Psychosocial support has helped to improve their psychosocial well-being and readjustment to their communities. Health support also ensured the continuous participation of beneficiaries in training. Career counselling and job placement support contributed to the graduates’ employment rate.

As a UN inter-agency approach to programme development and implementation, the UNIRP has optimized each agency’s significant institutional strengths and developed synergetic outputs. However, at times its inter-agency nature has caused delays due to varying internal administrative procedures.

Finally, a more institutional challenge is that, currently, there is no national body to take over responsibility of the caseload when the UNIRP phases-out. The Government has agreed to take over the database and information of VMLRs; however, the actual takeover of services to the VMLRs remains uncertain¹⁰.

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 Elections, Governance and Mediation

The purpose of interventions in this cluster is to provide technical advice and logistic support on elections/constitutional issues, assist restoration of government at the local level and directly aid the peace process. The table below (Table 3-6) provides an overview of the project which in 2012 had activities under the cluster.

Table 3-6: Elections/Governance/Mediation Cluster Overview of Active 2012 projects, as of 31 December 2012 in USD

Project Number and Title	Project Duration (Start-End)	Participating Organization(s)	Net Funded Amount prior to 2012	Net Funded Amount in 2012	Total Net Funded Amount
UNPFN/B-3 Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue	Nov 2011 – Jun 2013	UNDP	150,000	149,800	299,800
TOTAL			150,000	149,800	299,800

During the reporting period, the ‘Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue’ (CLD) project was the only one within the cluster to have programmatic activities:

¹⁰ Partly the reason why a decision was taken in early 2013 to extend the Programme to August 2015.

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

The CLD Project, implemented by UNDP, received a total transferred amount of \$299,000 from the UNPFN, of which \$149,800 was received in 2012. It is a part of a wider five-year project of UNDP with an annual budgetary forecast of \$2 million. The CLD project is ongoing and expected to end in June 2013. However, the Project will be continued and built upon through other programmes as per the wider project plan.

The objective of the CLD project is to contribute to collaborative leadership and dialogue capacities at the local and national levels, and to 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 is further developed through accompaniment, mentoring and coaching as these gained skills are applied to key contemporary issues. The Project also aims to create a network or platform of experts to enable the application of the skills in the interim period, while longer-term peacebuilding institutional mechanisms will be created and supported through consultation with relevant stakeholders, to sustain the promotion and application of collaborative leadership.

The peacebuilding impacts/outcomes of the CLD Project are:

- Sustainable capacity on collaboration and dialogue developed for leaders at central and local levels;
- Better-negotiated solutions on peacebuilding and development-related issues; and
- Strengthened national and local capacities and mechanisms for collaboration, dialogue and conflict management.

Achievements and results

One of the key achievements in 2012 has been the validation among national level leaders of collaborative leadership and dialogue as a viable approach for addressing socio-political tensions and the legitimization of the CLD Project among a broad range of district leaders, many of whom have participated in CLD training programmes and regularly engaged with project staff. Prominent journalists have also published a number of opinion pieces in support of CLD as a key to overcoming the nation's political difficulties. In addition, the Project has formed a number of strategic partnerships with important national training institutions.

In 2012, the CLD project continued to promote local and national dialogue processes. More than 488 leaders from political parties, civil society organisations and the Government were trained on collaborative leadership and dialogue at the national and local levels. Particular emphasis was given to the inclusion of women and marginalised groups. The trainings focused on initiating dialogue processes on specific issues including contestation over federal state-restructuring, prevention of electoral violence, and steps for resolving the post-27 May constitution crisis.

The impact of the CLD training can be illustrated through an example from May 2012 in the Far Western Region. New dialogue initiatives led by CLD graduates contributed to the prevention of escalating local ethnic tensions through behind-the-scene dialogues between conflicting groups and Government counterparts. The CLD Project provided additional technical backstopping and, as a result of concerted efforts at the national and local levels, peaceful resolution of the potentially violent ethnic conflict was facilitated. This engagement opened space for

the CLD Project to further expand its presence in the region at the outset of 2013. This expansion will form a platform for components of CLD to scale up through other projects (including through a new UNPFN project approved in February 2013).

Dialogue around the local development plans of Janakpur and Banke was also prompted through the CLD Project. Technical support and accompaniment was provided, for example, for multi-party political mechanisms, with dialogue processes initiated in four Village Development Committees (VDCs) of Banke District and one in the district capital. In addition, a joint agenda (on urban sanitation) was identified and a multi-stakeholder dialogue initiated around it in Janakpur (Dhanusha District) led by the Janakpur Municipality.

The CLD Project continued to promote local and national dialogue through capacity development of leaders from political parties, civil society organisations and Government, with particular emphasis given to the inclusion of women

The CLD Project also undertook a media campaign to promote positive messages related to collaborative leadership and dialogue through radio talk programmes, radio magazines and short documentaries. A concerted effort was made to engage with influential media figures including deputy and senior editors of all the print media houses.

The CLD Project included a separate strand of work related to promoting informed public dialogue on the issue of Transitional Justice. This focused primarily on support to the Transitional Justice Resource Center, which carried out a numerous activities to raise public awareness about relevant issues and promote related exchanges between victims' organization, transitional justice experts, civil society actors and others. Among the activities were twenty inter-action programmes carried out in Kathmandu and a series of secondary cities, the publication of six newsletters, and twelve discussion programmes dedicated to a wide range of transitional justice matters.

Challenges and lessons learned

One of the principal challenges has been that graduates of the 'Training of Facilitators' have often used the dialogue forum to discuss 'easier' development issues rather than more 'difficult' peacebuilding issues.

Maintaining project staff that represent Nepal's huge diversity also presents a challenge. The project has consciously prioritised diversity in recruitment. However recruitment reflecting the diversity of each project district is fast becoming a challenge, especially if the project is expected to scale up rapidly in 2013.

Nepal's remote areas are very difficult to access, particularly in the mountainous regions, and with low coverage of all-weather roads. Access to many areas was very limited in the monsoon season.

The Project has had limited human resources and logistical capacities in the field offices. It expects to increase its technical support capacity in each field office in early 2013. The most important lesson learned for CLD has been that support for ongoing and emerging dialogue at the district level, which is the essence of the next phase of the programme, requires a more intensive and sustained level of engagement by programme staff and partners than was required in the earlier stages of the programme (outreach and training). As a result, in the second phase of this Programme, UNDP has begun a process of expanding its field presence staff. It aims to open two new field offices in 2013 (Far West and Eastern Region), as well as increase the number and capacity of staff in both the new and planned regional field offices. All the field offices will have a technical advisor and

a dialogue coordinator, as well as a small support staff including an administrative assistant and a driver. This staff will then form the core field members of a new phase of CLD that will be funded as part of the new UNPFN 'Building peace in Nepal: Ensuring a participatory and secure transition' Project that was approved in February 2013. In addition, funding from another source (UNDP's Scale-Up Fund), will be used to supplement and specifically cover the addition of a field office and staff in the Eastern Region.

For additional details on the project, see the project's website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00080268>.

3.3.3 Rights and Reconciliation

The purpose of interventions in this cluster is to assist initiatives related to Transitional Justice, national monitoring mechanisms of the peace process and local reconciliation/civil monitoring. The table below provides an overview of the two UNPFN- and PBF-funded projects as of 31 December 2012 under this cluster.

Table 3-7: Rights and Reconciliation Cluster Overview of Active 2012 Projects, as of 31 December 2012, in USD

Project Number and Title	Project Duration (Start-End)	Participating Organization(s)	Net Funded Amount prior to 2012	Net Funded Amount in 2012	Total Net Funded Amount
UNPFN/E-6 Partnership for Equality and Capacity Enhancement (PEACE): Towards Implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820	Mar 2010 – Dec 2012	UN WOMEN	525,000	-	525,000
PBF/NPL/B-4 Ensuring recognition of sexual violence as a tool of conflict in the Nepal peacebuilding process	Jun 2010 – Jun 2012	UNFPA, UNICEF	2,100,000	-	2,100,000
TOTAL			2,625,000		2,625,000

During the reporting period, no new projects were approved for funding under this cluster. Two projects continued with programmatic activities during the reporting period, both of which operationally completed their activities by the end of 2012:

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

The PEACE project, 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 operationally closed in December 2012.

The impact of the decade-long conflict on women in Nepal was significant, particularly due to increased levels of SGBV and displacement, as well as loss of family members and loss of livelihoods, often disproportionately impacting traditionally excluded groups of women (Dalits, Janajatis, Madhesis and other minorities).

Therefore, the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, among others, is of particular importance to the peace process.

Supported by the PEACE Project, the Government developed and launched a National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. The MoPR, as the lead government agency for the implementation of the NAP has, with technical and financial assistance from development partners, been undertaking a range of activities for its implementation. A High Level Steering Committee (HLSC) has provided overall guidance and direction for the NAP implementation. The HLSC, chaired by the Foreign Minister and co-chaired by MoPR, consists of 25 members, of which about 50 percent are women.

The main focus of the project was to enhance the capacity of the relevant government officials, including the HLSC, civil society organization members and the media to implement the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. The Project was implemented both at the central and district levels. At the district level, the focus was on the activation of District Coordination Committees (DCCs), which are responsible for coordinating the implementation of the NAP at the district level.

Achievements and results

One of the key achievements of the PEACE Project has been strengthening the capacity of the DCCs in 28 districts across all the five national development regions, with close coordination and collaboration between Shantimalika (a Nepali women network for peace) and MoPR, on their role in implementation of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. This has built a strong foundation in these districts for the MoPR to carry out further work on implementing the NAP. The PEACE Project developed a manual for DCCs to support their work of coordinating the implementation of the NAP in the districts and sensitized 300 local level stakeholders on issues related to women, peace and security. The Project also developed the NAP Nepali booklet, which is a summary of the NAP document and serves as a quick reference. The NAP Nepali booklet has been translated into six different local languages. One thousand copies of the booklet were printed in each language, which has been very useful for stakeholders at the local level. Although the PEACE project ended in December 2012, the MoPR has carried out a plan for the further dissemination of the remaining booklets in the districts where these languages are spoken.

The PEACE Project also strengthened the capacity of the HLSC on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and the NAP. The endorsement by Government for Ministries to access NPTF funds to implement the NAP was one tangible result of the sensitization. Subsequently, two key ministries submitted successful proposals for funding to the NPTF for the implementation of NAP nationwide. In total, three hundred stakeholders (including officials from key Government ministries, political leaders, civil society members and journalists) were oriented on the NAP.

The National Women's Commission (NWC) established a system and a four-person Unit to monitor the implementation of the NAP. The PEACE Project strengthened the capacity of the Unit's staff to carry out their monitoring roles. As a result of this, baseline information was collected from 45 districts. Based on the information received from the monitoring system, the NWC played an advocacy role by submitting a Letter of Attention to the Prime Minister's Office urging the Government to take action to end violence against women. The Commission has also been pressurizing the Government to implement women-friendly plans and policies. The current monitoring system has helped the NWC improve its record-keeping and follow-up.

The PEACE Project responded to a request from the MoPR for the development of a gender responsive guideline, which has been considered critical by the MoPR to supporting its work in the economic empowerment of women and girls. The MoPR is in the process of endorsing the guideline.

The PEACE project has strengthened the capacity of DCCs in 28 districts on the implementation of the National Action Plan and UNSCRs 1325 and 1820

Challenges and lessons learned

It was envisaged that the project would start in April 2010. However, the preparatory phase and partnership building process with the NWC and Shantimalika took longer than expected, which delayed the start of implementation. Delays were also caused by changes in Government administration and ministerial portfolios. The Minister of Peace and Reconstruction, managing the lead agency for the NAP implementation, was changed five times between mid-2011 and mid-2012. The Ministers also had many other political priorities such as forming a consensus government, preparing a new constitution, implementing interim-relief to conflict affected people and integration/rehabilitation of former Maoist army combatants. Against this background, it was difficult to bring together the HLSC members as planned. While the Project benefited from such a high level management mechanism, it represented a risk to the Project at the operational level.

There were also a number of continuous *bandhs* (general strikes) during April and May 2012 in the districts in the lead up to the dissolution of the Constitutional Assembly on May 27 (when a new Constitution of the country was expected) around the contentious issue of federalism. These disruptions further delayed project activities.

UN Women experienced challenges with its partnership with the Women Parliamentary Caucus who was supposed to sensitize the then Constituent Assembly Members and the political leaders on the NAP and UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. However, due to their internal issues (such as differences in political ideologies amongst the members), the Project activities could not move ahead as expected with the Caucus and UN Women had to terminate its contract with the Caucus in February 2012. The remaining funds for the Caucus related activities were transferred to Shantimalika to activate DCCs in an increased number of districts. The target was raised from 5 to 25 DCCs.

The capacity of the implementing partners, especially on results-based management and report writing, was another key challenge. Though the partners made efforts in preparing reports, their knowledge of results-based management was limited. As a result the Project team had to intensively support partners' reporting. Both the mid-term assessment and the final evaluation reports have highlighted the need of partners' capacity building.

Maintaining regular coordination and communication with the central and district level stakeholders (as recommended by the Mid-Term Assessment) was one of the strengths of the project. This effort assisted the smooth implementation of project activities in the districts. This is a good practice that can be replicated in future projects.

For additional details on the project, see the project's website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00074663>.

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)

This project received a total transfer of \$2,100,000 from the PBF account in 2010. The project operationally completed activities in June 2012.

The overall purpose of the project was to support sustainable peace by ensuring the recognition of the conflict-related sexual violence survivors. It aimed to break the culture of silence around sexual violence in Nepal by improving access to justice, reproductive and other kinds of health, legal services and psycho-social counseling.

The provision of reproductive health (RH) services was used as an entry point to identify and document incidences of violence committed against girls and women during the conflict. The project aimed to:

- 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

The first two objectives above, (the documentation of cases of conflict-era sexual violence and the delivery of comprehensive RH services to women and girl victims/survivors, were achieved by the Project.

The Project used the RH camps as an entry point to document cases of SGBV. Two mobile reproductive health camps (a six-day camp, with a follow-up four-day camp) were conducted in two VDCs of 14 of the most conflict-affected districts. These camps offered an environment where confidentiality and safety were ensured. A total of 36,471 women and girls benefited from the mobile RH camps, with 27,525 receiving various RH services. A total of 917 women were referred for further examination and surgery for uterine prolapse, out of which 603 received surgery. Of the clients, 60 percent were from disadvantaged and marginalised communities (Dalit/Janajati).

With regard to the third objective (promoting access to justice), 3,581 women and girls were provided with general legal knowledge. Detailed screening for legal counselling services was provided to 1,000 women/girls and 348 cases were referred to the Nepal Bar Association, Women and Children Offices, police, VDC offices, paralegal committees, NGOs and other concerned organizations for further legal counselling and legal support. A total of 821 women and girls volunteered to document their SGBV cases; of them, 280 received livelihood support. The Project identified 128 women and girls survivors of sexual violence during the conflict period and 70 cases were documented for potential submission to the TRC. The project team used the information to advocate for addressing sexual violence in the peacebuilding process. To continue the advocacy as well as to ensure the safety and confidentiality of the survivors, a data management and protection protocol was signed by all implementing partners including UNFPA and UNICEF. Since the TRC was not set up during the Project period, no cases could be submitted and hence this objective was only partially achieved by the Project.

Challenges and lesson learned

The inter-disciplinary and inter-agency nature of the Project has been both the Project's greatest strength and its greatest challenge. It has shown that a multi-disciplinary and multiple partner approach can enrich the provision of services to SGBV survivors. It has also created a number of challenges. Programmatically, the high number of stakeholders involved in implementation delayed reaching consensus on strategies and approaches, while operationally, varying administrative policies caused administrative difficulties at the beginning of the Project with regard to joint activities of different implementing partners. Such issues were addressed by the Project through strong UNFPA-UNICEF coordination to develop solutions through joint field visits, regular project board meetings and lessons learnt workshops. A camp guideline was developed and used to ensure that all implementing partners understood each other's roles and responsibilities in the coordinated multi-sectoral response.

Access was also an issue. The RH camps were conducted in very remote geographical areas where access to services was limited. Sometimes team members had to walk for one to two days to reach the camp sites. In some cases, the team faced sudden road blockades, strikes and landslides.

The model of mobile RH camps works well to reach out to potential SGBV survivors. The project has managed to document a number of cases in a short period of time, even several years after the conflict ended. Creating a women and girls -only environment combined with services helps them feel safer and therefore more open to disclosing their experiences. This model also addressed the ethics of collecting information from survivors, since basic care and support was always ensured before collecting information about SGBV. Still, some SGBV survivors did not feel comfortable in recalling and documenting the crimes committed against them. Many of the survivors could not remember the exact date and complete details of the crime. In some cases, it was difficult for the survivors to clearly identify the perpetrators, because of the identical uniforms worn by security forces and armed groups. Safety and security concerns also prevented women from reporting details of the crimes. It

Surviving Sexual Violence

Although sexual violence (SV) does not seem to have been used as a method of war in Nepal, it was prevalent during the conflict period. One of the SV survivors recounted the following story of what happened to her during the ten year conflict in Nepal:

"... the army and the police came to my house. They took two of my goats and bee honey. They cooked rice and meat and ate in my house which was used as a mess. They tortured me and asked me where the Maoists were. They accused me of hiding them. They beat me suspecting that I was hiding Maoists in my house. They threatened to kill me. They were moving around the village the whole night. Then they came and two army persons forcibly held me. I had given birth four months ago. They put me on to the ground and raped me. My baby lay down and they tore my upper cloth and inner cloth. They raped me in turns. After that they went. My father- in- law and mother- in- law came into the house after they went. I did not file a case because that time I was in fear of the Maoists and the police /army. I did not know where to go and who will get me justice."

The security forces are alleged to have raped women for feeding the Maoists or for keeping information on the Maoists from them. Similarly, the Maoists are alleged to have had raped women who refused to join their groups. Apart from the Maoists and the security forces, family members, outsiders and opportunist groups also took advantage of the conflict situation to rape women and young girls. Due to fear of the Maoists and the security forces, neighbours and surrounding communities did not help or rescue the victims of SGBV.

Survivors of sexual violence expressed that they faced physical and psychological pain. Most of them shared that they feel pain in the body, feel physically weak, cannot do hard work and they suffer from a number of gynaecological complications. They also shared feelings of fear, anger, despair, and some suffer from insomnia.

The mobile reproductive health (RH) camp served all women and girls, hence avoiding stigmatization of women as rape survivors. The RH camps offered an environment where confidentiality and safety were ensured. Also, documentation was combined with psychosocial counseling to avoid re-traumatization of the victim. For the women and girls who were survivors of SGBV, the project facilitated reproductive health services, psychosocial counseling, legal counseling and livelihoods support. Survivors reported appreciation at being able to share their experiences and receive counseling. In some cases, the project was able to support the survivors to access the support of local mechanisms to redress the violence that they had experienced. It was also expected that after the legal counseling women would file First Information Report, but it could not be filed because of the laws on 35 days statute of limitation in the case of rape. However, one of the cases of SV was submitted to the UN Human Rights Committee (UNHRC) being led by Advocacy Forum (one of the project implementing partners).

was also difficult to track survivors for follow-up. In order to address this, community psychosocial workers made home visits and approached survivors in a non-threatening way.

Widespread impunity and the 35-day Statute of Limitation on reporting sexual violence incidents were some of the barriers for women to report cases of SGBV.¹¹ There was also a lack of medico-legal evidence, which is required for prosecuting cases of sexual assault and sexual violence. This was a serious obstacle for survivors willing to press charges several months, and in this case, several years after the crimes were committed.

The Government has not recognized survivors of SGBV as a category of Conflict Affected Persons for distribution of interim relief and reparations and the TRC was not set up during the Project period as initially envisioned. These were additional challenges faced by the project in promoting recognition of the incidence of sexual violence in the Nepal peace process and ensuring access to justice for survivors.

For additional details on the project, see the project's website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00075378>.

Beneficiaries queue at a Reproductive Health Camp in Nepal



Accreditation : HHESS/ Nepal

¹¹ The 35-day Statute of Limitation is a law that states any complaint related to rape or SGBV must be brought to the police within 35 days of the incident.

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 2012 PBF Annual Report, as well as on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>). Annex I includes an overview of all projects funded under the UNPFN and PBF mechanism with financial delivery rates by project as well as start and end dates. Due to rounding, totals in the tables may not add up. All amounts in the tables are in US dollars.

4.1 Financial Overview

The table below provides a financial overview of the UNPFN as of 31 December 2012, highlighting the key figures as well as the balance available, both with the AA (MPTF Office) and with Participating Organizations. As of 31 December 2012, the UNPFN had received contributions totalling almost \$26.5 million. In 2012, \$1.6 million was received, a decrease of \$925,000 from 2011. Additional sources of funds also included the Administrative Agent and agency-earned interest, which amounted in total as of 31 December 2012 to slightly over \$448,000. This brings the UNPFN's cumulative sources of funds to almost \$27 million. Of this amount, almost \$25 million has been net transferred to Participating Organizations of which \$23.2 million has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1 percent on deposits and amounts to almost \$265,000. Other uses of funds included bank charges direct costs to support the UNPFN Secretariat (\$550,000). The total Administrative Agent fee is covered by the total interest earned. As of the end of December 2012, the balance of funds with the Administrative Agent and Participating Organisations was almost \$1.2 million and \$1.8 million respectively. Table 4.1 provides an overview of the overall cumulative sources, uses and balance of the UNPFN as of 31 December 2012.

Table 4–1: Financial Overview

	Annual 2011	Annual 2012	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Gross Donor Contributions	2,501,046	1,576,541	26,494,663
Fund-Earned Interest Income	13,671	11,658	264,908
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	67,961	40,291	183,526
Refunds by Administrative Agent (Interest/Others)	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
TOTAL: Sources of Funds	2,582,678	1,628,491	26,943,098
Uses of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	3,223,463	2,577,545	25,569,149
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(128,115)	(202,422)	(609,544)
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	3,095,349	2,375,123	24,959,605
Administrative Agent Fees	25,010	15,765	264,947
Direct Costs (UNPFN Secretariat)	100,000	250,000	550,000
Bank Charges	93	93	318
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
TOTAL: Uses of Funds	3,220,452	2,640,982	25,774,869
Change in fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	(637,773)	(1,012,491)	1,168,228
Opening fund balance (1 January)	2,818,492	2,180,719	-
Closing fund balance (31 December)	2,180,719	1,168,228	1,168,228
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	3,095,349	2,375,123	24,959,605
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	6,187,787	3,424,297	23,152,252
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			1,807,353

4.2 Contributions

One donor contributed to the UNPFN in 2012: the United Kingdom/DFID for a total of \$ 1,576,541. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2012, the five donors to the UNPFN had contributed \$26,494,663, including contributions from the United Kingdom/DFID (\$11,075,308), Norway (\$8,819,691), Denmark (\$4,178,390), Canada (\$2,221,299) and Switzerland (\$199,975).

Table 4–2: Contributions

Contributions	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan–Dec 2012	TOTAL
Canada	2,221,299	–	2,221,299
Denmark	4,178,390	–	4,178,390
Norway	8,819,691	–	8,819,691
Switzerland	199,975	–	199,975
United Kingdom (DFID)	9,498,767	1,576,541	11,075,308
TOTAL	24,918,122	1,576,541	26,494,663

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 \$11,658 in 2012, increasing the cumulative fund-earned interest to \$264,908 as of 31 December 2012. 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 2012, FAO, UNDP, and UNOPS reported and refunded interest (in total \$40,291), bringing the cumulative (2007–2012) Participating Organization-earned interest to \$183,526.¹²

Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2012, fund-earned and Participating Organization-earned interest amounted to \$448,434.

¹² UN WOMEN had refunded interest in prior years as of 31 December 2011.

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

Administrative Agent	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan–Dec 2012	TOTAL
Fund-Earned Interest	253,250	11,658	264,908
TOTAL: Fund-Earned Interest Income	253,250	11,658	264,908
Participating Organization (PO)			
FAO	-	58	58
UNDP	100,043	38,772	138,815
UNOPS	40,782	1,461	42,243
UNWOMEN	2,410	-	2,410
TOTAL: Interest Income received from POs	143,235	40,291	183,526
TOTAL	396,485	51,950	448,434

4.4 Transfer of Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations

As of 31 December 2012, the UNPFN made net transfers of \$24,959,605. During the reporting year 2012, net transfers of \$2,375,123 were made. The distribution of the net funded amount by Participating Organizations, cluster 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 2011	Current Year Jan–Dec 2012	TOTAL
FAO	50,000	(471)	49,529
ILO	322,070	(5,636)	316,434
OHCHR	278,114	-	278,114
UNDP	11,748,544	1,769,801	13,518,345
UNESCO	19,666	-	19,666
UNFPA	721,180	(196,315)	524,865
UNICEF	2,962,937	807,744	3,770,681
UNOPS	5,069,208	-	5,069,208
UNWOMEN	525,000	-	525,000
WFP	887,763	-	887,763
TOTAL	22,584,482	2,375,123	24,959,605

Table 4–5: Transfer of Net Funded Amount by UNPFN Cluster

Cluster	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan–Dec 2012	TOTAL
Elections-Governance	450,711	149,800	600,511
Quick Impact	50,000	(471)	49,529
Reintegration	20,651,342	2,225,794	22,877,136
Security	-	-	-
Rights-Reconciliation	1,432,429	-	1,432,429
TOTAL	22,584,482	2,375,123	24,959,605

4.5 Expenditure

During the reporting period 1 January to 31 December 2012, a total of \$3.4 million was reported by Participating Organizations as expenditure. Together with the prior years' expenditures, this adds up to more than \$23 million, a financial delivery rate of almost 93 percent. Financial delivery rates are measured in terms of expenditure as a proportion of the amount transferred. Similarly as in previous years, all expenditures reported for the year 2012 were submitted by the headquarters of the Participating Organizations to the MPTF Office's Financial Reporting Portal, and consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Table 4.5.1 below displays transfers and expenditures of the UNPFN in 2012 and presents the financial delivery rates by Cluster. The highest proportion of funds was net transferred to the Reintegration Cluster which showed an overall delivery rate of 92.4 percent. The Quick Impact Cluster shows 100 percent delivery and the remaining two clusters (Governance and Rights) both show delivery of more than 90 percent.

Table 4.5.2 shows net transfers, expenditures and delivery rates by Participating Organisation. UNDP received the highest in terms of net transfers and reported a delivery rate of 92.3 percent. FAO, ILO, UNESCO and WFP have all reported 100 percent expenditure.

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for harmonized inter-agency reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) set six categories against which UN entities must report project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories. All expenditures reported up to 31 December 2011 are presented in the previous six categories, and all expenditures reported from 1 January 2012 are presented in the new eight categories. The old and new categories are noted below in Table 4.5.3. In 2012, the highest percentage of expenditure was on Personnel (37.7 percent). Indirect support costs were slightly above 7 percent as some agencies charge indirect costs upfront.

The tables below provide details on expenditure by cluster, Participating Organisation and Budget Category.

Table 4–5-1: Expenditure by Cluster

Cluster	Total Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate (%)
		Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan–Dec 2012	TOTAL	
Elections-Governance	600,511	382,935	157,093	540,028	90.0
Quick Impact	49,529	46,921	2,608	49,529	100.0
Reintegration	22,877,136	18,062,481	3,080,857	21,143,338	92.4
Security	-	-	-	-	-
Rights-Reconciliation	1,432,429	1,235,618	183,739	1,419,357	99.1
TOTAL	24,959,605	19,727,955	3,424,297	23,152,252	92.8

Table 4–5-2: Expenditure by Participating Organization

Participating Organization	Total Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate
		Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan–Dec 2012	TOTAL	
FAO	49,529	46,921	2,608	49,529	100.0
ILO	316,434	269,901	46,533	316,434	100.0
OHCHR	278,114	264,933	(115,956)	148,977	53.6
UNDP	13,518,345	10,575,657	1,905,880	12,481,537	92.3
UNESCO	19,666	19,666	-	19,666	100.0
UNFPA	524,865	200,479	100,085	300,564	57.3
UNICEF	3,770,681	2,154,611	1,278,677	3,433,288	91.1
UNOPS	5,069,208	4,979,835	22,731	5,002,565	98.7
UNWOMEN	525,000	328,189	183,739	511,928	97.5
WFP	887,763	887,763	-	887,763	100.00
TOTAL	24,959,605	19,727,955	3,424,297	23,152,252	92.8

Table 4–5-3: Expenditure by Budget Category

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan–Dec 2012	TOTAL	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (old)	2,242,402		2,242,402	1.04
Personnel (old)	8,126,242		8,126,242	37.7
Training of Counterparts (old)	193,537		193,537	0.9
Contracts (old)	6,153,197		6,153,197	28.6
Other Direct Costs (old)	1,615,564		1,615,564	7.5
Staff and Personnel costs (new)		333,418	333,418	1.6
Supplies, Commodities, Material (new)		1,373,434	1,373,434	6.4
Equipment, Vehicle, Furniture, Depreciation (new)		232,399	232,399	1.1
Contractual services (new)		123,481	123,481	0.6
Travel (new)		(148,166)	(148,166)	-0.7
Transfer and Grants (new)		1,002,862	1,002,862	4.7
General Operating (new)		303,234	303,234	1.4
TOTAL: Programme Costs	18,330,942	3,220,661	21,551,603	100.0
Indirect Support Costs	1,397,013	203,636	1,600,649	7.4
TOTAL	19,727,955	3,424,297	23,152,252	

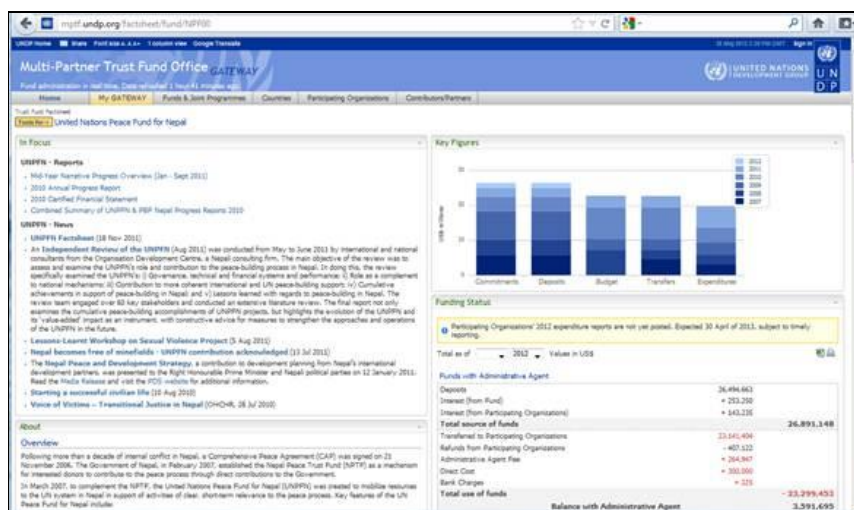
Table 4–5-4: Expenditure by Project, Participating Organization and UNPFN Cluster

Cluster/Project No. and Project	Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount	TOTAL Expenditure	Delivery Rate
Elections-Governance				
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	299,880	239,294	79.8
TOTAL: Elections-Governance		600,511	540,028	89.9
Quick Impact				
00075802 UNPFN/C-2 Land Registration	FAO	49,529	49,529	100.0
TOTAL: Quick Impact		49,529	49,529	100.0
Reintegration				
00067441 UNPFN/A-1 Mine Action/IEDD/EOD	UNOPS	5,069,208	5,002,565	98.7
00067443 UNPFN/A-2 Verification (I)	UNDP	692,568	692,568	100.0
00067447 UNPFN/A-2a Verification (II)	UNDP	534,185	523,086	97.9
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	316,434	316,434	100.0
00075366 UNPFN/A-7 Rehabilitation	UNFPA	524,865	300,564	57.3
00075366 UNPFN/A-7 Rehabilitation	UNICEF	2,763,704	2,424,694	87.7
00075366 UNPFN/A-7 Rehabilitation	UNDP	7,799,251	6,913,606	88.6
00078539 UNPFN/A-8 Child Rights Violations	OHCHR	278,114	148,977	53.6
00078539 UNPFN/A-8 Child Rights Violations	UNICEF	1,006,977	1,008,594	100.2
TOTAL: Reintegration		22,877,136	21,143,338	92.4
Security				
<i>No projects approved</i>	-	-	-	-
TOTAL: Security		-	-	-
Rights-Reconciliation				
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	511,928	97.5
TOTAL: Rights-Reconciliation		1,432,429	1,419,357	99.1
TOTAL		24,959,605	23,152,252	92.8

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>).

The MPTF Office continued to provide information on its GATEWAY, a knowledge platform providing real-time data, with a maximum two-hour delay, on financial information from the MPTF Office accounting system on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating UN Organizations. All narrative reports are published on the MPTF Office GATEWAY which provides easy access to nearly 9,600 relevant reports and documents, with tools and tables displaying financial and programme data. By providing easy access to the growing number of progress reports and related documents uploaded by users in the field, it facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the UN system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. The MPTF Office GATEWAY has been recognized as a 'standard setter' by peers and partners.



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

Annex I: List of all Projects

All Projects Funded through the UNPFN Mechanism (PBF- and UNPFN-funded accounts) as of 31 December 2012

Project Duration (Start-End)	Project Number and Project Title	Participating Organization(s)	Net Funded Amount (Source)	Delivery Rate	Status
Cluster A: Cantonment/Re-integration (9 projects)					
Apr 2007 - Dec 2011	UNPFN/A-1 Mine Action/Support to IEDD/EOD Operations in Nepal	UNOPS	5,069,208 (UNPFN)	98.7	Operationally closed activities
Jun 2007 - Dec 2008	UNPFN/A-2 Verification of the Maoist army Personnel in the Cantonment Sites	UNDP	692,568 (UNPFN)	100.0	Operationally closed activities
Nov 2007 – Mar 2008	UNPFN/A-2a Verification of the Maoist army Personnel in the Cantonment Sites – Phase II	UNDP	534,185 (UNPFN)	97.9	Operationally closed activities
Mar 2008 - Dec 2008	UNPFN/A-3 Project to Support Discharge of Adult Maoist army Personnel from the Cantonment Sites	UNDP	499,614 (UNPFN)	100.0	Operationally closed activities
Jul 2009 - May 2010	UNPFN/A-6 Discharge and Reintegration Assistance to the Maoist army	UNDP	3,392,216 (UNPFN)	97.7	Operationally closed activities
Mar 2009 - Mar 2010	PBF/NPL/B-1 Programme and Support for Children and Adolescents formerly Associated with the Maoist army in Nepal	UNICEF	622,969 (PBF)	99.8	Operationally closed activities
Mar 2009 - Dec 2010	PBF/NPL/B-2 Support to Female Members of the Maoist army	UNFPA	224,614 (PBF)	100.0	Operationally closed activities
April 2010 - May 2012	UNPFN/A-8 & PBF/NPL/E-2 Monitoring, Reporting and Response to Conflict-Related Child Rights Violations	UNICEF, OHCHR	2,664,095 (UNPFN & PBF)	94.75	Operationally closed activities - 2012
Jun 2010 - Aug 2015	UNPFN/A-7 Support to the Rehabilitation of VMLRs	ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF	11,404,254 (UNPFN)	87.3%	Activities ongoing
Cluster B: Elections/Governance (3 projects)					
Sep 2007 - May 2008	UNPFN/B-1 Electoral Observation Resource Centre	UNDP	143,940 (UNPFN)	100.0	Operationally closed activities
Nov 2007 - Feb 2008	UNPFN/B-2 Provision of Specialized Electoral Assistance to the Election Commission of Nepal	UNDP	156,771 (UNPFN)	100.0	Operationally closed activities
Nov 2011 – July 2013	UNPFN/B-3 Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue	UNDP	299,800 (UNPFN)	79.8%	Activities ongoing
Cluster C: Recovery/Quick Impact (2 projects)					

Project Duration (Start-End)	Project Number and Project Title	Participating Organization(s)	Net Funded Amount (Source)	Delivery Rate	Status
Mar 2009 - May 2011	PBF/NPL/D-1 Jobs for Peace: 12,500 Youth Employed and Empowered through an Integrated Approach	FAO, ILO	2,656,000 (PBF)	95.2	Operationally closed activities
Jul 2010 - Dec 2011	UNPFN/C-2 Piloting Land Registration and Preliminary Land Management Intervention in Selected Parts of Achham District	FAO	49,529 (UNPFN)	100.0	Operationally closed activities
Cluster E: Rights and Reconciliation (7projects)					
Jul 2007 - Jun 2008	UNPFN/E-1 Surveillance and Programme Targeting for Post-Conflict Reconciliation	WFP	489,610 (UNPFN)	100.0	Operationally closed activities
Jan 2008 - June 2008	UNPFN/E-1a Surveillance and Programme Targeting for Post-Conflict Reconciliation	WFP	398,153 (UNPFN)	100.0	Operationally closed activities
Aug 2009 - Dec 2011	PBF/NPL/B-3 Peace through Justice Project	OHCHR	1,999,830 (PBF)	79.7	Operationally closed activities
Sep 2009 - Mar 2010	UNPFN/E-3 Training to Women Journalists in the Terai	UNESCO	19,666 (UNPFN)	100.0	Operationally closed activities
Mar 2010 - Dec 2011	PBF/NPL/E-1 Fairness and Efficiency in Reparations to Conflict-Affected Persons	IOM, OHCHR	1,017,583 (PBF)	94.3	Operationally closed activities
Mar 2010 - Dec 2012	UNPFN/E-6 Partnership for Equality and Capacity Enhancement (PEACE): Towards Implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820	UN Women	525,000 (UNPFN)	97.5	Operationally closed activities - 2012
Jun 2010 - April 2012	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	2,100,000 (PBF)	76.7	Operationally closed activities - 2012

Annex II: UNPFN Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (Strategic Overview—Ongoing projects, 2012)

The following table provides a synopsis of the cumulative key results of UNPFN funded projects that were operational in 2012. Structured around the UNPFN priority clusters, it articulates how the projects, through achieving key outputs, contribute to achieve the UNPFN’s strategic outcomes. This structure is used as the basis of the UNPFN Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

For a similar table with all UNPFN funded projects covering the period 2007-2012, go to: <http://mptf.undp.org/document/download/9021>.

UNPFN Strategic Outcome	Contributing Outputs	UNPFN Project(s)	Status (as of Dec 2012)	Key Results
UNPFN PRIORITY CLUSTER A. Cantonments/Reintegration	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			
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"> The UN is a strategic partner to the GoN that plays key role in providing rapid response to rehabilitation of those discharged from Maoist army cantonments VMLRs are supported in the socio-economic rehabilitation and reintegrated into civilian communities with suitable livelihood options and inline established global standards Communities engaged in supporting the rehabilitation of VMLR participants 	UNPFN/A-7- Support to the Rehabilitation of VMLRs (UNDP-UNICEF-UNFPA-ILO)	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,231 VMLRs (56% male, 38% female) enrolled in one of the offered four rehabilitation packages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 413 enrolled in vocational skills training (VST) completed their training; The number of participants in the micro-enterprise (ME) option increased to 1,325 (48% of which are female). 921 completed their training; 431 participants (43% female) enrolled in the education option. 39 continued attending school; 27 graduated by passing class-12 examinations; 61 participants enrolled in the health training. 47 completed the training; 14 remained in training; Due to efforts to re-enroll drop-outs through diverse support options only 60 persons dropped out of the rehabilitation programme; A total of 1,770 VMLRs completed their training; 62% of graduates from VCT, ME and health-related training were employed or had started their own business. 1,363 VMLRs were assessed for psychosocial support; 480 received regular follow-up support. 151 peacebuilding activities, events, and sensitizations were held in the communities of resettlement with around 34,392 VMLR and community participants.

UNPFN Strategic Outcome	Contributing Outputs	UNPFN Project(s)	Status (as of Dec 2012)	Key Results
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"> 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 Nepali child protection actors, including state entities, have strengthen capacity to monitor, document, verify and respond to grave child rights violations Enhanced capacity of the government to implement the National Plan of Action for the Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict Self and informally released CAAFAG and CAAC develop the skills and capacities that facilitate their effective reintegration into communities 	UNPFN/A-8 - Monitoring, reporting and response to conflict related child rights violations (OHCHR - UNICEF)	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UCPN-M was delisted from the UN Secretary- General's Annual Global report on CAAC for successful implementation of the Action Plan for the discharge of verified minors and late recruits from the Maoist army (June 2012). The National Plan of Action for the Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Children Affected by Armed Conflict (NPA-CAAC) was approved by the Cabinet in December 2010 and officially launched in March 2011. Holistic support for the comprehensive reintegration of 4,281 informally and self-released CAAFAG (2,461) and CAAC (1,820) into their communities was provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% children received education support; 20% benefited from vocational training or income generating support; Out of the total CAAFAG registered and supported through the programme, 45% were female and 64% belonged to <i>Janjati</i>, Dalit and other marginalised communities. Altogether, 493 cases of the six grave violations against children were documented, out of which approximately 20% were referred for services such as medical and legal aid. Altogether 311 psychosocial workers were trained. As a result, around 1,453 CAAFAG/CAAC (48% females) received psychosocial support in 39 districts. A district referral mechanism was established. 153 children in need of protection were referred and received support from governmental and non-governmental child protection agencies in ten districts. In 39 districts, 209 Child Protection Committees, 308 child clubs and 140 School management committees received capacity-building support. Between 2010 and 2012, child clubs and child protection committees in 17 districts accessed funds from the VDC grant to carry out activities for children. In 59 of the 308 supported clubs, CAAFAGs (60% M; 40% F) occupied leadership positions.

UNPFN Strategic Outcome	Contributing Outputs	UNPFN Project(s)	Status (as of Dec 2012)	Key Results
UNPFN PRIORITY CLUSTER B. <i>Elections/Governance/Mediation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical advice and logistic support on elections, constitutional issues; and provide assistance to restore government at local level 			

<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable capacity on collaboration and dialogue developed for leaders at central and local levels; • Better negotiated solutions on peace-building and development related issues; • Strengthened national and local capacities and mechanisms for collaboration, dialogue and conflict management. 	<p>UNPFN/B-3 - Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue (UNDP)</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborative leadership and dialogue skills were of 488 national and local-level leaders from government, political parties, and civil society were strengthened. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At the national level, 41% (96 participants) were women and 27 % (62 participants) were from marginalized communities. ➤ Those trained are initiating efforts to establish dialogue processes on their specific issues (including federalism, preventing electoral violence, and steps for resolving the post-27 May institutional crisis) with their counterparts. • 62 trainers and facilitators at the national and local levels are able to apply skills to specific issues. • Dialogue Support Facilities opened in Janakpur and Nepalgunj to provide platforms for engagement with local processes. • Prompted dialogue around the local development plans of Janakpur and Banke. Provided technical support and accompaniment, for example for multi-party political mechanisms. • In Banke District, started dialogue processes in 4 VDCs and one in the district capital, and completed one public dialogue session. • A joint agenda (urban sanitation) was identified and a multi-stakeholder dialogue initiated around it in Janakpur (Dhanusha District) led by Janakpur municipality. • The Transitional Justice Resource Center with MoPR conducted 12 fortnightly discussions with 729 participants; organized 20 interactions with 584 participants from NGOs and CS and four regional and one national dialogue on "TJ process in Nepal"; and published and distributed 4783 copies of 6 newsletters.
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UNPFN Strategic Outcome	Contributing Outputs	UNPFN Project(s)	Status (as of Dec 2012)	Key Results
UNFPN PRIORITY CLUSTER C. Recovery/Quick Impact Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 			
No projects were active in this cluster during 2012.				
UNFPN PRIORITY CLUSTER D. Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore law and order especially in the countryside 			
No projects were active in this cluster during 2012.				
UNFPN PRIORITY CLUSTER E. Rights and Reconciliation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist initiatives related to transitional justice, national monitoring mechanisms of the peace process and local reconciliation 			
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"> 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 	UNPFN/E-6 - Partnership for Equality and Capacity Enhancement (PEACE): Towards Implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 (UN WOMEN – OHCHR)	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 was endorsed and launched by the Government in February 2011. 300 stakeholders (including officials from key Government ministries, political leaders, civil society members and journalists) were oriented on the NAP. Two key ministries submitted successful proposals for funding to the NPTF for the implementation of NAP nationwide. The National Women's Commission established a system and a four-person unit to monitor the implementation of the NAP. Baseline information was collected from 45 districts. Operational guidelines on the economic empowerment of conflict affected women were developed. The draft manual for the implementation of NAP by CSOs and NAP District Coordination Committees (DCCs) was tested in five districts (Dolakha, Rupandehi, Surkhet, Ilam and Dadeldhura). 28 DCCs were activated for the implementation of the NAP at the district level.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidences of sexual violence against women and girls during the conflict and post-conflict in Nepal are identified/documentated and victims gain access to justice through participation in transitional justice processes Promote recognition of the incidence of sexual violence in Nepal peace process through access to justice for victims of sexual violence, including 	UNPFN/E-5 - 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	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two mobile reproductive health camps (6 days initial camp, with a 4-day follow-up camp) were conducted in two VDCs (each) of 14 districts (Saptari, Siraha, Dhanusa, Mahottari, Bardiya, Dang, Kalikot, Rolpa, Rukum, Surkhet, Achham, Bajura, Kanchanpur and Kapilvastu): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reproductive health and related services were provided to 36,471 girls and women; 60% of clients were from disadvantaged communities (Dalit/Janajati); 3,551 received psychosocial counseling, of which

	<p>through participation in transitional justice processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproductive health (RH) services and psycho-social and legal counseling provided to women and girls in conflict-affected 14 districts 	<p>victims/survivors (UNFPA/UNICEF)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 375 cases were referred to further support; ➤ 3,581 women and girls were given general information on their legal rights, out of which 1,000 women/girls were provided specific legal counseling and 348 cases were referred for further support; ➤ 603 women had UP surgery in hospitals; • 821 cases of SGBV were documented covering both conflict and post conflict periods; 70 cases were identified as potentially eligible for consideration in a transitional justice process.
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