



TEMPLATE 4.4

PEACEBUILDING FUND (PBF) ANNUAL PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

COUNTRY: Nepal **REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2013**

Programme Title & Project Number

Programme Title: Gender Responsive Recovery for Sustainable Peace (GRRSP) Project

Programme Number (if applicable) (project no PBF/IRF-54)

MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 1 00083648

Recipient UN Organizations

List the organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme: UN Women, FAO and ILO

Implementing Partners

List the national counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations: Government: Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR), Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD), District Agriculture Development Office (DADO), District Livestock Support Office (DLSO), Local Peace Committee (LPC), Local bodies and relevant line agencies.

Civil society organizations: Women for Human Rights, Single Women Group (WHR), Center for Victim of Torture (CVICT), Nepal Social Service Association (NSSA), Sindhuli Integrated Development Service (SIDS/Nepal), Sustainable **Enterprise and Social Development Center** (SESDEC).

Programme/Project Budget (US\$)

PBF contribution (by RUNO) **USD 898,800 UN Women USD 340,260 FAO USD 265000 ILO USD 293539**

Government Contribution

(if applicable)

Other Contributions (donors)

(if applicable)

Programme Duration

Overall Duration (months) 30 months

Start Date² (dd.mm.yyyy) 01-10-2012

Original End Date³ (dd.mm.yyyy) 31-03-2015

Current End date⁴(dd.mm.yyyy) 31-03-2015

¹ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to

[&]quot;Project ID" on the MPTF Office GATEWAY

² The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY

3 As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

TOTAL:	US\$ 898,800	
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.		Report Submitted By
Assessment/Review - if applicable please attach Yes No Date: Mid-Term Evaluation Report - if applicable please attach Yes No Date:		Name: Rachana Bhattarai Title: Project Manager
		Participating Organization (Lead): UN Women Email address: rachana.bhattarai@unwomen.org

⁴ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed.

PART 1 – RESULTS PROGRESS

1.1 Assessment of the current project implementation status and results

For PRF projects, please identify Priority Plan outcome and indicators to which this project is contributing:

Priority Plan Outcome to which the project is contributing.

Under PBF Outcome 8: Women are empowered

Project Outcome 1: Conflict affected women and their families are recovered from psycho-social hardships

Under PBF Outcome 11: Communities affected by conflict

Project Outcome 2: Gender responsive community-based economic recovery initiatives are designed and implemented

Priority Plan Outcome indicator(s) to which project is contributing.

For both IRF and PRF projects, please rate this project's overall achievement of results to date: on track

For both IRF and PRF projects, outline progress against each project outcome, using the format below. The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes.

<u>Outcome Statement 1:</u> Outcome 1: Conflict affected women and their families are recovered from psycho-social hardship

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

Indicator 1:

2000 conflict affected women including excombatants recovered from psycho-social trauma

Indicator 2:

All the district level Local Peace Committees (LPCs) and at least 80% of Village Development Committee (VDC) level LPCs in the project areas have adopted gender responsive institutional practices

Indicator 3:

Incidences of gender-based violence (GBV) against women and girls in the project area reduced by 20%

Baseline: 0 as of 2013

Target: 2000 conflict affected women including ex-combatants recovered from psycho-social trauma by 2015

Progress:* 267 conflict affected women were provided psychosocial counselling services by 12 psychosocial-counsellors with close monitoring by CVICT in three districts

* 12 potential psycho-social consellors will complete their training by March, 2014

Baseline: 12.2% conflict affected women received compensation from the government in three project districts by 2013.

Target: 80% (in total) conflict affected women received compensation from the government in three project districts by 2015

Progress: 56.23 % conflict affected women received compensation (as family of

deceased, missing family, displacement, property seized) from MoPR in three project districts (Ramechhap 55.71%, Kavre 69.28% and Sindhuli 43.70%)

Baseline: Incidences of GBV against women reduced by 0.7% in three districts as of 2013

Target: Incidences of GBV against women in the project area reduced by 20% by 2015 Progress: Gender Equality Watch Groups (GEWGs) have recently been formed in the three districts. There have been 7 cases of domestic violence (physical and verbal abuse) documented by GEWG in Kavre district. Out of the 7 cases, 4 cases have been forwarded to Women's Cell (WC) in the district. Investigation of cases is currently ongoing. The cases have been documented and can be verified through GEWG's meeting minutes and the applications submitted by the victims to GEWG.

Output progress

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit). Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

Output 1.1: Increased access of conflict affected women to psycho-social services

12 potential counsellors are being trained on psychosocial counselling by CVICT. The training ends in March 2014 after which the counsellors will be placed at District Health Office (DHO)/WCO in their respective districts.

Output 1.2: Increased community awareness on issues of GBV, human rights and gender equality.

452 community members (83 male 369 female) were sensitized on GBV, human rights and gender equality by WHR in three districts. They included local political leaders, youth leaders, and members of women's groups and conflict affected families.

Output 1.3: Enhanced capacity of conflict affected women on organizational leadership and social harmonization

112 conflict affected women were provided knowledge on organizational leadership and social harmonization in the three districts. Training assessment shows that they are now capable of sensitising other women on organizational leadership.

Outcome progress

Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers (3000 character limit)?

Outcome 1: Conflict affected women including ex-combatants recovered from psycho-social hardship

The ongoing six month long psychosocial counselling training by CVICT to the selected 12 potential counsellors (4 from each 3 districts) will be completed in March 2014, after which the counsellors will be placed at DHO/WCO in the respective districts. The training is being organized in Kathmandu at CVICT's training hall.

During the first phase of the on the job training (placement), 267 conflict affected women were provided psychosocial care and support (assessment, provision of information and referral to services, follow-up plan) by the counsellors through individual counselling services with close monitoring by CVICT in the respective districts. In addition to the 267 women, 122 women are benefitting from the economic recovery initiatives under outcome 2 of the project. Awareness raising programme on psychosocial counselling was also conducted with women's groups and other community members, as a result of which 180 female and 79 male were made aware about the availability of the psychosocial counselling. 95 male beneficiaries were supported with problem identification and care by the counsellors.

Discussions is currently underway with DHO/WCO regarding the placement of the counsellors in the premises of DHO/WCO in the three districts.

The first round of consultations with the LPCs, completed in all the three districts. The committee identified the need for training to better understand Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) 1325 and 1820 and the National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. WHR will provide the training to LPCs in 2014 second/third quarter.

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?

GEWGs have recently been formed in the three districts. To date, there have been 7 cases of women affected by domestic violence documented by GEWG in Kavre district. However, the reporting of GBV related cases is still a challenge. More sensitization and awareness at the community level on GBV is required to deal with stigma and discrimination, which will also lead to increased reporting of GBV cases against women.

<u>Outcome Statement 2:</u> Gender responsive community-based economic recovery initiatives are designed and implemented

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

Indicator 1:

Income of at least 1000 conflict affected families increased by 25%

Indicator 2:

Incidence of employment (including self-employment) increased by 30%)

Indicator 3:

At least 25% of budget of local bodies and concerned service delivery agencies allocated for gender responsive initiatives Baseline: Average annual household income of 1000 conflict affected families NPR 119,842 as of 2013

Target: Income of conflict affected families increased by 25% by 2015

Progress:Activities to improve the agricultural productivity of conflict affected women are being implemented with 796 beneficiaries, organized into 37 groups, in the three districts, by FAO in coordination with DADO and DLSO.

Capacity development interventions to improve crop and livestock management were planned on the basis of findings from the problem analysis and needs assessments of the groups.

The interventions are being implemented with the technical and financial assistance to improve farming practices and productivity, and to provide guidance towards commercial production.

Baseline: 20% of conflict affected women are self-employed

Target: 26% conflict affected women initiated self-employment activities as of 2015

Progress:It is too early to measure progress on the impact indicator. However, available information indicates that 350 beneficiaries have been trained on entrepreneurship for enterprise start-up in potential areas such as handicraft production, commercial vegetable farming and marketing, turmeric and milk processing, and service delivery etc.

Baseline: 10% of programme budget allocated for women as of 2013
Target: 25% of budget of local bodies and

concerned service delivery agencies allocated for gender responsive initiatives by 2015

Progress: 15% budget has been allocated for women in the respective districts.

The MoAD has committed to allocating NPR 562,725 as matching funds to implement the project activities for the target beneficiaries for the FY 2013/2014. As a result of the group awareness and coordination meetings with local leaders and government line agencies, local bodies have also shown commitment mainstream gender responsive planning, implementation and monitoring to their regular processes. Training on gender planning and implementation responsive mechanisms has been provided government line agencies in Kavre and Sindhuli. In Ramechhap, the training is planned for the first quarter of 2014.

Output progress

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit). Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

Output 2.1: Improved knowledge and skills of conflict affected women and their families for improving agricultural productivity

796 beneficiaries (37 groups) were equipped with improved knowledge and skills on crop and livestock management by FAO and partners, and are now applying these in their agricultural farming (mushroom, goat and ginger farming).

Output 2.2: Enhanced technical and entrepreneurial skills of conflict affected women and their families.

350 conflict affected women were provided entrepreneurship training on ILO's Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) model and business counselling by SESDEC, NSSA and SIDS Nepal.

Output 2.3: Increased capacity of local bodies and concerned service delivery agencies for gender responsive planning and implementation mechanisms.

49 government officials from relevant line agencies (WCO, District Education Office, VDC level LPCs, WC, etc.) were trained on gender responsive planning, implementation and monitoring mechanisms by WHR.

Outcome progress

Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers (3000 character limit)?

Outcome 2: Gender responsive community-based economic recovery initiatives are designed and implemented

The project intervention has encouraged women entrepreneurs for sustainable enterprise development (handicraft production, commercial vegetable production and marketing, turmeric and milk processing, service delivery etc.) through improved understanding and knowledge about start-up productive enterprises, and through access to key resources which generate self-employment and higher income.

The capacity of the women's group to seek resources and services to improve of their enterprises has increased. Target beneficiaries are able to demand these services. As a result of the interventions, government line agencies have expressed their commitment to mainstreaming gender responsive activities in their regular programmes and MoAD has also allocated matching funds to implement the project activities for the target beneficiaries for the FY 2013/2014.

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?

The project is on track. However, the implementation of the project has been impacted by issues such as difficulty in reaching consensus among the women's groups (37 groups) about the implementation strategies and approaches; lengthy local participatory planning processes. The agriculture related interventions are constrained by the cropping calendar, which may not match the project calendar. Efforts were undertaken to expedite the implementation of the project, and to engage in regular monitoring and technical backstopping to address these issues.

Outcome Statement 3:

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

Indicator 1:	Baseline: Target: Progress:
Indicator 2:	Baseline: Target: Progress:
Indicator 3:	Baseline: Target: Progress:

Output progress

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit). Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

Outcome progress

Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers (3000 character limit)?

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?

Outcome Statement 4:

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

Indicator 1:	Baseline: Target: Progress:
Indicator 2:	Baseline: Target: Progress:
Indicator 3:	Baseline: Target: Progress:

Output progress

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit). Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

Outcome progress

Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers (3000 character limit)?

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?

1.2 Assessment of project evidence base, risk, catalytic effects, gender in the reporting period

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Evidence base: What is the evidence base for this report and for project progress? What consultation/validation process has taken place on this report (1000 character limit)?	The monitoring of the project activities are carried out jointly on a regular basis by the three executing agencies and implementing partners, with active participation of the target groups to strengthen ownership of all the concerned stakeholders. Participatory review meetings were organized before drafting this report, to review progress, document lessons, identify constraints faced during implementation and also to come up with possible solutions to resolve those constraints. The proceedings of review meetings are also regularly shared with the district and national stakeholders and also in the Project Steering Committee meetings.
Funding gaps: Did the project fill	The project interventions target neglected areas of the NAP on
critical funding gaps in	UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. The project responds to the post-
peacebuilding in the country?	conflict relief and recovery needs of conflict affected women and
Briefly describe. (1500 character limit)	girls through a multi-pronged approach that involves addressing
	both the psycho-social as well as the economic recovery
	concerns of the target group. Through the economic recovery
	initiatives, the project also extends the social protection coverage and access to decent work for the population affected by conflict
	and working poor, especially for poor women.
Catalytic effects: Did the project	While it is too early to report on the catalytic effects of the
achieve any catalytic effects, either	project overall, the project does provide a good example of an
through attracting additional	integrated model with components like psychosocial healing and
funding commitments or creating	economic recovery of conflict affected women and girls,
immediate conditions to unblock/	capacity development of duty bearers and rights holders on
accelerate peace relevant	gender equality and women's empowerment, which is likely to
processes? Briefly describe. (1500	be of interest to potential development partners in the future.
character limit)	
Risk taking/innovation: Did the	NA
project support any innovative or	
risky activities to achieve	
peacebuilding results? What were	
they and what was the result? (1500 character limit)	
Gender marker: Is the original	The target beneficiaries of the project are 100% women. The
gender marker for the project still	project contributes to gender marker 3 of PBF.
the right one? Have gender	r -J
considerations been mainstreamed	
in the project to the extent	
possible? Briefly justify. (1500	
character limit)	

PART 2: LESSONS LEARNED AND SUCCESS STORY

2.1 Lessons learned

Provide at least three key lessons learned from the implementation of the project. These can include lessons on the themes supported by the project or the project processes and management.

Lesson 1 (1000 character limit)	In a post-conflict situation where the affected population suffers disruption of basic services (health, education, shelter, food), the government line agencies and development partners should prioritise addressing the basic services of the population. Such interventions, when successful, build a solid foundation of trust and partnership required to start business/enterprises and support the culture of sustainable impact.
Lesson 2 (1000 character limit)	Economic recovery related initiatives and psychosocial counselling (particularly post traumatic stress disorders related cases) require sustained programmatic assistance, which needs to be recognised by both national and development partners. These initiatives should continue for at least 4-5 years in order to have a sustainable impact.
Lesson 3 (1000 character limit)	The project has a robust agriculture component. However, the agriculture related interventions are constrained by the cropping calender, which may not always match with the project calendar. This sometimes delays the implemention of the project. Similar kinds of initiatives in the future will consider this aspect in the project design stage.
Lesson 4 (1000 character limit)	The project has been able to generate active engagement and participation of District Coordination Committees (DCCs), LPCs and civil society members in the districts. All these stakeholders have been actively involved in the process of identifying the number of VDCs and target beneficiaries.
Lesson 5 (1000 character limit)	

2.2 Success story (OPTIONAL)

Provide one success story from the project implementation which can be shared on the PBSO website and Newsletter as well as the Annual Report on Fund performance. Please include key facts and figures and any citations (3000 character limit).

Anita Dalit (name changed) and her husband lived with their four sons and two daughters in Kavre district. Facing significant economic hardships and social prejudice as Dalits ('untouchables'), the family relied on farming as the sole means of income.

Anita's daily routine of domestic chores and animal raising changed considerably when the armed conflict began. During the conflict, one of Anita's son was killed by the security forces, and one of her daughter, gang-raped by a group of policemen, died from the extensive injuries sustained from the incident.

Anita, who suffered from significant grief and trauma as a consequence of the incidents, received compensation from the government and support from her neighbours. She receives medication for her blood sugar and pressure. However, she still shivers when recollecting the past incidents, and begins to experience palpitations, becomes restless and struggles to control herself. She remembers the last word of her daughter, "Ama, malai jacket dinuna ekdam jado lageko chaa" (Mother, give me a jacket. I am feeling extremely cold). Anita sometimes thinks that her son will also come back one day.

Counselling services have had a positive impact in Anita's life, providing some much-needed support for her. She feels guilty of not being able to provide her daughter with a jacket in the cold and that she died shivering. In the second counselling session, she expressed,"I felt relieved by venting out my guilt of not being able to provide warm clothes to my daughter in such a shivering cold." The counselling sessions have helped her realized that she was not responsible for the untimely death of her daughter. She has also accepted the fact that her son will never come back. Anita is able to sleep soundly, and her headaches have also subsided to some extent. Anita will receive enterprise development training from ILO in 2014.

PART 3 – FINANCIAL PROGRESS AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

3.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditure

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, slightly delayed, or off track: on track

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters maximum):

3.2 Comments on management and implementation arrangements

Please comment on the management and implementation arrangements for the project, such as: the effectiveness of the implementation partnerships, coordination/coherence with other projects, any South-South cooperation, the modalities of support, any capacity building aspect, the use of partner country systems if any, the support by the PBF Secretariat and oversight by the Joint Steering Committee (for PRF only). Please also mention if there have been any changes to the project (what kind and when); or whether any changes are envisaged in the near future (2000 character maximum):

The project has formed a Steering Committee (SC), chaired by the Joint Secretary of MoPR and co-chaired by UN Women. The SC has representation from relevant ministries such as the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW), Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD), Department of Women and Children (DWC), MoAD, Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA). The formation of the SC has provided an opportunity for effective coordination with the government for the implementation of NAP, to which the project is contributing. The SC has also enabled a sense of ownership amongst the government counterparts, and other stakeholders. The SC meetings take place every six months. Two SC meetings were organized in January and October in 2013 respectively. Both the meetings were effective in terms of

helping the SC members to understand the project and see their contribution for the effective implementation of the project. The focal persons of FAO and ILO are also members of the SC.

UN Women , FAO and ILO have been conducting regular visits to the districts to conduct monitoring of the project activities. In one of the visits, the Chair of the SC also joined the team. The joint visits have provided an opportunity for all the three agencies to strengthen their coordination at the local level. In January 2013, the selection of the VDCs was also undertaken jointly by all the three agencies. The joint consultations were organized in the three districts and DCC members, civil society organizations participated and finalized the names of the VDCs based on the criteria developed by three agencies.