



**UN PEACE FUND FOR NEPAL
ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT**

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2013

<p style="text-align: center;">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Programme Title: United Nations Interagency Rehabilitation Programme (UNIRP)• Programme Number: UNPFN/A-7• MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ 00075366	<p style="text-align: center;">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results²</p> <p><i>Country/Region: Nepal, Country-wide</i></p> <p>Priority area/ strategic results: The Government of Nepal and Maoist Army have the capacity to meet the CPA and AMMAA commitments for the cantonment, discharge, integration and rehabilitation of the Maoist army</p> <p>Priority area/ strategic results: Key elements of the CPA and AMMAA were implemented through the socio-economic rehabilitation of VMLR</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme <p style="text-align: center;">UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations• UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO• Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
<p style="text-align: center;">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>MPTF/JP Contribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>by Agency (if applicable) Budget as per agency (2012 revision)</i>• UNDP \$ 8,138,886.• UNICEF \$ 3,057,332.• UNFPA \$ 338,865.• ILO \$ 316,434. <p>Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i></p> <p>Other Contributions (donors)</p> <p>UNPFN: \$11, 851,717.00</p> <p>BCPR UNDP: \$693,000.00</p> <p>TOTAL: \$12,544,717.00</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration: 63 months</p> <p>Start Date⁴ 01/06/2010</p> <p>Original End Date⁵ 31/05/2012</p> <p>Current End date⁶ 31/08/2015</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>Dec 2012</i></p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Report Submitted By</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Name: Abdul Hameed Omar○ Title: Programme Manager, UNIRP○ Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP○ Email address: hameed.omar@undp.org

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Performance Management Plan (PMP) for the PBF, Priority Plan or project document;

³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to “Project ID” on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁴ 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](#)

⁵ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁶ 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. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

Acronyms

AMMAA	Agreement on the Monitoring and Management of Arms and Armies
ANBP	Afghan New Beginnings Programme
CAAC	Children Affected by Armed Conflict
CAAFAG	Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DDR-IMS	Disarmament Demobilization and Rehabilitation Information Management System
GoN	Government of Nepal
IDDRS	Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPs	Implementing Partners
ICWG	Inter-agency Communication Working Group
ME	Micro-Enterprise
MoPR	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PLA	Maoist People's Liberation Army
RHCO	Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator's Office
ROs	Regional Offices
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
TPO	Transcultural Psychosocial Organization
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIRP	United Nations Interagency Rehabilitation Programme
UNMIN	United Nations Mission in Nepal
VMLR	Verified Minors and Late Recruits
VR	Voluntary Retirees
VST	Vocational Skills Training
YSESEF	Youth and Small Enterprises Self-Employment Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following a decade of violent conflict in Nepal that ended in 2006 and cost an estimated 17,000 lives -- through collaborative interagency efforts -- a context-specific UN Interagency Rehabilitation Programme (UNIRP) was launched in June 2010, to assist in the socio-economic rehabilitation of the 4008 discharged Verified Minors and Late Recruits (VMLR⁷) from the Maoist cantonments. The programme aimed to contribute to Nepal's peacebuilding process in accordance with the Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA) and Agreement on Monitoring of the Management of Arms and Armies (AMMAA). To advance the AMMAA, the Maoist People's Liberation Army (PLA) and their weapons were cantoned at seven main sites and 21 satellite camps across the country. An Action Plan was finalized on December 16, 2009 by the Government of Nepal (GoN), the United Communist Party Nepal-Maoist (UCPN-M) and the United Nations which allowed the official discharge of the VMLR and the socio-economic rehabilitation process to proceed through the UNIRP. Upon the request of the Government and the UCPN-M the UN was ready and had the required capacity to offer rehabilitation support.

To facilitate these efforts, UNIRP provided four sectoral rehabilitation options to the VMLR: vocational skills training (VST), micro-enterprise development (ME), education (ED), and health-related training. The programme was complemented with cross-cutting services, such as gender-specific, health, and psychosocial support as well as individual career counselling, business mentoring, community-based peace building activities, job placement support, and life-skills training.

Originally scheduled to end in January 2013, UNIRP was extended until August 31, 2013 in order to provide follow-up services to 151 'late applicants' who had enrolled in the programme in September 2012. The education component under UNICEF will continue to support participants until August 2015. During the first half of 2013 while the comprehensive VMLR support component was still in operation, UNIRP provided crucial follow-up support such as counselling, business mentoring and monitoring to address participants' on-going needs. Further assistance was provided by facilitating linkages to affordable loans and employment opportunities to obtain sustainable livelihoods. Four Knowledge Management Documents on lessons learned and best practices in consolidating peace were prepared on: Gender Specific Support, Psychosocial Support, Towards a One UN, and Conflict Sensitivity.

The need for the proposed study on the Socio-economic Impact of the Return of Voluntary Retirees (VR) to Communities originated from the recommendation made by the Independent Evaluation of UNIRP conducted in Dec 2012. UNIRP has successfully conducted beneficiary tracing and Post Rehabilitation and Participant Satisfaction Survey in 73 districts across the country, and these skills would assist in the VR study process. Therefore, MoPR requested UNIRP to conduct the study because of its proven technical capability and institutional strength, as evidenced by the outcomes that were achieved during the UNIRP's programme of support to the VMLR. Also, as a result of the relations that were built upon trust (with the VMLR and the community members through the previous programme), UNIRP can successfully implement this highly sensitive study. The study will be conducted in collaboration with Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) and GIZ. UNIRP

The findings will document the experience and lessons learned from Nepal's peace process. As these lessons are conflict conditions based, it will contribute to the development of conflict preventive policy by the Government through the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) for future. As the finding will be presented and reports will be shared to the key stakeholders involved in the peace process, they will benefit by gaining insight into what works well and what does not under such circumstances.

⁷ Verified minors were those confirmed to have been under the age of 18 on 25th May 2006, the date of the ceasefire, and late recruits were those PLA fighters who were recruited after the ceasefire and were thus not eligible for assistance offered to 'adult' PLA soldiers. Of all VMLR, the great majority - 2,973 - were verified minors, and the remaining 1,035 were late recruits that joined after signing of the CPA.

The findings of the study will be useful for the Department of Peacekeeping Mission (DPKO), Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) of UNDP, UN and other agencies working in the peacebuilding and rehabilitation fields. The findings will also be useful for the rehabilitation programmes being undertaken in the post-conflict regions such as Myanmar, Philippines and maybe Libya. Furthermore, the results could also supply insights to the academics and practitioners engaged in peacebuilding studies.

I. Purpose

The purpose of the project and specific outcomes are directly related to the objectives of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) under the thematic area 9, 'National actors and institutions have managed conflict risk and are progressively consolidating the peace'. The project also represented a key activity of 9.4 of UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for Nepal which stated that, 'Targeted populations participate in social and economic empowerment initiatives and integration programmes to diminish future conflict risk'. UNIRP contributed to UNDAF Outcome 9 through its programme specific outcomes:

1. VMLR are supported in their socio-economic rehabilitation.
2. Communities are engaged in supporting the rehabilitation of VMLR participants.

II. Results

Outcome 1: VMLR are supported in their socio-economic rehabilitation.

The first outcome focused on the 4,008 VMLR discharged in 2010 and involved preparing a series of training and education packages that were made available to participants. UNIRP developed and implemented a public information campaign that advertised the availability of the packages to the VMLR and provided information about the procedures for registration. Individuals were directed to one of the five regional offices (ROs) set up throughout the country and were registered in one of the four aforementioned rehabilitation packages of their choice.

UNIRP ensured participation of women through gender sensitive planning and implementation, including gender friendly rehabilitation options and comprehensive gender specific support tailored to the Nepalese cultural context. Additionally, as part of its socio-economic strategy, UNIRP provided career counselling and business mentoring as well as employment and micro-credit linkages. Field staff conducted on-going monitoring to ensure participants received gainful employment following their completion in the programme. Most activities concluded in the first half of the year and the focus shifted to capacity building of GoN counterparts to takeover programme responsibility after closure of the VMLR support component in July 2013. The programme coordinated a month-long training session with technical staff from MoPR for the database handover and training on the MS SQL Server.

As a result of rigorous monitoring and follow up by field staff, we found that 71.5% of participants are employed or have started their own business. Of the total 4008 VMLR, 30% were girls and women. Girls and women represented 38% programme participants. Of the 71.5 % of graduates employed, 51% were girls and women who had established their own businesses or had secured gainful employment. These are very successful rates considering the employment challenges in Nepal.

Outputs:

Output 1.1 Individual Rehabilitation Option Packages were prepared and made available to participants.

Of the VMLR, 90% (2,743 out of 3,040) who were in Nepal contacted UNIRP through the toll-free phone number and regional offices. Among them, 81% (2,477 out of 3,040) received career counselling and were referred to specific training or education programmes. And, 73% (2,234 of 3,040) of the VMLR eventually enrolled in one of the four rehabilitation options.

A tracing initiative conducted by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) through its Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG) network in 2010 and 2011, revealed only 3,040 VMLR were living in Nepal -- the others had left for jobs overseas. There was no baseline information and no information on how many VMLR would participate in the programme because rehabilitation was offered on a voluntary basis. Based on this, it was impossible to reach 100% participation from VMLR.

The followings are key statistical results as of end of August 2013 (by this date the livelihood component of the project was officially closed):

Rehabilitation Option	Total number enrolled by sector	Those currently in training /education	Those who have dropped out	Those who have completed training/education	Those Employed / Started own business
Vocational Skills Training	442 (1% F, 99% M)	0 (0% F, 0% M)	29 (0% F, 100% M)	413 (1% F, 99% M)	275 (1% F, 99% M)
Micro-enterprises	1,325 (48% F, 52% M)	0 (8% F, 92% M)	36 (11% F, 89% M)	1,289 (49% F, 51% M)	963 (48% F, 52% M)
Education	406 (44% F, 56% M)	226 (49%F, 51% M)	137 ⁸ (F14%; M 86%)	43 (49% F, %51% M)	-
Health Training	61 (30% F, 70% M)	1 (100% F, 0% M)	3 (0% F, 100% M)	57 (30% F, 70% M)	19 (21% F, 79% M)
Total	2,234 (38% F, 62% M)	227 (49% F, 51% M)	205 (11% F, 89% M)	1,802 (32% F, 68% M)	1,257 (37% F, 63% M)
Employment Rate (%)					71.5% (of the total 1,759)⁹

Output 1.2 Access to employment and livelihood opportunities were promoted.

As part of its continuous efforts and collaboration with potential employers, UNIRP explored over 1,000 employment opportunities. In addition, the private sector offered business mentoring to graduates and welcomed them to join related sectoral business associations. In total, 80% of the 2,234 VMLR who had enrolled in UNIRP completed their training or education. As of the end of August 2013, 71.5% of the graduates had secured employment or established their own businesses. Graduates from the education component are not included in these figures as they were not trained for employment.

Following the signing of an MOU with Youth and Small Enterprises Self-Employment Fund (YSESEF) under the Ministry of Finance, UNDP and YSESEF worked together to help provide financial services to UNIRP participants. In early 2013, UNIRP held a series of information-sharing sessions with UNIRP graduates and Micro-finance Institutions (MFIs), as the service providers of YSESEF, on loan processing mechanisms. Altogether, UNIRP held 14 joint orientation workshops on processing loans through YSESEF intermediaries with 738 participants who are UNIRP graduates and 920 YSESEFs financial intermediaries. In total, 25 participants received YSESEF loans, while over 200 applicants were in the review process. Additionally, nine workshops on strengthening the socio-economic dimension of the ex-combatants in major industrial corridors took place.

UNIRP prioritized its efforts on follow-up support which included mentoring and developing effective linkages with potential local and national level initiatives and organizations such as MoPR, Care

⁸ In 137 education dropouts, 42 Migrated, 23 not in contact and 50 working or engaged in economic activities

⁹ 1,759 are those who have completed training under VST, ME and Health option. 25 graduates under vocational skills training refused jobs offered, because they receive income from other sources. The employment rate will rise to 73% if these are considered as employed.

International, EVENT, the Emergency Peace Support Program (EPSP) and the Helvetas Nepal, in order to provide additional support at the completion of the programme.

Output 1.3 Participants received career and psychosocial counselling.

Career counselling: UNIRP provided career counselling to 2,539 (F35%, M65%) VMLR to support their socio-economic rehabilitation. UNIRP maintained post-training career counselling with the graduates through continuous and on-going field visits and telephone calls. In 2013, 163 participants received guidance in developing a career path to help them achieve their goals which brought the total number to 507.

Business mentoring: Specific support was provided to VMLR on how to develop new skills such as linking with local markets, mobilizing resources, establishing customer relationships, accessing low interest loans, developing financial literacy, and promoting their businesses. In 2013, 465 graduates received business mentoring in their socio-economic rehabilitation, which brought the total number to 1072.

Psychosocial counselling: UNICEF coordinated the CAAFAG/CAAC working group to ensure effective provision of psychosocial support to VMLR. In addition, UNICEF and partners supported the capacity building of local partners on psychosocial issues, in order to ensure the sustainability these services. In sum, 55 community social workers received training on basic psychosocial support services in 2012. In 2013, 26 (54% F) participants received psychosocial support. From 2010-2013, 1,363 boys and girls (55% of 2,477 who received career counselling) received psychosocial services and 480 cases required regular follow-up.

Output 1.4 Specific gender needs and requirements of VMLR are met through tailoring elements of the rehabilitation packages to meet their needs.

Since 30% of the VMLR were women and girls, UNIRP took an integrated culturally contextualised gender responsive approach, in order to ensure the participation and successful rehabilitation of the female ex-combatants. The programme also introduced extra measures to support children and families with specific needs. In 2013, UNIRP provided 134 gender specific support services to 126 (47% Female) VMLR: 118 received childcare grants and baby food, 6 received childcare support, 3 received maternity/paternity allowance and 7 received nutritional diet support (participant / spouse). During the project implementation period UNIRP provided a total of 2,221 gender specific support services to 1024 VMLR and their immediate families. The support was in the form of nutritional support to 554 pregnant and lactating mothers and spouses of male participants, reproductive health support for 22 mothers, basic health support to 186 children, and 388 participants were provided with childcare support, while childcare grants were given to parents of 966 children with baby food supplies, 73 maternity / paternity allowances and 32 other gender specific support. Provisions were also made available for special needs cases of individuals facing serious health problems.

At the organisational level, UNIRP incorporated gender sensitive approaches into various components of the programme. By the closure of the VMLR component in 2013, 181 people were trained for the project implementation of UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 and 1820.

Outcome 2: Communities were engaged in supporting the rehabilitation of VMLR participants.

The second outcome targeted the broader community and general population of Nepal, which involved promoting wider engagement and support for the VMLR and the rehabilitation process. Major activities under outcome 2 have concluded in 2012, however, UNIRP still produced four knowledge management documents that summarized the key lessons learned and best practices in Nepal titled: Gender Specific

Support, Psychosocial Support, Conflict Sensitivity, Towards One UN, 3 newsletters, and a post-rehabilitation and participant satisfaction survey in 2013.

The programme also continued to collaborate with potential employers and explored over 1,000 employment opportunities. The private sector offered business mentoring to graduates and welcomed them to join related sectoral business associations. By the end of the programme, a UNIRP Post Rehabilitation & Participant Satisfaction Survey conducted in June 2013, revealed that the vast majority of participants felt they had made a positive transition into their communities. The data provided by the survey respondents confirmed that 80% of the respondents reported that UNIRP helped them become more respected in their communities, while 80% reported that the programme brought about a positive change within their family. The survey also confirmed that as an increased number of VMLR engaged constructively in their communities through employment, running businesses or providing health related services, the public perception towards the VMLR had significantly improved. Lastly, 97% of participants reported that they were “happy” in their communities.

III. Challenges/ Lessons Learned

UNIRP has drawn valuable lessons, good practices, and experiences that are useful to other similar programmes not only in Nepal but at the international level. While the VR Study has yet to commence and the VMLR component concluded only in August 2013, many lessons were learned in previous years and were adapted into the programme. Below is a summary of major lessons learned in 2013, while some have remained the same since the programme’s inception in 2010.

- Taking national ownership of the process: Clear political and sound leadership buy-in and support is required to contribute to national ownership, management of expectations and sensitivities, and the sustainability of outputs. Initially, national ownership of the project was weak but it has gradually improved. National ownership, managing expectations and ensuring sustainability, was achieved as a result of implementing a Do No Harm communication approach that was sensitive to Nepal’s political and cultural context -- while steadfastly remaining politically neutral. With the closure of the VMLR component UNIRP worked closely with national authorities in 2013 to ensure that support mechanisms were in place for participants following the programme’s final handover. UNIRP coordinated a month-long training session with technical staff from MoPR for the database handover and training on the MS SQL Server.
- Long-term value of capacity building: Capacity building of the staff members is required to achieve synergic results. Therefore, context specific professional training would add value for smoother programme implementation. As well, more specialised staff needs to be allocated for socio-economic work and creating linkages for optimal results.
- Frequent face-to-face monitoring: Regular field visits with multiple activities, such as pre-condition verification for starting a business, business mentoring, family counselling, provisions of support for cross-cutting issues and monitoring worked very well in supporting the rehabilitation of participants. The programme staff focused on family and community support for the VMLR, which created a more conducive environment for the well-being of the VMLR and their businesses and employment. Cost efficiency could not be calculated on a per person basis, as it would be during a normal development project because these are highly politically sensitive programmes with security implications. Failure to undertake such programmes may have repercussions on the peace process.
- Prioritizing cross-cutting support services: Support for cross-cutting issues, gender-specific needs, psychosocial, health, career counselling and job placements were critical elements of the programme. Addressing gender-specific needs enhanced both men and women’s participation in the programme. Psychosocial support 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 employment rate of the programme graduates.

- Importance of flexibility: Individual case management was very effective in supporting the rehabilitation and return of VMLR to their communities. Through consistent monitoring, a feedback loop was developed that identified necessary changes and adaptations that were needed. This flexibility in training options and support services based on the needs and circumstances of individual participants enabled UNIRP to respond and implement effective changes. Although it was time consuming to assess every individual, this flexible case management system contributed to the success of the programme.
- Taking the UNCT Approach: The UN interagency approach (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and ILO) to programme development and implementation was successful in optimizing significant institutional strength and developing synergetic outputs.
- Effectiveness of Knowledge Sharing: Adaption of international standards, lessons learned, and best practices from other similar programmes proved to be extremely useful for the case of Nepal. UNIRP has compiled a set of four Knowledge Documents that also summarize the key lessons learned and best practices of four major areas of the programme, including topics on the UN “Working as One” approach, psychosocial support, gender support and conflict sensitivity.
- According to the initial assessment, around 50% of the VMLRs, who have received specialized psychosocial and medication support, have not properly recovered (because of the severity of the cases) and will continue to require these services for a longer period. In the absence of sustainable specialized services, these boys and mostly girls are expected to face challenges in accessing long term psychosocial services once the project comes to an end. As a possible solution, UNICEF is working with partner agencies to link these VMLRs to livelihood programmes in an effort to make them economically independent so that they can access psychosocial and medical services through their own means; however, their current mental and emotional difficulties are further jeopardizing their capacity to gain economic independence, leaving them in a vicious circle of poverty and vulnerability.

IV: Qualitative Assessment

The discharge and rehabilitation of VMLR was a landmark achievement in the peace process in Nepal. Independent evaluation of the UNIRP in Nepal mentioned, “Based on interviews with political parties, community leaders and other stakeholders, it is apparent that the programme has contributed significantly to the peace process in Nepal” (p.31¹⁰). Through dedicated and excellent service delivery, most of the participants in the programme successfully returned to their communities with sustainable livelihoods. This resulted in changing the attitude of not only the beneficiaries but the communities as they observed transformative change in the lives of the VMLR. The changed political context and relatively stronger buy-in by the GoN contributed to creating a more conducive environment. Field visits to the VMLR by government counterparts, media, and donors including UN Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN) improved the understanding and general perception of the programme.

¹⁰ Independent Evaluation Report will be published in April 2013

i) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Outcome 1¹¹ VMLR are supported in their socio-economic rehabilitation</p> <p>Indicator: % VMLR who have availed themselves of the individual rehabilitation packages, the % engaged constructively in the community six-months after the completion of the process.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (Jun 2010)</p> <p>Planned Target: N/A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,234 (73% of 3,040 VMLRs present in the country) enrolled in one of four rehabilitation options <p>The programme through dynamic M&E has implemented a flexible approach to provide support to all reachable participants before the end of December 2012. Training options were revised, enhanced and made responsive to the changing market demand and participants needs. The programme was working closely with the service providers and implementing partners to ensure compliance with the agreed terms of reference and government approved curriculum addressing national standards.</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p><i>There was no baseline information and no information on how many VMLR would participate in the programme because rehabilitation was offered on a voluntary basis. Based on this, it is impossible to reach 100% participation from VMLR.</i></p>	<p>Confirmation of # of participants completing the process through routine reporting and DDR-IMS</p> <p>Observation of % of adult participants who are engaged in their communities without resorting to violence six months after completion of the programme</p> <p>Confirmation that child participants remain in education for the expected duration</p>
<p>Output 1.1</p> <p>Individual Rehabilitation Option Packages are prepared and made available to participants</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1:# of packages ready to commence with service providers</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2:# of packages in each classification are sufficient to meet the agreed chosen option of participants after appropriate</p>	<p>1.1.1 Four rehabilitation option packages (VST, ME, Education, and Health) were prepared with service providers. There are more than 35 options under VST and 40 options under ME.</p> <p>1.1.2 All packages are sufficient to meet the agreed chosen options. Constant career counselling allowed participants to shift their options based on their needs and circumstances.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Confirmation of # of packages prepared</p> <p>Routine reporting from field visits and regional offices</p>

¹¹ Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be **as outlined in the Project Document/Priority Plan or PMP specific** so that you report on your **actual achievements against planned targets**. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc.

<p>counselling</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3: # of training sessions for staff and service providers of analysis of regional labour /market conditions is tailored to meet local demand</p> <p>Baseline: 0 out of 4,008 registered VMLR in Dec 2010</p> <p>Planned Target: N/A</p>	<p>1.2.3 UNIRP conducted 14 joint orientation workshops on processing loans through YSESEF intermediaries with 738 participants who are UNIRP graduates and 510 YSESEFs financial intermediaries</p>		
<p>Output 1.2</p> <p>Access to employment and livelihood opportunities promoted</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1: # of participants find employment/apprenticeship offered as result of referral</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2 : # of micro-loans offered to participants by MFIs</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3 : # of national stakeholders, public & private consulted</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.4 : # of agreements regarding collaboration with national and international stakeholders</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.5: # of meetings held at the local level to map opportunities</p> <p>Baseline: 0 out of 4,008 registered VMLR in</p>	<p>1.2.1 To date, 511 opportunities in 11 different occupations/trades have been listed in the database and disseminated to participants. Among them, 103 jobs were taken up by VST participants.</p> <p>1.2.2 As a result of business mentoring and community based linkages for loans, over 195 graduates have either received micro-credit from local banks or financial institutions, or they became members of local saving and credit groups..</p> <p>1.2.3 As a cumulative of 2012 and 2013, 27 potential employers were consulted for job placement in collaboration with the Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Commodity Associations, District Chamber of Commerce & Industry, civil servant deputed in local bodies and Local Peace Committees. In addition, orientations were made with the USAID-WINROCK International, Helvetas Nepal Employment Fund, DFID, JICA etc.</p> <p>1.2.4 A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Youth & Small Entrepreneur Self Employment Fund (YSESEF) under the GoN to facilitate affordable loan for VMLR was signed in October 2012.</p> <p>1.2.5 Mapping of relevant programmes to offer opportunities for VMLR were completed by holding meetings with government and</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Inspection of databases</p> <p>The M&E data collection plan and empirical analysis including daily, weekly, bi-weekly updates, monthly reports, field reports, quarterly reports etc.</p> <p>Review of proxy indicators of achievement such as national, regional, and local economic indicators.</p>

<p>Dec 2010</p> <p>Planned Target: N/A</p>	<p>non- government programmes. As a result, 22 participants received relevant advanced training based on their needs i.e. beauty parlour, heavy vehicle driving, welding, etc.</p>		
<p>Output 1.3</p> <p>Project participants will receive career and psychosocial counselling</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1: # of participants who received post-discharge, individual post-discharge/ individual ROP counselling</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2: # of participants who receive psychosocial counselling</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.3: # of those with special needs who receive special support</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (Jun 2010)</p> <p>Planned Target: N/A</p>	<p>1.3.1 To date, 2,539 (84% of 3,040 VMLRs) received career counselling by both female and male career counsellors in a gender friendly environment.</p> <p>1.3.2 Psychosocial counselling was offered through the Trans-cultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO) and the Centre for Victims of Torture (CVICT). In 2013, 26 (54% F) participants received specialised psychosocial support. From 2010-2013 55% (1,363 of 2,477 -- who received career counselling) of the VMLR received psychosocial services and 480 cases required regular follow-up. During the reporting period, 55 community social workers from the Implementing Partners (IPs) working in child protection were provided training on basic psychosocial services.</p> <p>1.3.3 Cases with specific needs were referred to CAAFAG partners, TPO, and CVICT for further support. Participants with war injuries were referred for specialised health and psychosocial treatment. 26VMLR have received specialised mental health and psychosocial support.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>UN agency reports</p> <p>Survey of participants</p> <p>Counselling partner reports</p> <p>Inspection of the DDR-IMS database</p>
<p>Output 1.4</p> <p>Specific gender needs and requirements of VMLR are met through tailoring elements of the rehabilitation packages to meet their needs.</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.1: % of females who participated</p>	<p>1.4.1 Of the total VMLR who were discharged, 30% are women, while the ratio of female participants in training or education is 38%. Of the</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>UN agency reports</p> <p>Inspection of the DDR-IMS database</p>

<p>in ROP of the female VMLR discharged</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.2: # of those who received gender specific support</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.3: # of informal networks supported</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (Jun 2010)</p> <p>Planned Target: N/A</p>	<p>ME graduates who have established their own micro-enterprises, 49% are women. These figures confirm that the UNIRP successfully facilitated greater female participation.</p> <p>1.4.2 In 2013, UNIRP provided 134 gender specific support to 126 (47% Female) VMLR: 118 received childcare grants and baby food, 6 received childcare support, 3 received maternity/paternity allowance and 7 received nutritional diet support (participant / spouse).</p> <p>In total, UNIRP provided 2,221 gender specific support services to 1024 VMLR and their immediate families.</p> <p>1.4.3 26 national level networks and women organizations have been supported to implement UNSCR 1325 and 1820.</p>		
<p>Output 1.5 Individual rehabilitation options packages are implemented</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.1 # of participants who engage in Individual Rehabilitation Option packages disaggregated by gender</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.2: # of participants who completed the process</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.3: # of participants post-programme that secured gainful self/employment</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.4: # of participants those who dropped-out</p>	<p>Vocational Skills Training (VST)</p> <p>1.5.1 442 (F 1%, M99%) enrolled in VST.</p> <p>1.5.2 413 (F1%, M99%) completed training.</p> <p>1.5.3 275 (66.5% of 413) are self/employed.</p> <p>1.5.4 29 (6.5% of 442) dropped-out from training</p>	N/A	<p>UN agency reports</p> <p>IP/PSP reports</p> <p>Daily, weekly, bi-weekly updates monthly reports, field reports, quarterly reports etc.</p> <p>Inspection of the DDR-IMS database</p>
	<p>Micro-Enterprise (ME)</p> <p>1.5.1 1,325 (F 48%, M52%) enrolled in ME.</p> <p>1.5.2 1,289 (F49%, M51%) completed training.</p> <p>1.5.3 963 (75% of 1,289) are self/employed.</p> <p>1.5.4 36 (2.7% of 1,325) dropped-out from training</p>	N/A	

<p>Baseline: 0 (Jun 2010)</p> <p>Planned Target: N/A</p>	<p>Education</p> <p>1.5.1 406 (F 44%, M56%) enrolled in education.</p> <p>1.5.2 43 (F53%, M47%) graduated from school (completed grade XII).</p> <p>1.5.3 N/A.</p> <p>1.5.4 137 (34% of 406) dropped-out.</p>	<p>Education option was planned to assist VMLRs in resuming their studies. The employment rate of them won't be aggregated.</p>	
<p>Outcome 2</p> <p>Communities were engaged in supporting the rehabilitation of VMLR participants</p> <p>Indicator: Communities perception of the local impact of the rehabilitation process and % of participants who report being rehabilitated with their families and communities without stigmatization</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (Jun 2010)</p> <p>Planned Target: N/A</p>	<p>Health related training and education (Health)</p> <p>1.5.1 61 (F 30%, M70%) enrolled in Health.</p> <p>1.5.2 57 (F30%, M70%) completed training.</p> <p>1.5.3 19 (33% of 57) are self/employed.</p> <p>1.5.4 3 (5% of 61) dropped-out from training</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>Proxy data as it was conducted in early 2012.</p>	<p>Qualitative analysis of community perceptions through focus group discussion, survey, assessment and observation</p> <p>Status of female participants verified through survey and observation.</p>

<p>Output 2.1 Public sensitization and information campaign designed and implemented</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1: # of positive journal & media spots</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2 : # of events, banners, pamphlets, and other promotional material produced</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (Jun 2010)</p> <p>Planned Target: N/A</p>	<p>2.1.1 In 2012, various media organizations were invited on field visits to interview VMLR participants to reflect their real life stories and rehabilitation experiences. As a result, five media organizations (The Rising Nepal, Republica, The Himalayan Times, Annapurna Post, ABC TV Nepal) covered positive changes in VMLR lives when they returned to civilian life. In 2013, success stories of 13 participants were shared through UNDP newsletters and UNIRP updates.</p> <p>2.1.2 Information kits were produced and distributed among 20 groups including UN agencies, implementing partners, MoPR, donors, relevant programmes etc. to provide quick and complete information about UNIRP.</p> <p>Online resource library was prepared and launched in the DDR_IMS.</p> <p>Video documentary on gender specific support, successful cases, transition from military to civilian lives, and UNDP high level visit were produced and shared.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Media scanning and analysis by UNDP</p>
<p>Output 2.2 The broader community assisted in addressing socio-economic rehabilitation of VMLR through engagement in relevant capacity building activities</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1: # of sensitization events at regional, district, and community levels</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2: # of briefings / family / community events</p>	<p>2.2.1 UNICEF with support from UNDP and other UN partners has been engaged in community peacebuilding and sensitisation activities such as celebrating social events, drawing and essay competitions, friendship football matches, and orientation programmes that were organised through Youth clubs and UNIRP regional offices. Through partners, 151 sensitisation and social events were conducted in 2012, resulting in a total of 34,392 participants engaged with peacebuilding activities.</p> <p>2.2.2 Every participant in the programme has been visited at their communities during the implementation and community opinions have been collected.</p>	<p>2.2.3 Data to date</p> <p>2.2.4 Data to date</p>	

<p>Indicator 2.2.3: # of participants / community members engaged in the facilitation of the rehabilitation /reintegration</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.4 # of civil society organizations engaged</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (Jun 2010)</p> <p>Planned Target:N/A</p>	<p>2.2.3 Between 2010 and 2012, 50 Youth leaders, representing youth/child clubs were trained and supported in 30 districts to organize peace building activities engaging 660 CAAFAG/CAAC..</p> <p>2.2.4 Approximately 800 civil societies were engaged.</p> <p>151 events were held in 2012 though partners and a total of 34,392 participated in peace building activities.</p>		
<p>Output 2.3 Enhanced capacities of vocational training service providers to deliver demand driven training (ILO)</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1: # of service providers trained on quality assurance and management of training institutions</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2: # of service providers trained on different options for hanhancin their job matching services to their trainees.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.3: # of trainers of service providers receiving specific skill upgrading training</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2010)</p> <p>Planned Target: N/A</p>	<p>2.3.1.3 This component was completed in May 2012 by ILO delivering various capacity development initiatives to service providers, technical schools and implementing partners including trainings on Labour Market Information analysis, computer application in Training and Education, Training Institute Management, and Training of Trainers (ToT) using the effective enterprise development model. From January to May 2012, five training sessions were carried out and 114 participated from UNIRP partner’s service providers, Federation of Nepalese FNCCI and other service providers. Throughout the whole period, a total of 359 participants (23% female) from 180 institutions of Government, Semi governments, Private Sector, NGOs, UN agencies, UNIRP partner service providers, FNCCI and other CTEVT service providers participated.</p>	N/A	<p>Community attitudinal surveys</p> <p>UN Agency reports</p> <p>Civil society partner reporting</p>
<p>Output 2.4 Special gender considerations within the broader community associated with the rehabilitation process are prioritized</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1: # of positive media coverage of VMLR women and girls and their experiences</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.2: # of people responsible for</p>	<p>2.4.1 More than 10 success stories from women and girls who are successfully running their business were published through various media. Also, key informants opinions have been obtained and documented through 9 documentaries.</p> <p>2.4.2 To date, 181 responsible people for project implementation were</p>	<p>2.4.2 Data to date</p> <p>2.4.3 Data to date</p> <p>2.4.4 Data to date</p>	<p>UN agency reports</p> <p>Civil society reporting</p> <p>Focus groups and survey of participants and communities on benefits of women’s participation in the process</p> <p>UNICEF/ UNFPA’s 1325 and SGBV</p>

<p>project implementation trained on UNSCR 1325 and 1820</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.3: # of participants/children supported based on consideration of gender specific needs.</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.4: # of SGBV survivors in the community who also participated and received SGBV services</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2010)</p> <p>Planned Target: N/A</p>	<p>trained on UNSCR 1325 and 1820.</p> <p>2.4.3 817 children benefited from childcare grants, 183 have received health support and 366 children received child care during the reporting period.</p> <p>2.4.4 Training on GBV, RH and HIV/AIDS were delivered to selected participants to serve as champions and advocate for gender specific peace building activities. To date, 58 SGBV survivors who reported to psychosocial counsellors received clinical and psychosocial support</p>		<p>project data and reporting</p>
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ii) Success Story

Conflict dynamics being addressed: The rehabilitation of VMLR created an environment of trust among key political actors and led to resolution of tension and the deadlock. It allowed the key stakeholder to negotiate on key agendas for the country in order to move the peace process forward.

The rehabilitation support enabled ex-combatants to return to civilian life and establish their livelihoods through alternative means.

Project Interventions:

Agam Gharti Magar explains, “When I was discharged from the cantonment I was concerned about getting support from the party and feeling dependent on others. That made me very frustrated and angry when I should have been focusing on my life and the reality of politics.”

In the midst of his anger and high frustration Agam visited UNIRP and enrolled in the Light Vehicle Driver option in Butwal. During the training, he continued his frustration and aggression towards UNIRP and pressured the service provider to fulfil unreasonable demands. UNIRP was compelled to visit him three times with the psychosocial counsellor to help him understand the provisions of the support offered. During the next three and a half months he learned not only the theoretical and practical aspects of light vehicle driving but also took a bridging course to get the necessary literacy and numerical skills needed for the course.

UNIRP followed up and offered a job placement workshop that linked him with a job in the private sector as a jeep driver. After two years of driving in private transportation and creating a network with relevant clients, he gained the confidence to apply the other concepts and skills he learned in the UNIRP. One day he revealed that he was saving money in order to buy his own vehicle. UNIRP provided training on the process and procedure for obtaining a soft loan.

Using this new found information and his savings, he took out a loan and bought a new Tata–Sumo suitable for carrying goods and materials from one place to another. Using his connections from driving in the private transportation industry, he has been able to secure adequate daily work. Through this, he earns about 55,000 rupees each month. While he still owes about 4,00,000 rupees to the Purnima Bikas Bank, he has made regular monthly payments and does not foresee a problem paying off the loan.

V: Monitoring Arrangements

UNIRP had established a rigorous system of monitoring participants throughout the programme. The UNIRP regional office staff members were primarily responsible for the implementation of the monitoring programme; however, the service providers were also engaged in monitoring the delivery of training to programme participants. Monitoring was further strengthened through regular monitoring missions by the UNIRP Central Office as well as missions conducted jointly with donors and MoPR. Field activities were regularly monitored through daily and weekly reporting mechanisms, which enabled UNIRP to make adjustments and act in a timely manner. The data collected was entered into the Disarmament Demobilization and Rehabilitation Information Management System (DDR-IMS) for analysis and to generate reports. During 2013, the programme shifted focus from in-kind/training support to post-training monitoring. Effective face-to-face monitoring of the participants was central to the programme’s successful implementation. UNIRP conducted 25 monitoring missions in 48 districts to track the socio-economic transformation that took place. A Post Rehabilitation and Participants Satisfaction Survey was developed and implemented in June 2013, to assess the impact of the support provided.

VI: Programmatic Revisions (if applicable)

Programmatic revisions were made following a request from the GoN. Revisions were approved by the project board in August 2013, to include the study on the VR. The VMLR component was officially concluded by the end of August 2013. The revised documents will be submitted to UNPFN Executive Committee in 2014 for approval of the proposed project revision in order to undertake the further proposed activity.

VII. Resources (Optional)

The approved budget total for UNIRP in 2013 was \$1,477,356.00 -- financial delivery of UNIRP was 69.3% of the approved budget (delivery rate of UNDP is 91% for 2013). A budget revision for 2013 is currently in process for the extended period and is pending approval. Out of the four participating agencies during the implementation, ILO and UNFPA were phased out in 2012 and 2013, respectively, after the completion of the project. A total of fifteen staff were phased out in 2013, and twelve UNIRP staff were retained to carry out the VR study in 2014. Though the operational closure of the UNIRP was successfully completed in 2013, the financial closure of the project will not be completed until after the VR study (if approved) ends.