



[Nepal]

PROJECT HALF YEARLY PROGRESS UPDATE

PERIOD COVERED: JANUARY – JUNE 2014

Project No & Title:	PBF/ IRF-54 Title: Gender Responsive Recovery for Sustainable Peace (GRRSP)				
Recipient Organization(s)¹:	UN Women, FAO and ILO				
Implementing Partners (Government, UN agencies, NGOs etc)	<p>Government: Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR), Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD), District Agricultural Development Office (DADO), District Livestock Support Office (DLSO), Local Peace Committee (LPC), Local bodies and relevant agencies.</p> <p>Civil Society Organizations (CSOs): Women for Human Rights, Single Women Group (WHR), Center for Victims of Torture (CVICT), Nepal Social Service Association (NSSA), Sindhuli Integrated Development Service (SIDS/Nepal), Sustainable Enterprise and Social Development Center (SESDEC)</p>				
Location:	<p>Nepal (Sindhuli, Ramechhap and Kavre districts in Central Development Region)</p> <p>Village Development Committees (VDCs):</p> <p>Sindhuli: Amle, Mahadevsthan, Ranichuri, Bhadra Kali Ramechhap: Doramba, Daduwa, Deurali, Tilpung, Manthali Kavre: Meche, Bhimkhori, Pokhari Chauri, Madan Kudari, Kusha Devi</p> <p>Municipalities: Banepa (Kavre), Kamalamai (Sindhuli)</p>				
Total Approved Budget²	US\$ 898,800 (UN Women 340,260, FAO 265000.48, ILO 293539.5)				
Funds Committed³	UN	Women:	Total	% of funds committed /	UN Women: 12.67%

¹ Please note that where there are multiple agencies, only one consolidated project report should be submitted.

² Approved budget is the amount transferred to Recipient Organisations.

³ Funds committed are defined as the commitments made through legal contracts for services and works according to the financial regulations and procedures of the Recipient Organisations.

² Actual payments (contracts, services, works) made on commitments.

⁵ PBF focus areas are:

1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.1) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Management of natural resources;

3: Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3);

(3.1) Short-term employment generation; (3.2) Sustainable livelihoods

4) (Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)

(4.1) Public administration; (4.2) Public service delivery (including infrastructure).

5) PBF management and administration

(5.1) PBF management and administration

	<p>committed funds as of 16th June 2014=US\$ 43,112.00 [12.67%]; No committed funds for the period of January to 16 June 2014</p> <p>FAO: Total committed funds from January to June 2014= US\$ 46137 (17.41%)</p> <p>ILO: Total committed funds as of 30 June 2014=US\$ 178,182.13 [60.70%]; Committed funds for the period of January to June 2014=US\$ 121,126.13</p>	total approved budget:	<p>FAO: 17.41%</p> <p>ILO: 60.70%.</p>
Expenditure :⁴	<p>UN Women: Total expenditure as of 16th June 2014 = US\$ 176,731.00 (51.94%); expenditure of US\$ 38,577.00 (11.34%) for the period of January to 16 June 2014</p> <p>FAO: Total expenditure as of June 2014= US\$ 201635 (76.08%); expenditure from January to June 2014 USD 36366 (13.72%)</p> <p>ILO: Total expenditure as of 30 June 2014 = US\$ 150,554.00 [51.29%]; expenditure of US\$ 85,240.96 [29.04%] for the period of January to June 2014</p>	% of expenditure / total budget: (Delivery rate)	<p>UN Women: 11.34% for the period of January to 16 June 2014</p> <p>FAO: 13.72% for the period of January to June 2014</p> <p>ILO: 29.04% for the period of January to June</p>
Project Approval Date:	30 July 2012	Possible delay in operational closure date (Number of months)	
Project Start Date:	1 October 2012		
Expected Operational Project Closure Date:	31 March 2015		

Project Outcomes:	<p>Outcome 1: Conflict affected women and their families are recovered from psycho-social hardships</p> <p>Outcome 2: Gender responsive community-based economic recovery initiatives are designed and implemented</p>
PBF Focus Area⁵	<p>PBF Priority Area 2: Promotion of Co-existence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PBF Outcome 8: Women are empowered—Conflict affected women and their families are recovered from psycho-social hardships • PBF Priority Area 3: Early Economic Recovery and Immediate Peace Dividends • PBF Outcome 11: Communities affected by conflict—Gender responsive community-based economic recovery initiatives are designed and implemented

Qualitative assessment of progress

<p><i>For each intended outcome, provide evidence of progress during the reporting period.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, for each outcome include the outputs achieved. (500 words max.)</i></p>	<p>Outcome 1: Conflict affected women and their families are recovered from specific post conflict hardship</p> <p>Six hundred eighty eight (688)⁶ conflict affected women⁷ benefitted from psychosocial services (individual and group counselling, art therapy, cognitive behavioural therapy, family and systematic therapy, supportive therapy etc.) provided by 12 psychosocial counsellors (four in each district) trained by CVICT for a period of six months. According to session reports and counsellors’ observations, most of the conflict affected women cried, expressed anger, psychosomatic symptoms during the counselling.</p> <p>One thousand three hundred twenty one (1321) community people (Kavre 382 (men 75, women 307)), Ramechhap (593 (190 men and 403 women)) and Sindhuli (346 (62 men and 284 women)) districts were made aware of importance of psychosocial counselling including nature of psychosocial problems, causes and symptoms, conflict and its impact, and coping and referral mechanism. Regular monitoring and technical support to counsellors was provided through telephone conversations and supervision by CVICT mental health professionals. As per the information received from Local Peace Committees (LPCs) and Gender Equality Watch Groups (GEWGs) in Ramechhap and Sindhuli, the number of women receiving government’s interim relief packages has increased in Ramechhap and Sindhuli districts. The baseline taken in 2013 shows that only 14.8 % in Ramechhap and 9.7 % in Sindhuli received compensation to which they were entitled from the government. The reports provided by the GEWGs show that the number of conflict affected women receiving compensation has gradually increased in comparison to last year. Conflict affected women have been placing demands to LPCs to provide information about various services and relief packages. The percentage the women receiving relief packages increased to 31.69% in Ramechhap (90 conflict affected women received the compensation (from 2013 to 2014 (as of June)) and 18.77% (58 conflict affected women received the compensation (from 2013 to 2014 (as of June)) in Sindhuli district. As per the available information, the</p>
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⁶ Kavre 239 VDCs: Pokharichauri 70, Meche 53, Bhimkhori 50 and Kushadevi 66); Ramechhap 230 (VDCs: Deurali 56, Doramba 56, Tilpung 52 and Daduwa 66) and Sindhuli 219 (VDCs Mahadevsthan 60, Ranichuri 62, Amale 41 and Kamalamai Municipality 56)

⁷ Out of the total of 688 conflict affected women provided psychosocial counselling, 648 women are part of the group identified by the baseline survey (out of a total 905 of conflict affected women) , and the additional 40 conflict affected women (project beneficiaries) from the same Village Development Committees⁷(VDCs) but not part of the original group identified in the baseline survey. The additional 40 conflict affected women were from the following districts’ VDCs and municipality: Sindhuli—VDCs: Mahadevsthan (4), Ranichuri (5), Amale (1) Municipality: Kamalamai (6); Ramechhap—VDCs: Doramba (5), Deurali (3), Daduwa (5) and Kavre— VDCs: Pokharichuri (1), Bhimkhori (1), Kushadevi (6) and Meche (3)

number of conflict affected women receiving compensation has increased by 16.82% on average in the two districts combined. In Kavre district, the LPC and GEWG could not provide the updated information on time. The updated data of Kavre will be reported in the next report.

As mentioned in the Annual Report 2013, inclusive GEWGs have been formed in Kavre, Ramechhap and Sindhuli districts in December 2013. GEWGs have been established as watch groups at the local level to increase awareness in the communities about gender based violence (GBV), linking victims/survivors with the local level government authorities to access services. GEWGs also support conflict affected women by connecting them with the LPCs and District Coordination Committee (DCC) and helping them to access relevant information about the interim relief packages. More information about GEWGs is presented under output 1.3.

As per the baseline study, GBV related cases before the formation of GEWEs were not registered with the authorities but were addressed through community mediation. According to the baseline survey, only eight women had registered cases of GBV through various mechanisms. However, after the formation of GEWGs the number of cases increased to 14 (four cases reported from Sindhuli district, seven from Kavre and three from Ramechhap districts).

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

A counselling center for GBV victims was established by CVICT in Kavre district in June 2014 within the safe house run by the Women and Children Office (WCO). CVICT is preparing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the counselling center in consultation with DCC members. However, the establishment of the counselling centers in Ramechhap and Sindhuli districts have been delayed mostly due to transfers of the concerned government officials. In the meantime, eight counsellors have been providing mobile services (four counsellors in each district) to the conflict affected women in target VDCs in Ramechhap and Sindhuli districts.

Twelve local potential counsellors (from different groups such as Dalit, Janajatis, Brahmin, Chettri etc.) were trained during the six-month (90 days of training and 90 days of placement) psychosocial counselling training provided by CVICT. The counsellors are now mobilized in the three project districts to provide counselling. The counsellors were selected through a rigorous and comprehensive assessment process. CVICT provides on-the-job feedback and guidance regularly to the counsellors.

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

452 community members (369 women and 83 men) were sensitized about human rights, GBV and gender equality in the three districts through participatory workshops. The pre-test clearly showed that the community member had very limited understanding of human rights, GBV and gender equality. Out of 452 participants, 23.70% were able to define human rights and mechanisms to ensure human rights. Only 19% were able to demonstrate knowledge of GBV. Most women participants did not consider verbal abuse, wife battering for not fulfilling their roles inside the house, psychological trauma, and tension inside their homes as GBV. Similarly, 21.30% considered that gender equality is necessary to bring positive changes and development in society. The post-test demonstrated participants' improved understanding of human rights, GBV and gender equality. An estimated 43% of community members were able to gain insight on human rights, and 62.60% were able to identify various forms of GBV. They were also able to discuss the process of registering cases related to GBV. Similarly, 90% of the community members were able to understand gender equality.

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

254 conflict-affected women (84 from Kavre, 82 from Sindhuli and 88 from Ramechhap), including members of GEWGs, enhanced their knowledge on organizational leadership and social harmony during the reporting period.

A three-day workshop with conflict affected women in all three districts was conducted to brief them on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and the National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, leadership and social harmonization issues. Most of the participants were unaware of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and the NAP and social harmony issues. The pre and post-training tests highlighted information gaps as a major hindrance for conflict affected women accessing services. Before the workshop only 27% of the conflict affected women were able to identify different services they were entitled to. The post-workshop test shows that 73% had basic knowledge of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and the NAP, roles of women in peacebuilding and mechanisms to access government services. The participants reported that now they would be able to transfer knowledge to other women and community members. Due to illiteracy, 4% of the conflict affected women had difficulties in fully understanding the session.

A GEWG was established with the leadership of conflict affected women in the three project districts to act as the first community watch group working with diverse group of victims/survivors. The members of the GEWG play a key role in advocating for the issues of conflict affected women and girls, also contributing to tracking changes with regard to social conflict at the VDCs. A ToR for the GEWG has been prepared by WHR in

consultation with the group. A questionnaire has also been developed by WHR in consultation with the group to document cases of VAW/G.

As of June, 2014, 14 cases of GBV have been documented by the GEWGs. These cases are related to domestic violence, rape, and attempted rape and trafficking in the three districts. Out of these 14 cases, five cases were registered by the District Police (DP) office. During this reporting period, the GEWG in Sindhuli was successful in helping a woman with disability in accessing government issued identification card for persons with disabilities which was denied to her earlier saying that she lacked required documents. The identification card is necessary for receiving various services from the government including monthly allowance, scholarship, health benefits, and transportation concession among others.

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

Seven hundred ninety six (796 out of 905 conflict affected women identified by the baseline study) conflict affected women are involved in women friendly income-generating activities on crop and livestock in the three districts. As per FAO's internal field monitoring report, the food habits of the beneficiaries are improving due to fresh vegetable production in home gardens. 796 beneficiaries have improved technical capacity in the areas of production and management of crops and livestock.

Among the 905 conflict affected women and girls identified by the baseline study, a total of 485 beneficiaries' have been (Kavre-150, Ramechhap-164 and Sindhuli-171) equipped with business and entrepreneurial skills, understanding and knowledge improved through entrepreneurship development training.

15 staff members from CSO service providers (i.e. SIDS/Nepal, NSSA and SESDEC) were equipped with the skills to develop business plans support community-based enterprise for conflict affected women and girls in target project districts. Additionally, the project also trained Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW) so that services are easily available. The targeted 178 conflict affected women and girls were provided training, equipment.

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

796 conflict affected women and their families were able to improve their knowledge and skills on improving

agricultural productivity through hands-on trainings, exposure visits and campaigns. They are now organized into 37 groups. Each group has chosen at least one major enterprise based on agro-ecological condition and the proximity of/access to markets, and their capabilities. These activities would bring improved household incomes and encourage social harmony through proven interdependency by providing them opportunity to work together.

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

The potential enterprises identified by the study conducted by ILO “Scoping potential business and income-generating opportunities for conflict-affected women through participatory rapid market survey” were verified, consensus was developed with the beneficiaries for community based enterprise, and schedule of trainings was finalized in consultation with the selected trainees.

485 conflict affected women and girls were able to enhance their knowledge on technical and entrepreneurial skills in the three project districts. The project also strengthened the capacity of the 15 staff members of the service providers on business plan development so that the target group can access services easily when needed.

In order to create self and wage employment the targeted 178 conflict affected women and girls were provided business skills and entrepreneurship training, equipment and business development service support on a range of community based enterprises. Along with the theory, demonstration and practical of equipment and kits including minimization of hazards at workplace to prevention from injuries and/or illness orientation; and food quality and safety orientation were given to the beneficiaries. Most of the enterprises are collaborative and responsive to interventions by FAO.

In order to sustain enterprises and results of the project, the targeted conflict affected women and girls have been organized and linkages of these groups have been developed with market centers and the Chamber of Commerce to strengthen the distribution network.

The project also trained and certified (by National Skills Testing Board-NSTB) 30 CAHW from selected VDCs’ (strategic location) in Sindhuli, Kavre and Ramechhap districts for private animal health services delivery to local livestock owner households in their areas. The intervention is having catalytic effect by increasing the demand for animal health services and fulfilling the shortage of such services for all farmers and thus helping the government to implement its agriculture development plan. The intervention complements the

	<p>strategy of the Government of Nepal’s ongoing Agricultural Perspective Plan on promoting private agricultural extension services. In addition to creating immediate, sustainable self-employment opportunities for the target young women trainees, the services are expected to increase the number of rural livestock.</p> <p>Output 2.3: Increased capacity of local bodies and concerned service delivery agencies for gender responsive planning and implementation mechanisms</p> <p>64 government officials (Ramechhap (men 20, women 14) and Sindhuli (men 27 and women 3) were sensitized on using gender responsive tools for programming and budgeting. The participants were from District Police Office, DADO, DLSO, District Education Board, District Health Office, District Court, District Electricity Office, District Forest Office, Women and Children Office etc. The training helped them to understand the need to mainstream gender equality into local development plans and strategies and appreciate increased meaningful participation and representation of women for effectiveness of implementation of strategies and development plans.</p> <p>As per the information shared by the different government representatives, only 10% of the budget is allocated specifically for women at the local level but no specific programme is designed for women. After the training, the officials assured that they will document the changes in the planning and programmes of their respective offices and inform the GEWG and WHR’s District Coordinators accordingly.</p> <p>The pre-test analysis shows that among 64 participants only 8% had an understanding of gender responsive tools for programming and budgeting. Only 14% had knowledge of gender responsive processes, budgeting and how their concerned government offices are ensuring gender responsive planning. After the training, 47.50% were able to understand gender responsive processes, planning and programming.</p>
<p><i>Do you see evidence that the project is having a positive impact on peacebuilding? (250 words max.)</i></p>	<p>The project has a strong integrated component that includes psychosocial healing and economic recovery for conflict affected women and girls, capacity development of duty bearers and rights holders on gender equality and women's empowerment, which is having a positive impact on peacebuilding. Conflict affected women are benefitting from the project interventions. Through the psychosocial counselling interventions, women were able to express their grief and pain. Similarly, through the economic recovery initiatives, which focus on community based enterprises, and agriculture and livestock activities conflict affected women have been able to avail livelihood opportunities. Also, through different capacity development trainings to duty bearers and rights holders, the project has been able to enhance their knowledge on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and the NAP, human rights, gender equality, gender based violence, gender responsive planning and programming among</p>

	<p>others. The capacity development initiatives have also focused on the roles and responsibilities of duty bearers and rights holders for the implementation of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. Overall, the GRRSP project has been able to bring positive impact on peacebuilding by developing the capacity of both the duty bearers and rights holders. .</p>
<p><i>Were there catalytic effects from the project in the period reported, including additional funding commitments or unleashing/unblocking of any peace relevant processes? (250 words max.)</i></p>	<p>The project provides an example of an integrated model which is likely to be of interest to potential development partners in the future. Currently, with support from the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office (RCO), UN Women, UNDP and ILO have drafted a joint draft concept note for an integrated model that includes livelihood opportunities for conflict affected women. This joint project initiative will be used for fund raising to support the implementation of UNDAF (2013- 2017) Outcome 9 that focuses on “National actors and institutions have managed conflict risk and are progressively consolidating the peace”.</p>
<p><i>If progress has been slow or inadequate, provide main reasons and what is being done to address them. (250 words max.)</i></p>	<p>The project is on track.</p>
<p><i>What are the main activities/expected results for the rest of the year? (250 words max.)</i></p>	<p>Under the outcomes 1 and 2, the following are the results expected in the coming years:</p> <p>Outcome 1: Conflict affected women and their families are recovered from psycho-social hardships Outcome 2: Gender responsive community-based economic recovery initiatives are designed and implemented</p> <p>Major activities:</p> <p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>UN Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing psychosocial counselling services to conflict affected women and girls in the select VDCs in the three project districts • Establishment of counselling centers in Sindhuli and Ramechhap districts • Series of capacity strengthening initiatives for DCC, conflict affected women, local level line agencies, community members on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, gender, human rights and gender based violence <p>Outcome 2:</p>

	<p>FAO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of pea and bean seeds, with training on improved cultivation practices, to the beneficiaries of Bhimkhori and Pokharichauri VDCs of Kavre and Daduwa and Doramba VDCs of Ramechhap districts • Subject specific training on ginger (Rhizome rot control and seed storage), turmeric (disease/pest/post-harvest), potato (seed selection and storage), and mushroom (refresher training on cultivation) • Distribution of winter vegetable seeds (demand-base) in three districts • Distribution of sprayer for seed potato to production groups in Daduwa and Doramba VDCs of Ramechhap district • Establishment of resource centers (Pokharichauri and Kusa Devi in Kave, Amale and Ranichauri in Sindhuli, and Tilpung in Ramechhap) with support for goat (boar buck), concentrate feed, and cost for shed construction together with training on improved management • Supply of deworming-tabs (goats and pigs), and forage and fodder seeds/seedlings • Refresher training for Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW); and, • Regular monitoring and technical backstopping <p>ILO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business/enterprise skills development training and support. • Vocational skills development training to conflict affected women and girls. • Occupational safety and health training at work place. • Product upgrade, quality development and market linkages training. <p>UN Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training workshop for local level line agencies and local bodies on gender responsive planning <p>The expected results of the overall activities are to achieve the project outputs by the end of the project year.</p>
<p><i>Is there any need to adjust project strategies/ duration/budget etc.? (500 words max.)</i></p>	<p>UN Women is in regular communication with the Deputy FPB and Senior Programme Officer of the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)/Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), Mr. Patrice Chiwota regarding two month No Cost Extension (NCE). As per the last communication with the PBF, UN Women has been requested to submit the NCE request to PBF in December 2014.</p>
<p><i>Are there any lessons learned from the project in the period reported?</i></p>	<p>In this reporting period, it was realized that maintaining close coordination between the implementing partners of three agencies (UN Women, FAO and ILO) in the three districts is crucial for the successful implementation of the project. Until last year, the implementing partners of three agencies did not hold regular coordination</p>

<p><i>(500 words max.)</i></p>	<p>meetings with each other in the districts; however, during this reporting period, this system has been put in place. Decisions of the meetings' are documented and also shared with the central offices of UN Women, FAO and ILO.</p> <p>Also, since project has been closely coordinating with the Chief District Officers (CDOs) for NAP related activities. However, due to frequent transfers of CDOs, it has been realized that for any district level activities which require government buy-in and ownership, it is imperative to also involve the Assistant CDOs to retain institutional memory and address the vacuum. It has been observed that the Assistant CDOs remain in their positions until the new CDOs take charge of their duties.</p>
<p><i>What is the percentage of the project budget expended to date and by outcome?⁸</i> <i>(250 words max.)</i></p>	<p>UN Women: Total expenditure as of 16th June 2014 - US\$ 176,731.00 [51.94%] including personnel and travel cost Outcome 1 = US\$ 46,136.00 and Outcome 2 = 5,800.00 excluding personnel and travel cost.</p> <p>FAO: Outcome 2: Total expenditure as of June 2014 = US\$ 201635 (76.08%) including personnel and travel cost.</p> <p>ILO: Outcome 2: Total expenditure as of 30 June 2014 = US\$ 170,554.00 [58.10%] including personnel and travel cost.</p>
<p><i>Any other information that the project needs to convey to PBSO (and JSC) at this stage?</i> <i>(250 words max.)</i></p>	<p>There have been slight changes in the implementation of the activities under the outcome one:</p> <p>Outcome 1: Activity 1.1.1: Support training to develop local psychosocial counsellors</p> <p>Changes made: The project's log frame mentions six (6) psychosocial counsellors, however, in light of the district the context it was decided to train twelve (12) counsellors to provide effective psychosocial counselling services to the conflict affected women and girls in the targeted VDCs. Four (4) counsellors have been selected from each district.</p> <p>In term of providing the psychosocial counselling to 2000 conflict affected women, the project will also respond to existing violence against women cases faced by project beneficiaries in the respective VDCs.</p>

⁸ Please note that financial information provided is preliminary pending submission of annual financial report to the Administrative Agent.

	Note: The above change have been agreed to and approved by the Project Steering Committee in the meeting held on 4 th July 2014. These changes will not have any budgetary implications.
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INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT: Using the *Project Results Framework* - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation in the qualitative text above.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 1	Indicators	Indicator baseline	Indicator target	Indicator progress		
Conflict affected women and their families are recovered from psycho-social hardships	Indicator 1.1: 2000 conflict affected women including ex-combatants recovered from psycho-social trauma	Indicator baseline 1.1: 0	Indicator target 1.1: 2000 conflict affected women including ex-combatants recovered from psycho-social trauma by 2015	Indicator progress 1.1: 688 (648 from the group and 40 from outside of the group) conflict affected women have been provided psycho-social counselling by 12 counsellors in 3 districts		
	Indicator 1.2: All the district level LPCs and at least 80% of VDC level LPCs in the project areas have adopted gender responsive institutional practices	Indicator baseline 1.2: 12.2% conflict affected women received compensation from the government by 2013	Indicator target 1.2: 80% (in total) conflict affected women received compensation from the government in three project districts by 2015	Indicator progress 1.2: 29.02% (12.2% data from baseline + 16.82% increased number) conflict affected women have access to compensation entitled by government in Ramechhap and		

	Indicator 1.3: Incidences of GBV in the project area reduced by 20%	Indicator baseline: 1.3: Incidences of GBV reduced by 0.7% as of 2013	Indicator target 1.3: Incidences of GBV reduced by 20% by 2015	Sindhuli districts. The number of conflict affected women receiving the compensation has increased by 16.82% in this reporting period. Indicator progress 1.3: Incidences of GBV have been reduced by 2% (0.7% baseline data+1.3% GBV reduced in this quarter). In comparison to baseline results it has reduced by 1.3% in this quarter.		
Output 1.1 Increased access of conflict affected women to psycho-social	Indicator 1.1: At least 3 counselling centers established and functional	Indicator baseline 1.1: 0 counselling centers established as of 2013	Indicator target 1.1: 3 counselling centers established and functional by 2015	Indicator progress 1.1: 1 counselling center established under the premised of safe house being run by WCO office in Kavre district.	Reason for variance: Transfer of district level government authorities in Ramechhap and Sindhuli districts and the new authorities are requesting for allocating them some time to understand the	

services					project adequately. Discussion with the local authorities underway.	
	Indicator 1.2: At least 12 counsellors are trained and mobilized	Indicator baseline 1.2: 0 counsellors are trained as of 2013	Indicator target 1.2: 12 counsellors are trained and mobilized by 2014	Indicator progress 1.2: 12 counsellors are trained and mobilized in 3 districts		
Output 1.2 Increased community awareness on issues of GBV, human rights and gender equality	Indicator 1.2: At least 80% of community members are able to identify GBV	Indicator baseline 1.2: 53.7% community members are able to identify GBV as of 2013	Indicator target 1.2.: 80% community members are able to identify GBV by 2015	Indicator progress 1.2: 62.60% community members are able to identify incidences of GBV. The percentage has been increased by 8.9% (62.60%-53.7% data of baseline) in second quarter in comparison to baseline data.		
	Indicator 1.3: At least 80% of community members are able to identify human rights	Indicator baseline 1.3: 3.4% community members are able to identify human rights by 2015	Indicator target 1.3: 80% community members are able to identify human rights by 2015	Indicator progress 1.3: 43% community members are able to identify human rights		
	Indicator 1.4: At least 80% of	Indicator baseline 1.4: 54.4% community	Indicator target 1.4: 80% community members are able to	Indicator progress 1.4: 90% community members are able to		

	community members are able to identify key gender equality issues	members are able to identify key gender equality issues as of 2013	identify gender equality issues by 2015	identify key gender equality issues		
Output 1.3 Enhanced capacity of conflict affected women on organizational leadership and social harmonization	Indicator 1.3: 3 GEWGs established and functional with the leadership of women	Indicator baseline 1.3: 0 GEWG established as of 2013	Indicator target 1.3: 3 GEWGs established and functional by 2015	Indicator progress 1.3: 3 GEWGs established and functional from December 2013 in three districts. 14 cases have been reported in GEWG as of now.		
	Indicator 1.4: Incidences of social conflicts reduced by at least 50%	Indicator baseline 1.4: Incidences of social conflicts reduced by 7.9% as of 2013	Indicator target 1.4: Incidences of social conflicts reduced by at least 50% by 2015	Indicator progress 1.4: No incidences of social conflict recorded till date		
Outcome 2 Gender responsive community-based economic recovery initiatives are designed and	Indicator 2.1: Income of at least 1,000 conflict affected families increased by 25%	Indicator baseline 2.1: Income of 1,000 conflict affected families NPR 119,842 as of 2013	Indicator target 2.1: Income of 1,000 conflict affected families increased by 25% by 2015	Indicator progress 2.1: 30 conflict affected women farmers have earned additional NPR 630,000 (USD 6517) from the sale of mushroom alone (4.2 MT). Other crops are yet to be harvested and		

implemented	<p>Indicator 2.2</p> <p>Incidence of employment (including self-employment increased by 30%)</p> <p>Indicator 2.3</p> <p>At least 25% of budget of local bodies and concerned service delivery agencies allocated for gender responsive initiatives</p>	<p>Indicator baseline 2.2</p> <p>20% conflict affected women are self-employed as of 2013</p> <p>Indicator baseline 2.3</p> <p>10% of programme budget allocated for women as of 2013</p>	<p>Indicator target 2.2</p> <p>26% conflict affected women initiated self-employment activities by 2015</p> <p>Indicator target 2.3</p> <p>25 % of budget of local bodies and concerned service delivery agencies allocated for gender responsive initiatives by 2015</p>	<p>marketed. Further data on HH income will be revealed in next reporting period.</p> <p>Additional 23% beneficiaries initiated enterprise at the community level</p>		
Output 2.1 Improved knowledge and skills of	Indicator 2.1: At least 50% of target householders	Indicator baseline 2.1: 9% (72 HHs)	Indicator target 2.1: 41 % (327 HHs) adopts recommended	Indicator progress 2.1: In total, 796 HHs are involved in crops and livestock production.	Reason for variation: Variations among HHs in using recommended technology is typically	

<p>conflict affected women and their families for improving agricultural productivity</p>	<p>adopts recommended agriculture practices</p>		<p>agriculture practices</p>	<p>In which, a total of 611 HHs (67.5 %) are adopting recommended practices in crops (ginger-110, turmeric-305, mushroom-30, tomato-25, potato-101, groundnut-15 and green bean -25) until this reporting period</p> <p>In case of goat and pig rearing, a high majority of HHs are following recommended practices</p>	<p>observed in potato, ginger and turmeric cultivation. Some of the HHs have denied planting in ridges/rows. In case of mushroom and off-season tomato cultivation, major parts of technical recommendation are adopted.</p> <p>Number of goats per HH varied with available HH labor force, economic status, and availability of feed materials.</p>	
	<p>Indicator 2.2: Agriculture productivity of target communities increased by 30%</p>	<p>Indicator baseline 2.2: 14.5 MT/ha</p>	<p>Indicator target 2.2: Agriculture productivity of target communities increased by 18.85 MT/ha</p>	<p>Indicator progress 2.2: Crops grown with improved practices are still in growing stage. Based on crop statures an increased production is expected. Mushroom farmers have harvested 4.2 MT fresh mushroom from</p>	<p>Reason for variation: The HHs are shifting from traditional system of cereal crops to high-value commodities production.</p>	

				the total area of 450 Sqm. Data on productivity will be obtained and presented in next reporting period.		
Output 2.2: Enhanced technical and entrepreneurial skills of conflict affected women and their families	Indicator 2.2. At least 50% of target groups provided with appropriate technical and entrepreneur skills	Indicator baseline 2.2.: 17% of target groups provided with appropriate technical and entrepreneur skills	Indicator target 2.2.: At least 50% of target groups received appropriate technical and entrepreneur skills	Indicator progress 2.2.: - 53% beneficiaries received entrepreneurship development training -23% initiated business startup in various enterprises (Milk processing-30; Turmeric Processing-53; Honey production and processing-65; Soap making-21; Pickle making-9 and CAHW-service market-30 beneficiaries) with equipment and other supports		
	Indicator 2.3 Of the women trained, at least	Indicator baseline 2.3: 11% of women are	Indicator target 2.3.: At least 18% of women are	Indicator progress 2.3.: Data yet to be collected as of now		

	50% are employed in the labour market	employed in the labour market as of 2013	employed in the labour market by 2015			
Output 2.3: Increased capacity of local bodies and concerned service delivery agencies for gender responsive planning and implementation mechanisms	Indicator 2.3 At least 20% of programme budget of local bodies and concerned agencies is allocated	Indicator baseline 2.3: 10% of programme budget allocated for women	Indicator target 2.3: At least 20% of programme budget allocated for women as of 2015	Indicator progress 2.3: Sixty four (64) government officials (Ramechhap (men 20, women 14) and Sindhuli (men 27 and women 3) have been sensitized on using gender responsive tools for programming and budgeting in Ramechhap and Sindhuli districts.		
	Indicator 2.3 At least 50% of staff of local bodies and concerned agencies are sensitized and trained and are capable of using gender responsive tools for programming and	Indicator baseline 2.3: 37% staff of local bodies and concerned agencies are sensitized and trained and are capable of using gender responsive tools for programming and	Indicator target 2.3: At least 50% of staff of local bodies and concerned agencies are sensitized and trained and are capable of using gender responsive tools for programming and budgeting by 2015	Indicator progress 2.3: 60.5% staff members of local bodies are sensitized, trained and capable of using gender responsive tools for programming and budgeting. In line with baseline information, this has been an increase of 23.5%		

	budgeting	budgeting as of 2013				
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