

**UN Peace Fund for Nepal
Results Matrix (Second Priority Plan)**

Cluster: SECURITY				
Strategic Outcome 1: Citizens' confidence in security sector institutions has increased as a result of these institutions becoming more capable, accountable and responsive to Nepal's diverse society				
Link to PBF PMP <u>Result:</u> 1. Security sector reforms and judiciary systems put in place and providing services and goods at national and local level that reinforce the Rule of Law (RoL)				
<u>Indicators</u> 1.1. National armed forces/police perform their duties, addressing security concerns of target populations				
Project name: Increasing the safety of journalists and reinforcing the rule of law for prosecuting violence against them (UNESCO)				Budget allocation: \$566,000
				Funding source: Peacebuilding Fund
Project Peacebuilding Impact: Reduce impunity of violence against journalists and increase citizens' confidence in security sector institutions.				
Impact Indicators	Baseline	Target	Endline¹	Means of Verification
i. Decrease in practice of self-censorship on reporting of sensitive cases and topics in project districts	i. 48% of journalists from project districts who say they practice self-censorship (ASD, 2011)	i. 50% decrease in journalists from project districts reporting they practice self-censorship		Media monitoring, perception polls
i. Media professionals believe there is increased freedom of expression because of diminishing security threats in project districts	ii.a. The lack of knowledge about basic techniques and principles of journalism put them to security threats (ICA, 2013) ii.b. 60% of journalists believe there is high likelihood of biased reporting due to fear of security threats (ICA, 2013)	ii.a. 50% of journalists in the project area are capacitated in basic techniques and principles of journalism ii.b. % decrease in journalists believing in likelihood of biased reporting due to fear of security		Media monitoring, perception polls Media monitoring, perception polls
i. Media professionals have improved confidence in the police and courts to provide security and protection in project districts	iii. 90% of journalists resort to informal remedies due to perception of unreliability of courts and police (ICA, 2013)	iii. 50% of the journalists reporting cases of threats and insecurity to police, courts or other		Opinion polls, training feedback

¹ All projects will be completing their endlines by the end of 2015

Project Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress (by mid-2015)
<p>1. The NHRC, professional media associations, state agencies and civil society (including political parties) join hands to establish a nationally owned mechanism that ensures a safe environment for journalists</p>	<p>1.1 An independent mechanism for safety of journalists and free expression evolves to be an efficient node or umbrella for dealing with issues related to the safety of journalists and impunity, and to investigate violations of freedom of expression in a</p>	<p>1.1. NHRC unable to implement original concept developed in 2012 to establish a mechanism for the protection of journalists The current concept note for the mechanisms includes protection only for journalists.</p>	<p>1.1. The concept note elaborated by applying recommendations of the national and regional consultations. The new revised concept note also includes human rights defenders and other key civil society actors as target groups to be protected</p>	<p>Concept note on functioning of the independent mechanism prepared, discussed and revised and included in NHRC's strategic plan Stakeholders including NHRC, members of the NIMP and national partners reached an agreement on the framework of the Rapid Intervention task Force (RITF).</p>
	<p>1.2 Professional institutions have the capacity to enhance the safety of journalists and deal with cases of impunity</p>	<p>1.2. 0 cases received by the mechanism; 0 cases investigated by the mechanism; 0 cases recommended for persecution by the mechanism</p>	<p>1.2. All cases received by the mechanism; 50% of the registered cases be investigated by the mechanism; 50% of the investigated cases recommended for persecution by the mechanism</p>	<p>Status and capacities of professional "Media rights' violation desks" identified; being included in the proposed mechanism.</p>
<p>2. The capacity of state authorities, including security sector institutions and the courts, to better protect journalists is enhanced with the support of civil society, political parties and the public at large</p>	<p>2.1. Courts conduct impartial, speedy and effective hearings of cases of impunity of violence against journalists in project districts</p>	<p>2.1. 30% of court cases hearing allegations of alleged acts of violence against journalists; Average time to complete hearing of cases is protracted</p>	<p>2.1. 25% increase of court cases hearing allegations of alleged acts of violence against journalists; 25% reduction in time to conclude hearing of cases</p>	<p>Six consultations at district and regional levels organized with nearly 200 persons from security sector and judiciary participating; assessment on role of judges and courts carried out.</p>
	<p>2.2. Police provide pro-active preventive measures to protect journalists from potential violence in project districts</p>	<p>2.2. 10% of district level FIRs and cases registered with police (TBD); 4% of district level police investigations into alleged cases ; No monthly security meetings with media stakeholders ;</p>	<p>2.2 25% increase of district level FIRs and cases registered with police; 25% increase of district level police investigations into alleged cases; 25% increase of monthly security meetings with media stakeholders;</p>	<p>Better understanding on national and international instruments of Freedom of Expression and issues concerning safety of journalists among police. The participants including senior officers from the Nepal Police agreed to</p>

		No of measures taken by police to prevent violence against journalists	25% increase in measures taken by police to prevent violence against journalists	create a safe environment for the journalists.
	2.3. 50 % of journalists from project districts are better enabled to access fair and effective security and justice institutions (UNDAF 4.2)	2.3. 5% of journalists satisfied with the courts, police and prosecutors	2.3. 25% increase of journalists satisfied with the courts, police and prosecutors	
Strategic Outcome 2:				
Citizens' confidence in the judiciary and criminal justice system has increased as a result of these institutions becoming more capable, accountable and responsive to Nepal's diverse society				
Link to PBF PMP				
<u>Result:</u>				
1. Security sector reforms and judiciary systems put in place and providing services and goods at national and local level that reinforce the Rule of Law (RoL)				
<u>Indicators:</u>				
1.1 Communities use justice systems to resolve conflicts without recourse to violence ensuring the respect of human rights of women and girls in particular				
Project name: Strengthening rule of law and human rights (UNDP, UN Women)				Budget allocation: \$2,200,000
				Funding source: Peacebuilding Fund
Project Peacebuilding Impact:				
Enhanced legal services and access to justice for women and vulnerable communities in five districts				
Impact Indicators	Baseline	Target	Progress	Means of Verification
i. % of women and members of vulnerable communities in five districts who are satisfied with and have confidence in the courts (UNDAF 4.2)	i. 33% of women and vulnerable groups satisfied with received court services	45% of women and vulnerable groups satisfied with received court services	No data available yet	Annual Report of the Supreme Court of Nepal, Baseline and follow-up Perception Survey.
ii. % of women and members of vulnerable and poor communities in five districts who are satisfied with and have confidence in the prosecutor's office (UNDAF 4.2)	ii.a. 10 % of women and members of vulnerable and poor communities in five districts are satisfied with the prosecutor's office. ii.b. 23% of women and members of vulnerable and poor communities in five districts have confidence in the prosecutor's office	ii.a. 15% of women and members of vulnerable and poor communities in five districts are satisfied with the prosecutor's office. ii.b. 35% of women and members of vulnerable and poor communities in five districts have confidence in the prosecutor's office	i. 15.8% [13.4% female & 18.7% male] of women and members of vulnerable and poor communities in five districts are satisfied with the prosecutor's office ii. 66% people of five districts feel that prosecutors sincerely worked in their favor (<i>Proxy indicator</i>) (Source: CeLRRd survey, 2014).	Annual Report of JSCC Secretariat, Baseline and follow-up Perception Survey

iii. % of women in five districts who, following sexual violence, feel confident to seek legal aid (UNDAF 4.3)	iii. 6% of women who, following sexual violence, feel confident to seek legal aid	iii. 10% of women who, following sexual violence, feel confident to seek legal	iii.16% female response that legal aid service providers are responsive to their need (<i>Proxy indicator</i>) (Source: CeLRRd survey, 2014).	Annual Report of Central Legal Aid Committee, Annual Report of the District Legal Aid Committee, Baseline and follow-up Perception Survey
Project Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress (mid-2015)
1. Improved efficiency of courts and increased delivery of judicial services to the women and vulnerable	1.1. # of women and members of vulnerable communities who have benefitted from court services in five districts (UNDAF 4.2.2)	1.1. 151 women and members of vulnerable communities who have benefitted from court services in five districts	1.1. 20% increase in number of women and members of vulnerable groups who have received court services	1.1 1459 women and members of the vulnerable groups benefitted from the court services in the five project districts.
	1.2. % of backlogged cases decreased in district courts in five districts	1.2. 46.14% in five districts (source: court records)	1.2. Case backlog decreased by 33% in five districts	1.2 1.2 37% cases in 5 District Courts are backlogged. [i.e. decreased by 19.8% as compare to baseline]. (Source: Court records)
	1.3. National Judicial Academy's Guide for Judges on Quality Court Decisions' implemented effectively in five districts	1.3. 0 districts have implemented the Guide	1.3. Guide implemented effectively in five districts	1.3 The guide is yet to be developed
2. Women and vulnerable groups have better access to legal aid services	2.1. # of women and members of vulnerable communities who have benefitted from legal aid services in five districts (UNDAF 4.2.3)	2.1. 88 women and members of vulnerable groups benefitted from legal aid (source: DLAC)	2.1 500 women and members of vulnerable groups have received legal aid services in five districts	2.1 3012 women and members of vulnerable groups have received legal aid services in five districts.
	2.2. % of women and members of vulnerable communities satisfied with legal aid services they have received in five districts	2.2. 58% of women and members of vulnerable communities satisfied with legal aid services they have received in five districts	2.2 72% of women and members of vulnerable communities satisfied with legal aid services they have received in five districts	2.2 66% of legal aid beneficiaries are satisfied with available legal aid services in five districts (Source: NIDR survey, 2014).
3. Criminal Justice System is more responsive to conflict victims and female victims/survivors of GBV	3.1. # of conflict affected victims who have benefitted from relevant information regarding redress through the victim support dialogues in five districts	3.1. 3912 conflict affected victims have benefitted from information regarding redress through the victim support dialogues in five districts (Source: WVAF record as information collected from districts)	3.1. 4200 conflict victims benefitted from relevant information through victim support dialogues in five districts	3.1 571 conflict victims benefitted from legal aid services; 4903 victims (888, 1740, 1377, 354, and 544 in Achham, Dailekh, Dang, Kailali, and Surkhet respectively) benefitted from relevant information regarding redress through

				the victim support dialogues in five districts
	3.2. % of conflict affected victims who are satisfied with the criminal justice system's response to their needs in five districts	3.2. 67% of conflict affected victims who are satisfied with the criminal justice system's response to their needs in Bardiya [n.b. Bardiya had the highest approval rating. Dhading 47%, Mahottari 27%, Siraha 22% - source ICJ report 2013]	3.2. 75% of conflict affected victims who are satisfied with the criminal justice system's response to their needs in Bardiya.	3.2 Due to the controversial TRC Act and UN SG guidance note, there was no specific activities targeted to the transitional justice in partnership with government agencies.
	3.3. # of conflict affected victims who have received compensation (monetary or non-monetary) in five districts (UNDAF 8.1.3)	3.3. 7480 conflict affected victims who have received compensation in five districts (Source: WVAF record as information collected from districts)	3.3. 8000 conflict affected victims who have received compensation in five districts	3.3 8167 victims have received compensation (monetary and non-monetary) in five districts.

Cluster: ELECTIONS, GOVERNANCE AND MEDIATION**Strategic Outcome 3:**

Constructive dialogue and planning leading to progress on constitution making

Link to PBF PMP*No applicable PMP result***Project name:**

Planning effective delivery of education in a future federal state (UNESCO)

Budget allocation:

\$378,000

Funding source:

Bilateral funding

Project Peacebuilding Impact:

Greater shared understanding of how to deliver inclusive, non-discriminatory, and efficient public services within a future federal state restructuring process in line with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Endline	Means of Verification
i. Two ministries have initiated drafting models for service provision in a federal state based on the education experience	i. No government sector has initiated development of models on service delivery in the future federal state.	i. 2 ministries	i. Concerned officials from the Ministries for Health and Population; Agriculture; Federal Affairs and Local Development; Women, Children and Social Welfare; and the National Planning Commission have expressed commitment to follow	Annual project progress report, Final evaluation report, Ministries' reports

			similar processes for ensuring their effective service delivery in a federal context.	
ii. Evidence of continuity of provision of inclusive and non-discriminatory services as part of the dialogue on state restructuring	ii. Provision of services has not been planned in discussions on federalism	ii. Different models of service delivery are debated in the Constituent Assembly and discussed in CA committee meetings	ii. MoE organized an interaction with CA members and submitted a paper summarizing key issues to the Constitutional Dialogue Committee. The draft Constitution of Nepal has enshrined education as a fundamental right of all citizens from basic to tertiary education.	CA records
Project Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress (mid-2015)
1. Ministry of Education is prepared to develop and implement needed education sector reforms to ensure access to inclusive and quality education in a future federal state	1.1. # MoE officials participate in the elaboration of models for an inclusive and accessible education system in a future federal state.	1.1. Ministry officials have no preparation for planning suitable model for an inclusive education system in a future federal state	1.1. 10 officials of MoE participate in the elaboration of models of the education system	1.2 22 officials (7 female) from the MoE participated in a 4-day residential training on Education Planning and Management for a Federal Nepal. A report on Federalism and Education in Nepal is available.
	1.2. The MoE prepares different models of education system for effective service delivery and shares it with other ministries	1.2. No models, plans and coordination mechanism are in place to address the systemic challenges of state restructuring	1.2. MoE officials have developed at least two draft models for effective delivery of education system in a future federal state	1.2. Options and possible models submitted to MoE. Summary of key issues has been submitted to the President of Women, Children, Social Welfare and Elderly People committee, which is a parliamentary committee responsible for education.
	1.3. Mechanisms for effective planning, implementation and monitoring for the continuity in education services during a future state restructuring process in function	1.3. No dedicated institutional setting in MoE to deal with issues related to education and federalism	1.3. Education and federalism support desk (EFSD) including education and federalism support and reference groups within MoE budgeted and functioning as the coordination mechanisms related to the development of the new education system	1.3 Education and Federalism Support Desk established and functional, regularly supported by Education and Federalism Support Group (EFSG) including providing hands-on trainings for providing effective education

				<p>services through micro-planning.</p> <p>Some local NGOs adopted the project’s materials to carry out discussions on Education in Federalism in local languages (Tharu and Maithili).</p> <p>The National Center for Educational Development (NCED), responsible for teacher training and human resource development, has adopted a project monograph as material for its regular training programmes for school supervisors, district education officers etc.</p>
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Strategic Outcome 4:
Nepal’s leaders are prepared to develop a national transition plan for implementation of land reform and property return

Link to PBF PMP
Result:
1. Conflicts resolved peacefully and in a manner that supports the coexistence of all relevant actors/groups that were involved in conflicts that undermine peacebuilding efforts

Indicator:
2.3 Mechanisms in place to peacefully address disputes grounded in competition for access to land and use of limited resources

<p>Project name: Catalytic support on land issues (IOM, UNDP, UN-Habitat)</p>	<p>Budget allocation: \$1,224,662</p>
	<p>Funding source: Peacebuilding Fund</p>

Project Peacebuilding Impact:
Contention over land reform and land management issues reduced at the national and district levels

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Endline	Means of Verification
i. Confidence of political leaders that the commitments to land reform outlined	i. Lack of shared agenda, understanding and confidence on implementing land reform	i. Agreed agenda, understanding and strategy on peaceful and participatory		Statements of leaders, Manifestos of political parties

in the CPA can be implemented peacefully through a participatory, fair and inclusive process (national level)		implementation of land reform		
ii. Mechanisms that can eventually facilitate reform and the resolution of issues on land and property established in three districts	ii. District committees to facilitate land and property restitution exist	ii. Establishment of mechanisms that can facilitate and support reform and resolution of land issues		GoN reports, UNDP, IOM, UN-Habitat reports
Project Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress (August 2015)
1. Nepal's leaders have agreed on a set of principles to embark on national land reform	1.1. Consensus among principal political leaders and key stakeholders on the basis for moving ahead to develop a national plan for land reform	1.1. No current agreed and final national implementation plan for the implementation of land reform as set out in CPA clause 3.7 and no roadmap	1.1. National implementation plan on land reform finalized and signed	<p>There is regular and substantive multi-party discussion of land reform issues among senior political leaders, including the participation of the parliamentary sub-committee on land issues.</p> <p>A series of regional dialogues on land issues was initiated, and a national land conference involving government, political and civil society actors was held to raise awareness about land issues and build support for legislative initiatives. These programs helped parliamentarians solicit feedback on the draft constitution and revision of land related policies such as Land Use, Land Acquisition and Land Act.</p>

<p>2. Central, District, Village Development Committee and Municipality level Land Use Implementation Committees collect and analyze land related data and prepare Land Use Plans in their prioritized areas in three districts</p>	<p>2.1. Land Use Planning and Implementation Committees functional</p>	<p>2.1. Systematic Land Use Planning and Implementation Committees do not exist</p>	<p>2.1 Different level Land Use Implementation Committees are functional</p>	<p>2.1 DLLUIC (District Level Land Use Implementation Committees) at Surkhet, Nawalparasi and Morang, and VLLUIC (Village Level Land Use Implementation Committee) at Latikoili, Amrout and Jhorahat VDC are activated and holding regular meetings. Periodic meetings and consultations with the DLLUICs and VLLUICs on the participatory land use planning being conducted.</p>
	<p>2.2. Land use practices systematized based on land use planning piloted</p>	<p>2.2. No systematic land use planning</p>	<p>2.2. Land use planning is systematic</p>	<p>2.2 A participatory process was followed for data collection and development of a national, three district and three VDC level Land use plans and piloting a systematic land use planning approach.</p>
	<p>2.3. Replication plan established</p>	<p>2.3. No replication plan</p>	<p>2.3. Replication plan exists</p>	<p>2.3 A replication plan is being developed.</p>
	<p>2.4. Access of women and vulnerable groups in land use planning</p>	<p>2.3. Women and vulnerable groups do not participate</p>	<p>2.4. Women and vulnerable groups participate in participatory Land Use Planning processes</p>	<p>2.4 Consultations with 2,236 persons including 794 (36%) women conducted in the districts on land use planning where community women have voiced their concerns regarding irrigation, drinking water, fodder, and firewood access. Their concerns were taken into account during the VDC, district, and national level land use planning processes.</p>

<p>3. Draft unified land regulatory framework adopted</p>	<p>3.1. Transparent draft legal framework for land forms the basis for political discussions on land and land reform</p>	<p>3.1. Multiple overlapping and sometimes contradicting land regulations exist</p>	<p>3.1 A draft unified land act is presented by the MoLRM to the Government</p>	<p>3.1 A draft of a unified land act, identifying gaps as well as overlapping and contradicting provisions has been prepared and submitted to MoLRM. Drawing on wide consultations with government and local community stakeholders, amendments and revisions to the three major existing land acts have been suggested, including to the political parties to enhance political ownership.</p>
<p>4. Land information systems in three districts assessed and enhanced</p>	<p>4.1. Developed and enhanced implementation plan for SOLA adopted by Government</p>	<p>4.1. SOLA MIS system is currently being piloted by MoLRM in one district</p>	<p>4.1. Government adopts implementation plan to roll out SOLA nationally</p>	<p>4.1 Detailed assessment of SOLA to identify gaps and loopholes in the exiting SOLA software completed and shared with the representatives of the Ministry of Land Reform and Management, Department of Land Reform and Management, Department of Survey and survey offices.</p>
<p>5. Improved capacity to resolve land issues in the three target districts</p>	<p>5.1. # of district officials confident to deal with land issues regarding key challenges related to women and land issues</p>	<p>5.1. No assessment of the district officials' confidence to deal with land issues</p>	<p>5.1. Over 50% of trained district land officers confident to address land issues</p>	<p>Based on the findings of capacity assessment of the land offices of the three districts, a training module on 'Gender Responsive Land Administration and Management' was developed; 150 central and district level government officials were trained on it.</p> <p>A Training module on 'Dispute Resolution and Mediation' was developed</p>

				and used to train 84 district level government and non- government officers.
Link to PBF PMP <u>Results:</u> Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts <u>Indicators:</u> Number of PBF country projects with mechanisms in place to address peacefully disputes grounded in competition for access to land and use of limited resources (e.g. land, water)				
Project name: Empowering Women 4 Women: Access to Land for Sustainable Peace in Nepal (IOM, UNDP, UN-Habitat)				Budget allocation: \$1,000,000
				Funding source: Peacebuilding Fund
Project Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
1. Policy-makers (males and females) at national level feel confident and committed to implement gender-responsive land reform policies.	1.1 % of policy makers who agree gender responsiveness is prioritized in the land reform policies. 1.2 % of policy makers with high confidence that gender-responsive land reform policies can be implemented peacefully through a participatory, fair and inclusive process. 1.3 # of action taken by the policy makers to implement gender responsive land reform policies	1.1 TBD 1.2 TBD 1.3 TBD	1.1 TBD 1.2 TBD 1.3 TBD	
2. National and Regional levels land discussion forums are inclusive and gender-responsive.	2.1 # of consultations and meetings between women leaders and political parties/local district leaders. 2.2 # of political parties at the local level that include a gender perspective in their land policy statements. 2.3 # of policy and/or procedures revised.	2.1 TBD 2.2 TBD 2.3 TBD	2.1 TBD 2.2 TBD 2.3 TBD	
3. Improved national process and mechanisms enhance access of vulnerable groups to land tenure and ownership.	3.1 # of officials at central and district level took any actions to ensure access of vulnerable people to land ownership. 3.2 Revised national process and mechanisms in place to enhance access of vulnerable groups to land tenure and ownership.	3.1 Central Level: 0; District level: 0 3.2 None	3.1 Central level: 30 District level: 90 3.2 A final mapping and gap analysis report with technical recommendations and gender	

			responsive land tools developed and handed over to the GoN	
Strategic Outcome 5:				
The risks of unrealistic expectations and misinformation to the peace process are mitigated through an effective communication strategy and public dissemination of independent peace tracking information				
Link to PBF PMP				
<i>No applicable PMP result</i>				
Project name: N/A				Budget allocation: Not funded
				Funding source: N/A
Cluster: RIGHTS AND RECONCILIATION				
Strategic Outcome 6:				
An inclusive and gender-representative culture of dialogue and conflict transformation is expanded and strengthened, contributing to conflict prevention and social cohesion during Nepal's transitional peace-building process				
Link to PBF PMP				
<u>Results:</u>				
1. Security sector reforms and judiciary systems put in place and providing services and goods at national and local level that reinforce the Rule of Law (RoL)				
2. Conflicts resolved peacefully and in a manner that supports the coexistence of all relevant actors/groups that were involved in conflicts that undermine peacebuilding efforts				
<u>Indicators:</u>				
1.1: National armed forces/police perform their duties in conflict affected areas addressing security concerns of target population				
2.1: Effective partnerships and procedures in place that maintain regular inclusive policy dialogue to address issues of conflict, instability and political participation				
2.4: Evidence of women assuming leadership/responsibilities in peace relevant sectors and functions				
Project name: Building peace in Nepal: Ensuring a participatory and secure transition (UNDP, UN Women)				Budget allocation: \$2,500,000
				Funding source: Peacebuilding Fund
Peacebuilding Impact:				
Trust, confidence and peaceful coexistence between communities is restored and violence reduced through enhanced gender responsive and inclusive dialogue and collaboration among a broad range of leaders in targeted areas				
Indicators	Baseline	Target	Endline	Means of Verification
i. Communities perceive increased trust, confidence and peaceful coexistence in six project districts.	i.a. Over the past year, 27% of the people perceived that group conflict had gone down a lot, indicating the increased trust, confidence and peaceful coexistence. i.b. 49% of the people always felt safe suggesting the increased trust,	i. 10% increase in citizen perception that trust and confidence between diverse communities has improved in the last 12 months.	TBD	Focus Group Discussions Perception survey, Project Reports Interviews with key stakeholders

	confidence and peaceful coexistence of the communities.			
ii. % of people who feel that the security situation is improving in six project districts (UNDAF 9.2)	iii. 57% of the people felt that the security situation improved (including remarkably improved) over the past year	ii. 10% increase in citizen perception that the security situation in their district has improved in last 12 month	TBD	Perception survey, Progress Reports Nepal Police and INSEC reports
iv. % of women who would report an incident of armed violence (including GBV) to a police officer or relevant/appropriate authority in six project districts (UNDAF 4.3)	iii. 3% of the women (that were victims of different types of violence) sought help from different sectors, including Police, CDO, Court/Judge.	iii. 10% increase in likelihood that a woman would report an incident of armed violence (including GBV) to a police officer or relevant/appropriate authority	TBD	Perception Survey, project Progress reports
Project Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress (end of 2014)
1. Political, resource and identity-based (PRI) conflicts addressed and shared agendas developed through applying collaborative leadership and dialogue	1.1. Number of PRI conflict addressed by using collaborative leadership and dialogue tools	1.1. 2 PRI conflict addressed by using dialogical approach	1.1. At least 14 PRI conflict addressed by using collaborative leadership and dialogue tools	1.1 9 PRI conflict addressed (Tharuhut and undivided issue in Kailali, Religious tension Banke, road expansion issue in Banke, Water drainage issue in Banke, conflict between trolley and tractor entrepreneurs and local administration-Kailali, LP gas issue between district administration and Youth dialogue forum-Kailali, conflict of flood affected family-Bardiya, converting hindus into Christians-Banke, financial

				mismanagement issue of school headmistress-Kailali)
	1.2. Number of shared agendas on PRI issues developed through collaborative leadership and dialogue processes	1.2. 3 agendas on PRI issues developed	1.2. At least 9 shared agendas on PRI issues developed through collaborative leadership and dialogue process	1.2 8 shared agendas developed. (Kailali Youth: peace by-election; Banke political leaders: to continue road expansion project and Religious leaders: to handle religious tension peacefully; political parties to identify key issues with the possible escalate and bring actors together for dialogue-Bardiya, IPWA agreed to work closely to promote gender equality-Bardiya, KYDF and IPWA-Kailali: enhance participation of women and marginalized groups in development works, district level stakeholders and LPC Banke: agreed to generate early warning on localized conflicts and quick and appropriate response mechanism, KYDF and Dhangadi Youth Network: collaborate for evading local tension.
	1.3. Number of effective mechanisms in place and operating to promote consensus and dialogue, resolve	1.3. 1 effective mechanism in place	1.3. At least 3 effective mechanisms in place and operating to promote consensus and	1.3 6 mechanisms developed i.e. Kailali Youth Dialogue Forum,

	disputes and overcome deadlocks on critical district priorities (UNDAF indicator 9.1.1)		dialogue, resolve disputes and overcome deadlocks on critical district priorities	Political Party District Coordination Committee (PPDCC) Kailali, 2 (social goodwill committee and HR defender network in Banke, Multi-stakeholders dialogue forum-Bardiya, Committee on collaboration and dialogue for peace-Parsa
2. Community security enhanced in districts most at risk of violence.	2.1. % reduction in incidents of armed violence, including incidents of gender based violence, in targeted geographic areas as a result of better trained personnel, conscious of the gendered security needs.	2.1. 31% experienced violence in the last 12 months.	2.1. 10% decrease in citizens who experienced violence in last 12 months	1.4 Support to the Nepal Police's 'service with smile' initiative: a total of 42,804 police personnel were trained, of which 5% are women. The training included a session on 'Gender-friendly work environment'. Bids for the selection of IT/software companies to upgrade the necessary infrastructure for the establishment of the National Crime Observation Centre (NCOC) evaluated.
	2.2. % of citizens who believe that police are effective in responding to/addressing incidents of armed violence	2.2. 28% of the people agreed that the police would investigate the case effectively	2.2. 10% increase in citizens who believe that the police are effective in responding to/addressing incidents of armed violence	1.5 Youth police peacebuilding work ongoing. Multi-stakeholder consultations conducted to identify VDCs where Community Security plans will be

				developed. 41 Focus Group Discussions were held with specific groups, including Dalit women, Badi women, single women to identify their community security issues so that they are incorporated in community security plans.
3. Relevant government agencies ² explicitly address women's rights, protection, and participation in post conflict situations by implementing and monitoring the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820	3.1. Percentage of expenditure by the relevant ministries receiving funds from NPTF for NAP 1325 and 1820 implementation	3.1. Approximately 8-10 % expenditure by 2012	3.1. 70%-100% increase in expenditure by MoPR, MoWCSW, MoLJCAPA, PHQ, MoD, NFEC, MoHA, MoI, MoLJCAPA and NWC by 2015	3.1. 55.81 % expenditure recorded for 10 projects implemented with NPTF funding in 2011/2012-2013/2014 (source: Mid-term monitoring report of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820)
	3.2. Community perception that women are involved effectively in the peacebuilding and development activities in six project districts	3.2. 56.55% percentage of community members surveyed regarding their perception on the effective involvement of women in peacebuilding and development activities in project districts	3.2. 10% increase in community members surveyed who believe that women are involved effectively in peacebuilding and development activities in project districts by March 2014	3.2. Out of those surveyed by SfCG 71% women and girls reported having engaged in ward citizen forums (local level of government's development planning unit), consumer's groups, village level Local Peace Committees, women's groups/mother's groups, community forestry users groups etc. after the project intervention. Similarly, 56% conflict

² The relevant government agencies include those agencies who received funding from Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) for the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. These agencies are Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR), Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW), Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJCAPA), Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Ministry of Industry (MoI), Ministry of Defense (MoD), Police Headquarter and Non-formal Education Center (NFEC)

				affected women reported that they have noticed positive change in the attitude of their community members about the conflict affected women.
Link to PBF PMP <u>Results:</u> Promote coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution <u>Indicators:</u> 2.2 Number of PBF country projects with democratic institutions in place bearing the trust and confidence of target populations to address most urgent legacy of human rights including corruption 2.3 Number of PBF country projects with mechanisms in place to address peacefully disputes grounded in competition for access to land and use of limited resources (e.g. land, water)				
Project name: Localising Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Central Terai districts of Nepal (UNDP, UN Women)				Budget allocation: \$576,602
				Funding source: Peacebuilding Fund
Project Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
1. Enhanced participatory and gender responsive planning and budgeting processes at the local bodies for implementation and monitoring of National Action Plan on women, peace and security [UNSCRs 1325 and 1820]	1a: Percentage of local budget allocated and spent for target groups 1b: Number of local bodies (DDC, Municipalities and VDCs) that have adopted gender responsive budgeting. 1c: Percentage of budget allocated for the NAP 1325/1820 Action Points in District Plans in Bara and Parsa 1d: Meaningful ³ participation of women in local planning and budgeting process.	1.a. TBD (will be determined after district GRB classification software is available later in 2015 for fiscal year 2015/16). 1.b. DDC =0 Municipality = 0 1.c. Bara: 4.5% and Parsa: 8.4% 1.d. 1) Only some members attend local planning meetings 2) Very few (1-2) raise women's concerns to be addressed in meetings	1.a. Increase by 5% in absolute figure in next fiscal year (2016/17). 1.b. DDC = 02 Municipality = 02 1.c. Bara: 06% and Parsa: 10% 1.d. Significant numbers of women members from IPWA, WHRD and CAW attend local planning meetings and all of them raise concerns to be addressed in the meetings. Most of the women	

³ Meaningful participation will be assessed in terms of 1) Attending local planning meetings 2) Raising women's concerns to be addressed in meetings and 3) Perceive that their voices are heard and respected 4) Some concerns are addressed in the planning document at that level.

		3) None of them perceive that their voices are heard and respected 4) A couple of concerns are addressed in the planning document at that level.	perceive that their voices are heard and respected. Most of the women agree that their concerns have been addressed in the planning process.	
Strategic Outcome 7: Accelerated implementation of the government's gender and/or social inclusion agendas in line with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and national plans and policies				
Link to PBF PMP <i>No applicable PMP result indicator</i>				
Project name: Technical assistance to the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction in the implementation of psycho-social counseling and support services to conflict affected persons (IOM)				Budget allocation: \$500,198
				Funding source: Bilateral funding
Peacebuilding impact: Communities in 10 conflict affected districts return to leading healthy, peaceful and productive lives				
Indicators	Baseline	Target	Endline	Means of Verification
i. Rate of access of conflict affected women and children to psychosocial counselling and support services in pilot districts	i. 0	i. (2000) 1/3 of conflict affected persons receiving psychosocial counselling and support services.	0 – The Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction was unable to ensure the approval of their project proposal for funding through the Nepal Peace Trust Fund during the duration of this project; therefore, no related services were provided. The project was approved in April 2015.	Database on conflict affected persons receiving psychosocial counseling and support with disaggregated data (identified in UNDAF); Reports of Government /MoPR.
ii. Improved psychosocial well-being of conflict affected women and children receiving counseling	ii. 0	ii. At least 70% of women and children who received counseling have become more active in economic and social activities in the community	0	Psychosocial service provider reports/ counseling reports
iii. Community perception that availability of and access to psycho-social services particularly for women and children has been fair and effective in pilot districts	iii. 0	iii. At least 70% of community members interviewed perceive service provision has been fair and effective	0	Perception survey reports.
Project Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress (end of 2014)
1. Comprehensive Psychosocial Counseling	1.1. # of components of NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 plan in relation to	1.1.1. NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 developed and adopted by	1.1. GoN NAP components related to Participation 4.1, Promotion 1.7,	1.1 Progress has been made with trainings and

and Support Services for conflict affected persons with components of NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 successfully implemented and enhanced for national roll out	participation, promotion and relief and recovery accelerated and implemented	GoN and Localization guidelines for NAP 1325 1820 developed and adopted by GoN	2.1, 2.3 and Relief and recovery 1.2, 1.6 are accelerated and integrated within the process.	workshops in order to accelerate participation 4.1 ⁴ , promotion 1.7 ⁵ , 2.3 ⁶ and relief and recovery 1.6 ⁷ of NAP UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 components.
	1.2. Special needs of conflict affected women and girls are addressed in the provision of the MoPR's psychosocial support services	1.2. Special needs of women and girls identified in NAP	1.2. Special needs with respect to psycho-social support and services addressed in MoPR tools, plan and budget	1.2 Special and adequate provisions in the FIM, M&E guidelines and tools, database outreach strategy and 52% of the total budget (gender provision) have been addressed
	1.3. MoPR implements gender-sensitive psycho-social counseling services as a result of the successful piloting of the implementation manual and related tools	1.3. No services	1.3. Services have been initiated in 10 districts	1.3 No services have been initiated. Services expected to be rolled out by MoPR in late 2015.
Link to PBF PMP <u>Results:</u> N/A <u>Indicators:</u>				
Project name: Building the Foundation for Access to Justice and Reparations for Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) survivors (IOM, UNFPA)				Budget allocation: \$446,263
				Funding source: Bilateral funding
Peacebuilding Impact: Post-conflict needs of conflict victims addressed as per NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820				
Indicators	Baseline	Target	Endline	Means of Verification
1. Perception that availability of and access to psychosocial counseling and health services meets the needs of CRSVs in pilot districts	1. 0	1. More than 60%	TBD	1. Perception and satisfaction survey
Project Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress

⁴ “Enhance advocacy skills of public servants, political activists, human rights defenders, journalists and organisations...”

⁵ “Disseminate information on relief and reparation in a transparent manner”

⁶ “Build the capacity of the members, especially women members, of the Local Peace Committees constituted in the district and the Municipality/ VDC level”

⁷ “Make necessary arrangements for the treatment and rehabilitation of women who are mentally disturbed due to conflict and whose families have not been identified”

1.1 Conflict and gender-sensitive services addressing post-conflict needs of victims are available and ready for scale-up	1.1.1 Government plan for future service delivery to victims of sexual violence in conflict drawing on lessons learned from the pilot project	1.1.1 The government has approved a National Plan of Action (NAP) on UNSCR 1325 and 1820, and initiated a project to provide psychosocial support to conflict affected persons (PSS project)		
	1.1.2 Conflict victims' satisfaction with the referral mechanism	1.1.2 No referral mechanism		
Cluster: CANTONMENT AND REINTEGRATION				
Strategic Outcome 8.				
Children affected by armed conflict (CAAC) are effectively rehabilitated and reintegrated into communities in line with the National Plan of Action on CAAC				
Link to PBF PMP				
Result:				
2. Youth, women and other marginalized members of conflict affected communities act as a catalyst to prompt the peace process and early economic recovery				
Indicator:				
3.2 Sustainable livelihood opportunities generated for conflict affected children in need in conflict affected communities				
Project name:				Budget allocation:
Integration and rehabilitation of children affected by armed conflict (UNICEF)				\$1,500,000
				Funding source:
				Peacebuilding Fund
Peacebuilding Impact:				
Relevant government agencies provide reintegration services to children affected by conflict, through existing government mechanism, ensuring peace dividends to affected children				
Indicators	Baseline	Target	Endline	Means of Verification
i. Process, procedures and NPA-CAAC implementation guideline developed and approved and implemented by relevant ministries	i. Process, procedures and NPA implementation guideline not available	i. Government have developed and approved NPA-implementation plan.	i. Implementation guideline developed and approved by government in 2013.	Government reports (MWCSW, CCWB, MoPR, MoE).
ii. Verified Minors included as beneficiary group in the NPA-CAAC implementation guideline, to ensure their access to reintegration services through NPA-CAAC implementation	ii. Verified minors are not recognized as beneficiaries in the NPA-CAAC	ii. Verified minors are eligible to request for reintegration support during the implementation of NPA-CAAC.	ii. All CAAFAG, including verified minors, included in the NPA-CAAC definition	Government reports (MWCSW, CCWB, MoPR, MoE).

iii. Children affected by armed conflict are reintegrated through the government established identification, reporting and reintegration mechanism	iii.50% of identified CAAC reintegrated (not all identified CAAC may need reintegration support)	iii. District implementing agencies have clear implementation guideline and defined process to identify, refer and provide reintegration support to CAAC.	iii. Relevant government and non-government partners from 75 districts have been oriented on NPA-CAAC and its implementation guideline. Relevant staffs from 20 districts trained on baseline data collection process and tools.	Government reports (MWCSW, CCWB, MoPR, MoE).
Project Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress (end of 2014)
1. Government and non-governmental agencies provide holistic socio-reintegration support to children affected by conflict	1.1. NPA implementation guideline and reintegration packages endorsed by government meet international standards and guideline	1.1. NPA implementation guideline is in the process of being drafted.	1.1. NPA implementation guideline is finalized and endorsed	1.1 Detailed guideline for (multi-sectorial) implementation of NPA-CAAC developed and endorsed by government in Sept 2013.
	1.2. Relevant ministries and their district line agencies (MWCSW,CCWB, MoE, Mol, MoPR) have developed programmes and mobilised resources plan to provide reintegration services to CAACs	1.2. Programme and services for CAAC not developed by relevant agencies due to lack of guideline and resources mobilization plan	1.2. Line agencies (MWCSW,CCWB, MoE, Mol,) deliver services to identified CAAC as per approved implementation guideline and project document in all districts.	1.3 Line agencies (MWCSW, CCWB, MoE, Mol,) have developed reintegration packages (services) for CAAC as per approved implementation guideline and project document. Relevant government agencies have submitted proposal to mobilise resources from the Nepal Peace Trust Fund.
2 Government and non-government agencies respond to protection concerns of children affected by conflict through the child protection systems approach, providing	2.1 Government developed and implemented standardized tools for identification, reporting, rescue and reintegration of CAAC through a standardized process/tools, establishing a common case management system for other forms of vulnerable children.	2.1. Child rights agencies lack standardised process and procedures for identification, referral and rescue of vulnerable children and CAAC	2.1.Case-management guideline developed and endorsed by government to standardize process and procedures for identification, referral and strengthening of vulnerable children and CAAC	2.1 CCWB and MWCSW finalised the case management guideline and trained 150 Child Welfare Officers and Child Rights Officers from 75 districts trained, including municipality officials and NGOs from 8 municipalities,

dividends to the community as a whole.				on the case management in 2013. The case management guideline has been printed and disseminated in 75 districts.
	2.2 Districts in the country have a functioning referral mechanism and a comprehensive CP database system for documentation, analysis and reporting of information related to CAAC and all forms of protection cases.	2.2. Government do not have established comprehensive CP database system, to support effective monitoring, planning and reporting	2.2. Government have established comprehensive CP database system, to support effective monitoring, planning and reporting at national and 50% districts	2.2 Work being led by CCWB for the development of a comprehensive Child Protection Information System, which will also host information on CAAC.

Cluster: FUNCTIONING SECRETARIAT**Link to PBF PMP**Result:

4. (Re-)build essential administrative services and infrastructure

Indicators:

4.3 Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/PBF Secretariats)

Project name:

Safeguarding peacebuilding gains in Nepal: Support for Coordination, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation of the UNPFN (UNDP – UN Resident Coordinator's Office)

Budget allocation:

\$669,606

Funding source:

Bilateral funding

Project Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
1. Effective and Gender sensitive management, coordination, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation of the UNPFN and the projects funded by it	1.1 ExCom's adopted management response following UNPFN evaluation address remaining peace building priorities	None	A Management Response Plan with recommendation for addressing remaining peace building priorities	UNPFN Final evaluation was launched on last week of September.
	1.2 Secured funding to address remaining gaps in peacebuilding	None	At least USD 1 million funding secured/catalyzed to address remaining gaps at the closure of UNPFN	
	1.3 # of Project translated into longer term programme under UNDAF framework	Baseline: 0	02 projects (2016)	
	1.4 Projects report results using change language including good practices and challenges with gender desegregated data.	Baseline: 0	All ongoing projects (Dec 2015)	
	1.5 # of projects that record changes in response to conflict sensitivity and monitoring measures - as recorded in their end evaluation.	Baseline: 0	02 projects (2016)	

	1.6 UNRCO successful in spending more than 90% of allocated budget to meet agreed peace building results	Baseline: 0	90% of total budget (2016)	
	1.7 # of partnerships between UN and government to implement common priorities related to women's protection and participation	UNCT Common messages on conflict related sexual violence approved	At least 02 partnerships between UN and government to address women's protection and participation	1.3. Roundtable on CRSV identified as much what cannot be done as what MoPR is proposing as the way forward.