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Annual Report on Activities Implemented under the United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal

for the Period 1 January to 31 December 2015

May 2016

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AA	Administrative Agent
CAAC	Children Affected by Armed Conflict
CAAFAG	Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCWB	Central Children Welfare Board
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CLD	Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPP	Conflict Prevention Programme
CRSV	Conflict related Sexual Violence
CS	Community security
CVC	Conflict Victims' Committee
CVCP	Conflict Victim Common Platform
DCC	District Coordination Committees
DFID	Department for International Development
EFSG	Education and Federalism Support Group
ExCom	Executive Committee
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBVIMS	Gender Based Violence Information Management System
GoN	Government of Nepal
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
HLSC	High-Level Steering Committee
IAWG	Interagency Working Group
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPWA	Inter Party Women Alliance
JP	Joint Programme
LPC	Local Peace Committee
MSLDF	Multi Stakeholder Land Dialogue Forum
MWCSW	Ministry of Women and Children Social Welfare
MoLRM	Ministry of Land Reform and Management
MPTF Office	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoPR	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAP	National Action Plan

NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NPTF	Nepal Peace Trust Fund
OSRSG	Office of the Special Representative to the Secretary General
PBF	United Nations Peacebuilding Fund
PBSO	Peacebuilding Support Office
PUNO	Partner United Nations Organisations
RC/HC	Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator
RITF	Rapid Intervention Task Force
RSG	Representative of the Secretary-General
SAA	Standard Administrative Arrangement
SGBV	Sexual- and Gender-Based Violence
SMCs	School Management Committees
SOLA	Solution for Open Land Administration
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
TJ	Transitional Justice
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
UN	United Nations
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMIN	United Nations Mission in Nepal
UNPFN	United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal
UNSCRs	United Nations Security Council Resolutions
UNWOMEN	Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VDC	Village Development Committee

Executive Summary

The United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN) was established in March 2007 to complement the Government's Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) and mobilize resources for activities of clear, short-term relevance to the peace process. This *2015 Annual Report on Activities Implemented under the UNPFN*, reports on the implementation of projects approved for funding as of 31 December 2015, both funded directly by the UNPFN¹ as well as projects funded by the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)². The Final Report of the UNPFN will be produced after the operational closure of the Fund in June 2016.

The UNPFN was originally established under the UN Mission in Nepal (UNMIN), and was chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG). In February 2009, leadership of the UNPFN was transferred from the SRSG to the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RCHC). This was done in response to the changing pace of the peace process.

UNPFN was established on the commitment and funding of bilateral donors in Nepal. As of December 2015, UNPFN has received a total of \$27m from the Governments of Canada, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. In December 2007, Nepal was declared eligible for funding from the Global Peacebuilding Fund (PBF). In July 2008, the first Nepal PBF Priority Plan was approved with \$10m funding.

In November 2011, following the recommendations of an Independent Review of the Fund's activities, the UNPFN applied for a second allocation of funding from the PBF. The second Priority Plan was formulated with support of many donors who saw a potential PBF contribution as their own (seeing that donors such as DfID, Germany, Norway, Australia, Denmark, and Finland are major PBF donors). In June 2012, the second Nepal PBF Priority Plan was approved and received \$8m in funding. At the end of 2015, the UNPFN had allocated \$46m through 31 projects (closed / ongoing) implemented by 12 participating UN Organisations (PUNOs). The UNPFN evolved its focus to include building the capacity and expertise within the UN in supporting peace-building in Nepal during the volatile transitional process. It also increased funding from 4 PUNOs in 2007 to 12 PUNOs in 2010 and funded a total of 13 joint programmes among UN agencies. In addition, UNPFN has been central in:

- improving overall coordination for peace-building support;
- serving as the 'one-stop gateway', improving the UN's engagements and partnerships with the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR);
- promoting national leadership;
- harnessing greater UN expertise for peace-building; and
- focusing efforts and resources on emerging issues – putting critical issues 'on the table' during a transition process for a sustainable peace.

Nepal's Peace Process

Nepal's peace process has made significant progress since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2006. Accomplishments include the successful holding of Constituent Assembly (CA) elections in 2008 and 2013 and the integration and rehabilitation of the Maoist army (completed in April 2014). In September 2015, a new Constitution was promulgated, which has been identified by many as 'a logical conclusion to the peace process'.

¹ UNPFN has received contributions from the governments of the United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Canada and Switzerland.

² The PBF finances complementary peacebuilding projects within the UNPFN's portfolio. The PBF has more than 50 contributing partners and is also administered by the MPTF Office. For more information, go to the MPTF Office GATEWAY's webpage on the PBF: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/PB000>.

Nevertheless, many of the issues that have been addressed through the UNPFN continue to remain relevant. For example, implementation of the Supreme Court rulings of 2013 and 2015 on the Truth, Reconciliation and Disappearance Act and providing comprehensive reparations is pending; land reform is yet to be addressed; equality, social inclusion and equity need further advances, especially in terms of access to voice and opportunities; and there remain gaps in the reintegration and reconciliation needs of many conflict affected people, including children and victims of sexual violence and torture. The demonstrations before and after the promulgation of the Constitution reflect that many unresolved issues remain. At the same time, the April 2015 earthquake, as well as the hundreds of after-shocks that have subsequently hit the country have increased vulnerabilities of many sectors of the populations. The full social and political implications of the earthquake are still evolving.

The UNPFN portfolio has developed over time to meet contemporary peacebuilding priorities. It evolved from funding immediate, short-term peacebuilding priorities, to an increased focus on the peace and development nexus, as an instrument to advancing the UN reform agenda and government ownership.

The UNPFN also evolved focus, built tools and guidelines, and built capacity to mainstream key cross-cutting issues as part of peacebuilding projects. A greater focus on gender led to the rejection of any gender-marker 1 projects in the 2012 funding round. A strong partnership with the inter-agency Conflict Sensitivity team ensured that rigorous conflict sensitivity and Do No Harm components were adopted within projects. In addition, reporting, monitoring and evaluation were strengthened with support and guidelines from the UNPFN Support Office.

A key strategy for UN peacebuilding initiatives has been to ensure a harmonised and comprehensive approach and messaging across UN agencies, including Development Partners, on key peacebuilding issues. This has been possible with leadership of the RC on multi-faceted issues such as transitional justice and conflict related sexual violence. An important component and contribution to this work has been achieved through accessing the capacities of the field offices of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office as well as the establishment and support of ad hoc UN inter-agency task forces, such as the CRSV Task Force that have worked on common messages and developed advocacy briefs in support of these areas.

The overall financial implementation rate of UNPFN-funded projects was 99.6% of net funded amounts as of 31 December 2015³.

³ This may change once all projects have completed their financial closure.

Introduction

The 2015 Annual Report on Activities Implemented under the United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN) is submitted to the Government of Nepal (GoN) and contributing donors to the UNPFN, through the UNPFN Executive Committee, to fulfil the reporting provisions of the UNPFN Terms of Reference, the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the MPTF office (administered through UNDP) and Participating Organizations (POs), and the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) between the MPTF/UNDP and contributing donors. The Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the UNPFN.

The report provides information on key project results funded by the UNPFN, as well as common challenges and lessons learned. Projects funded by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) through the UNPFN are also included. This report is consolidated based on information and data contained in the individual progress reports and evaluations, as well as financial statements submitted by Participating Organizations to the MPTF Office. It is neither an evaluation of the UNPFN nor an assessment of the performance of the Participating Organizations. However, it does provide the UNPFN Executive Committee with a comprehensive overview of achievements and challenges associated with projects funded through the UNPFN.

This report consists of five chapters. Chapter One provides an overview of the strategic framework of the UNPFN. Chapter Two looks at the UNPFN's governance and fund-management arrangements. Chapter Three provides an update on project approvals and implementation status during the reporting period, as well as highlights of key project-implementation progress. Chapter Four provides an overview of the financial performance of the UNPFN. Chapter Five elaborates on efforts made to ensure UNPFN transparency and accountability.

1. Strategic Framework

The UNPFN was established in March 2007, at the request of donors and the Government of Nepal (GoN), as a complement to the Government of Nepal's Peace Trust Fund (NPTF)⁴. The UNPFN was established to mobilize resources for activities of clear, short-term relevance to the peace process which could not be funded or implemented through the NPTF or other existing mechanisms or programmes.

The UNPFN was originally established under the UN Mission in Nepal (UNMIN), and was chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG). In February 2009, the leadership of the UNPFN was transferred from the SRSG to the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RCHC). This was done in response to the changing pace of the peace process, which was also reflected in the management of the UNPFN.

Furthermore, it was established based on the commitment and funding of bilateral donors in Nepal. During its lifetime, the UNPFN received a total of \$27m from the Governments of Canada, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. In December 2007, Nepal was also declared eligible for funding from the global Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and UNPFN channelled an additional total of \$19.6m of PBF funds to Nepal. In July 2008, the first Nepal PBF Priority Plan was approved with a \$10m funding.

The UNPFN was meant to channel resources for focused, time-limited activities critical to the peace process and subject to the strategic priorities for United Nations peace support, articulated by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Nepal in close consultation with the Government of Nepal and Nepal's international development partners. From funding immediate, short-term peacebuilding priorities, the UNPFN increased its focus on:

- i.) peace and development nexus;
- ii.) using UNPFN as an instrument for advancing the UN reform agenda;
- iii.) government ownership.

In November 2011, following the recommendations of an Independent Review of the Fund's activities, the UNPFN decided to apply for a second allocation of funding from the PBF. The formulation of the second Priority Plan was done with support of many donors given that they were major contributors to the PBF (this includes donors such as DFID, Germany, Norway, Australia, Denmark, and Finland). In April 2012, the second Nepal PBF Priority Plan was approved in principle with \$8m funding, with the final full approval received in June 2012.

Project Funding

The UNPFN funded projects in two ways:

- Through a competitive funding round;
- Through a direct process to allocate funds.

The competitive funding round was run based on the availability of 'un-earmarked' funds committed in the pooled mechanism, against a number of pre-determined Strategic Outcomes.

In addition to the Funding Round, the UNPFN has accepted to fund requests from the government and/or earmarked contributions from donors in support of the implementation of urgent components of the

⁴ For more information on the NPTF, please go to: <http://www.nptf.gov.np/>.

Comprehensive Peace Agreement. Additionally, the UNPFN could be activated to support wider peace-building analytical and coordination activities. Finally, in cases where an urgent priority intervention was identified by the UNPFN Executive Committee, it could approach specific UN agencies directly to develop a proposal in order to meet that need. Throughout the process, the Strategic Outcomes have remained the guiding principles and provided a framework within which all funding decisions were made. Therefore, the identification and definition of these Strategic Objectives in a participatory and transparent manner has been essential.

Development of Nepal's Second Priority Plan

The development of Nepal's second Priority Plan took 16 months to complete, and involved extensive analysis and multiple consultations with a large group of stakeholders.

In October 2011, as a first step, an internal analysis and discussion paper was produced by the RCO entitled 'UNPFN Priority Areas for consideration'. This discussion paper assessed the status of the peace process⁵, and considered potential UN comparative advantages, areas of potential duplication with stakeholders and potential complementarities with the NPTF. This analysis was presented using the framework of the NPTF Cluster Areas and identified which ongoing or pipeline projects / initiatives by the NPTF, MoPR or other government bodies UNPFN support could complement. An additional consideration was given to noting specific priority areas / action points which could score a gender marker of '3' (i.e. activities that address women's and girls' specific needs, advance gender equality and/or empower women as their principle objective), emphasizing that 15% of UNPFN funding should go towards gender marker '3' projects.

Based upon the analysis of Priority Areas, potential UNPFN funding support for 2012-13 was categorized into two main groups:

- those priorities that could constitute outcome areas for a competitive funding round in 2012; and,
- those that were important priorities, but not suited for a competitive funding round. This judgement was made for example in the case where the priority was being addressed by more appropriate actors and funding mechanisms.

In November 2011, a "Joint NPTF/UNPFN Workshop to prepare for the 2010 work plan" brought together 44 participants representing MoPR, UN agencies, donors and some professionals from I/NGOs and civil society. The workshop reflected on peacebuilding needs in general and then looked at the roles that NPTF and UNPFN could potentially play in a complementary manner.

Consultations continued throughout the Priority Plan drafting process undertaken between February and March 2012. Finally, the ExCom agreed on 8 Strategic Outcomes for the Priority Plan. In April, the Priority Plan was approved in principle by the Peacebuilding Fund Support Office (PBSO).

Before launching the Funding round, the UNPFN Executive Committee revisited the specific wording of the Strategic Outcomes to reaffirm their relevance given the constantly changing peacebuilding context. A few minor modifications were made to bring the focus of the Strategic Outcomes up-to-date before applications for the funding round were opened to the UNCT on 24 August 2012.

⁵ The Peace and Development Strategy was used as one of the frameworks for this analysis. The PDS is a UN and donor led exercise launched in January 2011 articulating how development partners could assist Nepal to realize the development agenda embedded in the CPA. The PDS priority areas/action points were used as the basis to determine the core current peace-building priorities in Nepal.

2. UNPFN Governance Structures

The UNPFN receives guidance from higher-level national bodies with a role in overall coordination of support to the peace process in Nepal. Management and approval of UNPFN projects has been the role of a small Executive Committee chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator. Operational support is provided by a UNPFN Support Office functioning also as the Secretariat to the UNPFN Executive Committee.

Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) Board: provides strategic guidance to the NPTF and the UNPFN with an aim of ensuring coordination between the two Funds. The membership comprises the Minister for Peace and Reconstruction as Chair, the Finance Minister as Co-Chair, the Minister for Physical Planning and Works, the Vice-Chair from the National Planning Commission, the Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, the Secretary, Ministry of Finance, the Secretary, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, and representatives of the five largest political parties in the Constituent Assembly.

UNPFN Executive Committee: Under the overall policy direction of the NPTF Board, the management of the UNPFN and approval of projects was under the authority of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee was first chaired by the SRSB and chairmanship was handed over to the UN RC in 2009. Other Committee members include a donor representative (Danish Ambassador) and a government representative (MoPR- Director of the NPTF).

In order to ensure that the UNPFN fully engages on women's participation and gender equity, the Executive Committee requested the Government of Nepal to designate a representative of the High Level Steering Committee for implementation of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 as an additional government representative on the Executive Committee. Consequently, in 2011 the Member-Secretary of the High-Level Steering Committee (HLSC) of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 was assigned as a second Government representative to the UNPFN Executive Committee.⁶

Technical Expert Groups: Originally, UNPFN would gather a group of technical experts to review project proposals, with invitees selected based on the topics of the proposals. However, later UNPFN adopted the Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) Sectoral Cluster Groups to do the detailed review of draft project proposals before their finalisation. The NPTF Sectoral Cluster Groups include technical experts from the government, development partners, UN agencies and civil society (INGOs), and also provide coordination support to peacebuilding initiatives in Nepal.

UNPFN Support Office: The UNPFN Support Office, based in the RC's Office since 2009, acts as the secretariat to the Executive Committee. In this role, the UNPFN Support Office looks after the administration of the UNPFN.

⁶ Subsequently the Member-Secretary was also appointed the NPTF Director, whereby the two Government seats on the UNPFN Executive Committee were held by the same person. The Committee is now seeking other ways to expand Government membership.

3. Project Approval and Implementation

a) Fund Approval Status

As of December 2015, bi-lateral donors deposited \$26,792,413 in the Fund. In addition, UNPFN managed funding totalling \$19.6m from the Peacebuilding Fund under Priority Plans I and II and funding for two projects under the Gender Promotion Initiative II.

The cumulative net transferred amount of bi-lateral funding was \$27,379,983, which went towards funding 16 projects. In addition, funds totaling \$628,245 were approved from bi-lateral funds to cover the costs of UNPFN Support Office salaries, and \$62,000 for Monitoring and Evaluation costs.

b) Cluster Overview

Table 1 below, provides an overview of projects approved to date under the five clusters of the UNPFN, from both the UNPFN and the PBF accounts.

Table 1: Cluster Overview as of 31 December 2015

UNPFN Cluster	Number of Projects Funded	Participating Organizations	Source of Funding	Net Funded Amount (USD)
Cantonments / Reintegration	10	ILO, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS	UNPFN, PBF	25,059,743
Elections / Governance / Mediation	5	UNDP, UNESO, IOM, UNHABITAT	UNPFN, PBF	3,197,589
Recovery / Quick Impact Projects	2	ILO, FAO	UNPFN, PBF	2,705,529
Security	2	UNWOMEN, UNDP, UNESCO	PBF	2,766,526
Rights and Reconciliation	11	IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, WFP, OCHA	UNPFN, PBF	12,072,905
Functioning Secretariat	1	UNDP (RCHCO)	PBF	669,606
TOTAL	31⁷			46,471,898

c) Project Implementation Status and Achievements

In terms of project implementation, a total of 31 projects⁸ have been funded through the UNPFN, 16 projects funded through bi-lateral funds and 15 projects funded with the PBF funding. All the projects, except for three, completed their activities by the end of 2015. The remaining three projects expected to complete their activities in 2016 are the PBF funded projects approved through the second Gender Promotion Initiative and the project to Support for Coordination, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation of the UNPFN (the UNPFN Support Office).

⁷ Two projects which have had cost extensions approved are reported under two separate project numbers (UNPFN/A-2 & UNPFN/A-2a, UNPFN/E-1&UNPFN/E-1a).

⁸ The PBF has also funded one project in Nepal through its Immediate Response Facility (IRF): Gender Responsive Recovery for Sustainable Peace (FAO, ILO, UN WOMEN), which does not form part of the UNPFN. For more details see <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00083648>.

The overall financial implementation rate of UNPFN-funded projects was 99.6 percent of net funded amounts as of 31 December 2015.

The sections below provide an overview of the main results achieved as of December 2015, as reported by the respective Participating Organizations in their annual or final narrative reports, and/or as found by project evaluations. Projects are grouped by UNPFN cluster, and the overview includes projects funded by both the UNPFN account and the PBF Nepal account.

For detailed annual narrative reports, please refer to Annual UNPFN Progress Reports, available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

3.C.1 Cantonments/Reintegration

The purpose of interventions in this cluster is to: improve living conditions in the cantonments that hosted the Maoist army; register/verify, and discharge former Maoist army personnel; reintegrate late recruits and minors; and dispose of mines and other unexploded devices. The table below (Table 2) provides an overview of the projects under this cluster that had activities during 2015.

Table 2: Cantonments/Reintegration Cluster Overview of Active 2015 project, as of 31 December 2015 in USD

Project Number and Title	Project Duration (Start-End)	Participating Organization(s)	Net Funded Amount prior to 2015	Net Funded Amount in 2015	Total Net Funded Amount
PBF/NPL/D-2 Reintegration and rehabilitation of children affected by armed conflict	Mar 2013 – Mar 2015	UNICEF	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
TOTAL			1,500,000		1,500,000

PBF/NPL/D-2 - Reintegration and rehabilitation of children affected by armed conflict (UNICEF)

The project for the Reintegration and rehabilitation of children affected by armed conflict was implemented by UNICEF from 2013 to 2015. The project aimed to build capacities of government and non-government actors for child protection, particularly supporting children affected by conflict, and to strengthen overall child protection systems. This work was being done in support of the implementation of the government’s National Plan of Action for Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Children Affected by Armed Conflict (NPA-CAAC).

Achievements and results

As a result of continuous advocacy by UNICEF and its partners, exploitation of children for any purposes is prohibited under the new Constitution of Nepal.

Baseline data of children from 20 conflict affected districts with UNICEF’s support was completed in March 2015. Total number of children affected by armed conflict identified in the 20 selected districts is 14,114 (42% Female). During the reporting period and based on initial need assessment in six districts, 37 (30% female) CAAC have received emergency support, which includes immediate health and psychosocial support, education and small scale family income generating support. Out of the 37 children supported, 22 CAAC were rescued by Central Child Welfare Board from a child care home in Kathmandu that was damaged by the earthquake.

One proposal on access to funding educational, vocational training and income generating support for conflict affected children has received approval from the Nepal Peace Trust Fund. This proposal was developed by four line agencies (Ministry of Women and Children Social Welfare, Central Child Welfare

Board, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Industry) as per Inter-Ministerial Plan of Action. Approval of this proposal paved the way for an additional two proposals for possible mobilisation of resources for implementation of NPA-CAAC.

The continuous advocacy with Tribhuvan University as planned by Central Children Welfare Board (CCWB) in its work plan for 2015/16 resulted in standardizing the curriculum of para-psychosocial counsellors and social workers. Furthermore, the Ministry of Women and Children Social Welfare (MWCSW) drafted the final version of the Regulation on Alternative Care for Children without Parental Care with technical assistance from UNICEF which is due to get approval from the Steering Committee. A comprehensive Child Protection Information System to host information on CAAC is now active following successful piloting in 4 project districts.

For additional details and more results on the project, see the project’s website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00085967>

3.C.2 Elections, Governance and Mediation

The purpose of interventions in this cluster is to provide technical advice and logistic support on elections/constitutional issues, assist restoration of government structures at the local level and directly aid the peace process. The table below (Table 3) provides an overview of the projects which in 2015 had activities under the cluster.

Table 3: Elections/Governance/Mediation Cluster Overview of Active 2015 projects, as of 31 December 2015 in USD

Project Number and Title	Project Duration (Start-End)	Participating Organization(s)	Net Funded Amount prior to 2015	Net Funded Amount in 2015	Total Net Funded Amount
UNPFN/B-4 Planning effective delivery of education	Mar 2013 – Mar 2015	UNESCO	378,000	-	378,000
PBF/NPL/A-1 Catalytic support on land issues	Mar 2013 – Mar 2015	IOM, UNDP, UN Habitat	1,224,662	-	1,224,662
PBF/IRF-107 Empowering Women 4 Women: Access to Land for Sustainable Peace in Nepal	Dec 2014 – June 2016	UNDP, UN Habitat, IOM	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
TOTAL			2,602,662		2,602,662

UNPFN/B-4 - Planning effective delivery of education (UNESCO)

UNESCO implemented the project ‘Planning effective delivery of education for fostering peace in a future federal state’ with a total net funded amount of \$378,000 received from UNPFN prior to 2015. The project aimed to contribute to Nepal’s peace and development process by generating understanding and dialogue on how to deliver inclusive, non-discriminatory and efficient public services within a future federal state. The project ultimately aimed to support the constitution writing process through the generation of options for the continuation of services and the division of responsibilities and resources for ensuring quality education in different models of federalism.

Achievements and results

As delivery of quality education depends on the capacity of education officials, a total of 22 education officials (7 female) of Ministry of Education (MoE) have increased capacities on different models for an inclusive and effective education system in Nepal.

An Education and Federalism Support Desk was established at MOE. This was supported by the Education and Federalism Support Group (EFSG), along with reference groups to provide inputs for relevant themes of education and continuity of education services more effectively in the future restructuring process of the state in federalism. Till now, eight research papers on relevant themes identified by the EFSG were developed by education experts through wider consultation processes with the key stakeholders, including parents, SMC members, government officials, teachers, local experts etc. These papers formed the basis of evidence-based discussions across the country at national and sub-national levels. In addition, around 40 people (6 female) were trained on planning and monitoring of effective delivery of education in decentralised environment.

For additional details on the project, see the project's website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00085974>

UNPFN/A-1 - Catalytic support on land issues (IOM, UNDP, UN-HABITAT)

The Catalytic support on land issues project implemented by IOM, UNDP and UN-Habitat received a total net funded amount of \$1,224,662 from the UNPFN. The project ended in March 2015. It sought to promote consensus amongst political leaders and develop confidence that land reform can be implemented through a participatory and inclusive process, and to support the development of mechanisms that can facilitate land reform.

Achievements and results

This project contributed to making land reform easier and to remain on the political agendas of many parties. There have been concrete achievements made on land use planning such as amendments to the National Land Use Plan; at the local level the participation of communities was enhanced, including of women. Consultations with 2,236 persons including 794 (36%) women conducted on land use planning; community women 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. Contracting local NGO/CBOs as District Coordinators and Social Mobilizers working with communities contributed to this.

For additional details on the project, see the project's website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00085965>

PBF/IRF-107 Empowering Women 4 Women: Access to Land for Sustainable Peace in Nepal

The Empowering Women 4 Women: Access to Land for Sustainable Peace in Nepal project has been implemented by UNDP, UN Habitat, and IOM. The project was recently granted a no-cost extension till September 2016. The Participating United Nations Organizations are working together with the Ministry of Land Reform and Management (MoLRM), Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR), Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW) and other stakeholders to enhance the confidence of male and female policy makers to design gender-responsive land reform process and policies in Nepal.

Achievements and results

While this project started in December 2014, severe earthquakes in April and May 2015, combined with four months' political instability has slowed down the progress of this project. Some of the key achievements of this project are:

Multi Stakeholder Land Dialogue Forum (MSLDF) established in the Eastern Region with 30 members including 80% women to hold regular dialogue around land, property and women's issues. This project conducted several studies related to land issue. Recently, a study report on "Legislative Provision that Affect Women's Access and Ownership of Land Nepal" submitted to the Land, Property and Reparations Division of IOM in Geneva to get their final comments.

A number of bilateral meetings and small consultation with parliamentarians, political leaders, land expert, gender experts, etc. were carried out on gender sensitive land polices both at national. Apart from that the project also conducted 3 consultations (total participants: 94; female: 62) with community leaders and 19 bilateral meetings with the district level government and non-governmental agencies in the three project districts to get an in-depth information about their knowledge gaps on land rights issues as well as on negotiation, advocacy, and political skills. Training module on 'Negotiation, Advocacy and Leadership' developed. Capacity of 36 participants including 17 females enhanced on gender evaluation criteria of land tools.

Developed data acquisition model for acquiring information on vulnerable groups (landless/landless women/conflict affected women). Updating existing SOLA system is continuing based on an assessment on whether existing SOLA module accommodates data on vulnerable groups.

For additional details on the project, see the project's website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00093221>

3.C.3 Security

The purpose of interventions in this cluster is to support the restoration of law and order. The table below provides an overview of the PBF-funded projects as of 31 December 2015 under this cluster.

Table 4: Security Cluster Overview of Active 2015 projects, as of 31 December 2015 in USD

Project Number and Title	Project Duration (Start-End)	Participating Organization(s)	Net Funded Amount prior to 2015	Net Funded Amount in 2015	Total Net Funded Amount
PBF/NPL/A-2 Rule of law and human rights	Mar 2013 – Mar 2015	UNDP, UN WOMEN	2,200,000	-	2,200,000
PBF/NPL/A-3 Increasing the safety of journalists	Mar 2013 – Mar 2015	UNESCO	566,526	-	566,526
TOTAL			2,766,526		2,766,526

PBF/NPL/A-2 - Rule of law and human rights (UNDP, UN WOMEN)

The joint project on 'Strengthening rule of law and human rights' implemented by UNDP and UN Women received a total net funded amount of \$2,200,000 from the UNPFN. The Project ended in March 2015. The project aimed to improve access to justice especially for vulnerable groups and women, both through

increasing citizens' confidence in the justice system and building their capacity to claim their rights, and building of institutional capacity of relevant state actors.

Achievements and results

Law graduates from vulnerable groups received financial support and education guidance from the project to pass the Bar Council exam. In parallel, improved capacity, SOPs, court judgement execution through a mass campaign (over 35,000 people covered) has spread renewed hope for state action against impunity. Socio-legal aid centres and new referral networks (5 established) offer instant support to sufferers; in target areas, the informal system better works to reinforce the efforts made by formal institutions. As a collective outcome, community people including women have increased access to/ can demand justice, increasing confidence in the legal regime.

Initiatives were also effective in adopting and promoting a victim centric approach to Transitional Justice (TJ). The facilitation of the Conflict Victims' Common Platform (CVCP) from the end of 2014 has empowered victims and helped their participation in relevant consultations. The collaborative forum of victims has decreased competition and potential conflict between allowing identification of common goals.

For additional details on the project, see the project's website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00085964>

PBF/NPL/A-3 - Increasing the safety of journalists (UNESCO)

UNESCO implemented a project on 'Increasing the safety of journalists and reinforcing the rule of law for prosecuting violence against them' received a total net funded amount of \$566,526 from the UNPFN prior to 2015. The project focused on addressing the security situation of journalists as they play an essential role in providing people access to non-partisan information through independent, free and pluralistic media. The project worked with individual journalists on how to encounter potential threats and with security sector institutions regarding their role in the protection of journalists and other civil society members.

Achievements and results

Freedom of expression without retribution especially when reporting facts and figures is a key indicator towards the advancement of the peace process. Consequently, the consultative process and eventual endorsement by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to establish an independent, nationally owned mechanism to address the issues of impunity and safety of journalists in its five-year strategic plan is significant. A Code of conduct for handling cases related to attacks on media and journalists for security agencies and an operational guideline for an inter-agency Rapid Intervention Task Force (RITF) were prepared. Apart from creating an enabling environment, several judiciary personnel gained a better understanding on the safety of journalists. 'Gender champions for journalists' security' were introduced among the security sector. The Code of Journalistic Ethics was revised under the Press Council Nepal, and a handbook on safety for women journalists was also disseminated.

For additional details on the project, see the project's website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00085992>

3.C.4 Rights and reconciliation

The purpose of interventions in this cluster is to assist initiatives related to Transitional Justice, and national monitoring mechanisms of the peace process and local reconciliation. The table below provides an overview of the projects as of 31 December 2015 under this cluster.

Table 5: Rights and Reconciliation Cluster Overview of Active 2015 projects, as of 31 December 2015 in USD

Project Number and Title	Project Duration (Start-End)	Participating Organization(s)	Net Funded Amount prior to 2015	Net Funded Amount in 2015	Total Net Funded Amount
PBF/NPL/D-3 Building peace in Nepal	Mar 2013 – Mar 2015	UNDP, UN WOMEN	2,500,000	-	2,500,000
PBF/IRF-108 Localising Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Central Terai districts of Nepal	Dec 2014 – June 2016	UNDP, UN WOMEN	576,602	-	576,602
UNPFN/E8 Building the Foundation for Access to Justice and Reparations for Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) survivors	Jun 2015 – Dec 2015	IOM, UNFPA	-	446,263	446,263
TOTAL			3,126,602	446,263	3,522,865

PBF/NPL/D-3 - Building peace in Nepal (UNDP, UN WOMEN)

A joint project by UNDP and UN Women, 'Building peace in Nepal: Ensuring a participatory and secure transition' (EPST) received a total net funded amount of \$2,500,000 from the UNPFN prior to 2015. The Project ended in March 2015. The project aimed to foster collaboration amongst a broad range of leaders and community representatives to resolve disputes, develop shared agendas and improve public security at the community level. A key emphasis was on the empowerment of women to lead and play active roles in peacebuilding, security and development processes.

Achievements and results

One of the significant results achieved through local level community planning processes which the UN facilitated between communities and police, was to identify and bring to the forefront the relevance of Gender based violence (GBV) as a significant community security issue. Police better understand communities' real security needs and at least in one case took concrete preventative action. Some VDCs are now investing in addressing GBV. Interventions also helped Nepal Police increasing community outreach and improving its image as an accessible and trustworthy agency.

Efforts also saw a positive impact on the perception of communities regarding women affected by armed conflict; over 100 conflict affected women were successfully incorporated within existing women-led groups and cooperatives in project districts. Beneficiaries have reported an overall increase of women's participation in community and even district level peacebuilding. These together with established peace memorials contributed to local reconciliation.

For additional details on the project, see the project's website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00085963>

PBF/IRF-108 Localising Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Central Terai districts of Nepal

The Localising Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Central Terai districts of Nepal project currently being implemented by UNDP and UN Women received a total net funded amount of \$576,602 from the UNPFN. The Project is expected to end in June 2016.

This project “Localizing Women Peace and Security Agenda in Central Terai districts of Nepal” rolled out by UN Women, UNDP AVRSCS (Armed Violence Reduction) and UNDP CPP (Conflict Prevention Programme) aims to contribute to an enabling environment and the institutional foundation required for gender sensitive peacebuilding in Central Terai region of Nepal. The overarching objective is to consolidate the gains of women’s local peacebuilding efforts by improving and enhancing service delivery to conflict affected women and budgetary allocation for local resources which will further contribute to the implementation of NAP in Municipalities and select VDCs of two districts namely Bara and Parsa.

Achievements and results

With technical assistance from the project, the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) has endorsed the GRB Localization Strategy 2072 (2016) and corresponding software in February 2016 which has widened the institutionalization. Awareness raised for 176 people from 75 districts and municipalities on Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) and its localisation based on MoFALD’s GRB Localization Strategy, 2072 (2016). DDCs in Bara and Parsa established Gender Responsive Budgeting Committees.

Capacity of 26 women leaders affiliated with Inter Party Women Alliance (IPWA), Local Peace Committees (LPC) and Alliance of Women Rights Activists in Bara and Parsa districts has been enhanced on Collaborative Leadership Dialogue (CLD) skills and knowledge/ understanding of 21 women leaders of both districts has been enhanced on key principles of GRB, UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, its NAP and localization, local planning and budgeting process and the advocacy tools/methods so as to influence the local planning and budgeting process and raise their voices.

Community Security (CS) issues were identified and prioritized through 13 VDC consultations held with 734 local stakeholders (45.5% women) and 42 FGDs conducted with 652 people (52.8% women).

For additional details on the project, see the project’s website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00093222>

UNPFN/E8 Building the Foundation for Access to Justice and Reparations for Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) survivors

The project ‘Building the Foundation for Access to Justice and Reparations for Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) survivors’ jointly implemented by IOM and UNFPA received a total net funded amount of \$446,263 in 2015. This project served as a pilot for establishing sustainable systems and mechanisms to address the needs of survivors of CRSV. The overall aim of this project was to ensure that conflict and gender-sensitive services addressing the physical and psychosocial health needs of the conflict victims, particularly victims of sexual violence are made available.

Achievements and results

Supported MoPR to initiate implementation of the project ‘Provision of Psychosocial Counselling and Support Services to Conflict Affected Persons in Nepal’, to deliver psychosocial counselling and support services to

conflict-affected persons (CAPs) in Nepal. Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction initiated the process of extending NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 –2nd Phase recently.

Developed a case management protocol related to referral of and service provision to victims of conflict related sexual violence during the implementation of the psychosocial counselling services. The trained psychosocial counselors provided counseling services to 87 survivors in the project period. 169 were referred for other services such as police, legal, safe house or health care.

GBVIMS available data based on National Women Commission's agreement with 8 NGOs nation-wide (June to December 2015): 306 cases reported, among which 7 rapes, 18 sexual assault and, 119 physical assault, 62 denial of resources and 100 psych/emotional abuse.

22 Psychosocial counselors from 10 NGOs, 16 psychosocial counselors from 16 OCMCs and 9 government officials trained on concepts of Conflict and Gender Sensitivity as well as Human Rights Based Approach.

A total of 232 health workers received orientation on clinical management of rape. Each district hospital that hosted training took place received post rape treatment kits along with proper orientation on its use.

For additional details on the project, see the project's website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00095796>

d) Strategic results of the UNPFN

This section looks at the results of the UNPFN at the highest level of the Fund. In particular, it reflects on how the UNPFN has implemented some of the key components of the Fund TORs.

The UNPFN has been more than just a basket of projects. The Fund has been defined by a number of 'key features'.

- The Fund has delivered focused, time-limited support for urgent peace process tasks. Particularly when the Fund was managed under the UN Mission in Nepal (UNMIN), and chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG), the Fund provided essential resources to complement monitoring and technical assistance with services and supplies. A concrete example of a rapid response to an urgent short-term requirement and gap was the provision of basic clothing and amenities (blankets, jacket, shoes, track suits, socks and woolen caps) to all 19,602 verified members of the Maoist Army in advance of their first winter in cantonments.
- The Fund has provided rapid, flexible responses sensitive to the needs of Nepal's transition. The UNPFN has been able to draw on the capacities of a range of UN agencies, also with the ability to bring in colleagues from other missions. For example, a joint UNCT team with over 70 personnel from UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNMIN and OHCHR undertook discharge operations for 2,394 Verified Minors and Late Recruits across seven main cantonments, commencing only 22 days after the discharge agreement. Over time, in response to the changing situation on the ground, the UNPFN has gone from funding immediate, short-term peacebuilding priorities to increasing its focus on the peace and development nexus.
- The UNPFN complements the NPTF and other existing mechanisms by focusing only on tasks that cannot be funded or implemented through existing mechanisms. Through the UNPFN, the UN has

been able to implement its comparative advantages including being an impartial third party, in support of the peace process. Tasks such as the clearance of mine fields and the registration and verification of Maoist army personnel required for political reasons to be undertaken by an independent entity. Alignment and coordination with the NPTF has been ensured through various means. The NPTF Director has been a member of the UNPFN decision-making body, the Executive Committee. The UNPFN has provided the NPTF Board and NPTF-Donor Group meetings with presentations of progress on UNPFN projects and a financial overview; the NPTF Technical Sectoral Clusters were adopted as the body to review UNPFN project proposals before their completion; and alignment between UNPFN funded projects and NPTF pipeline and/or approved projects was documented.

- The UNPFN has ensured a strategic UN approach to support peace-building in Nepal. The UNPFN promoted joint programming amongst two or more agencies, as this was seen as enabling the UN to apply the diverse comparative advantages of multiple agencies to tackle the most difficult peacebuilding issues that often slip between various agency mandates. Joint programming was incentivised in budget allocations: single agency proposals had a budget ceiling of US\$1m, and joint programmes a ceiling of US\$3m. The UNPFN has also been successful in harnessing the different types of UN expertise required for peace-building, with a total of 12 different UN organisations having received funding through the UNPFN.
- The UNPFN has enhanced UN and donor coordination in the interest of more efficient, transparent support to Nepal. The processes to identify the UNPFN Strategic Objectives, and in particular to develop the second Priority Plan, included extensive desk-based exercises and multi-stakeholder consultations. The UNPFN served as the 'one-stop gateway' for UN support to the peace process, improving the UN's engagements and partnerships with donors as well as the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) and NPTF.
- The most 'catalytic' role of the UNPFN can be said to have been to promote, advocate and ensure that peace-building remains on the agenda during the long-grind of Nepal's transition. Funding instruments such as the UNPFN are most catalytic during the unpredictable and volatile medium-term years of a peace transition, laying foundations for future progress on critical issues, but also important for protecting development gains and maintaining the flow of resources as they are drying up.

e) Assessment of Implementation of Cross-cutting issues

The UNPFN efforts to mainstream gender, social inclusion and conflict sensitivity into its strategies and projects have been rewarded with improved impact and identification of good practices. The mainstreaming of these issues was supported through the development of relevant guidelines and guidance notes, paired with regular capacity-building support and orientations.

Gender mainstreaming and social inclusion approaches were essential to ensuring that the intended target groups were able to participate and benefit from projects as intended. Through its efforts, UNPFN was able to ensure that projects were more 'women-friendly', through quota systems which were monitored and reported on, the participation of women in projects increased. In addition, UNPFN did see projects addressing special challenges to women's participation, such as security concerns which restricted women's movement or family and child care obligations which made women's participation difficult.

From an inclusion point of view, the efforts to pay attention to and monitor participation of all groups in projects achieved successes as well. For example, one project realized that child support was not just needed by female-headed households, but by a few families where the father was a single-parent. In another case,

monitoring of participants showed that intended beneficiaries were not participating in the project due to high levels of illnesses among the intended beneficiary group. After the introduction of additional health support, participation increased significantly.

Conflict sensitivity has been essential as an approach to all programming in Nepal throughout the peace and transition process. For the UNPFN, conflict sensitivity was in practice the implementation of conflict analysis and Do No Harm assessments. Projects themselves went on to adopt relevant mechanisms including feedback mechanisms and dispute settlement mechanisms. Conflict sensitivity was also applied in beneficiary selection. Where the inclusion of only children associated with armed forces and armed groups would have generated the wrong message and resentment at the community level, a proportionate opportunity for vulnerable community children to also participate in project activities, and inputs to support village schools for example, were adopted to lessen the resentment and tension.

f) Lessons learned and good practices

i. Realistic and results-based approach

Projects benefited from integrating international best practices and lessons learned from peacebuilding and development projects. However, successful UNPFN projects found that the project approach and implementation ultimately had to be adapted to the local context and timeframe, adopting realistic targets and budgeting for the additional needs of vulnerable populations.

Preparing the ground well, pre-positioning supplies and being pre-emptive all facilitated project implementation and countered the challenges of long procurement processes. One project benefited from being able to second UN staff from another country to bring in needed capacity on short-term notice. Programming that was able to remain opportunistic and flexible was also able to adapt to changes in political will, and to move quickly when circumstances allowed it. Projects benefited from the identification of strategic entry points, which at times were relatively small, but that enabled opportunistic project expansion. In the politicised environment, some larger initiatives were made possible due to confidence built through smaller initial activities.

Earlier decisions to convene a Mine Risk Education Working Group were strategic, cost-effective and provided a firm foundation for a broader mine action programme when the opportunity for expansion emerged.

Overall, confidence- and trust-building activities, and their peacebuilding results was at times difficult to measure, making per capita costs of the project seem high. However, with respect to addressing the needs of vulnerable populations such as former combatants, it was recognised that availability of and access to services required exceptional measures, and only through assigning the required additional budget could the success of the project be ensured. One UNPFN project evaluation noted that peacebuilding programmes are “not pure development projects; rather, these are highly politically sensitive programmes with security implications and failure to undertake such programmes may have repercussions on the peace process.”⁹

ii. National Ownership

National ownership stemmed from genuine participation going beyond a superficial level of coordination and information-sharing. Achieving ownership of the expected results required the engagement of relevant national partners at the central and district levels, as relevant, from the planning phase and the definition of

⁹ UNPFN/A-7 Support to the Rehabilitation of Verified Minors and Late Recruits (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO)

project goals and target areas. Building respect among stakeholders was a process at all levels, which took both time and effort. Coordination and consultation efforts also needed to be adequately budgeted for.

A comprehensive actor mapping and stakeholder analysis played an important role in ensuring that all the key stakeholders were consulted and engaged in the project, whether government officials, political party representatives, civil society and/or development partners.

Local level planning made it easier to become aware of and address any geographical and life-cycle challenges. Participatory planning ensured that projects were able to implement their activities with the support of local authorities and communities, thereby also building capacities and referral networks that supported the sustainability of projects. Some projects working on sensitive issues at the community level saw that community engagement in the planning processes made them more receptive overall to the project, including for example the inclusion of former combatants in the project.

It should be noted however, that the mechanisms for engagement will and should vary according to the project as well as the characteristics of the stakeholders. Some UNPFN projects noted the challenges of engaging with large stakeholder groups and found that more informal exchanges allowed them to generate interest and ownership effectively. Other projects made specific efforts to expand their coordination groups, experiencing that the engagement of all sides in the same forum promoted information sharing, dialogue, respect and trust.

Where coordination was most successful, it was used not only as a project implementation mechanism, but as a way to bring together and enhance cooperation across lines of ethnicity, economic status and political ideology, or between the government bureaucrats and political parties, thereby contributing to peacebuilding in and of itself.

iii. Capacity-development

Projects that tried to pre-empt the negative effect of frequent transfer of officials, whether through adopting a more inclusive approach and training several tiers of officials, or by organising more frequent though less comprehensive trainings, saw more sustainable results. As one project evaluation stated, "Investments in orienting key staff should be balanced with the needs of the whole institution."¹⁰ With regards to the sustainability of trainings, overall, training programmes that delivered several modules over a longer period of time, with time to apply the skills during practical internships in between the modules, built much stronger capacities than one-off trainings. Sequencing the trainings allowed participants to build confidence to apply their skills at the end of the programme.

A different type of capacity-building success was met by projects that integrated capacity-building into project management. Such projects found positive results in the ability of local partners to expand their programming scope and become activated in specialised fields at the completion of the project or of national partners thereafter having enhanced capacity to implement their mandate.

Capacity-building efforts targeted at community based actors played a catalytic role in mobilising them as advocates and guardians of children's rights and protection. These capacity-building efforts have had wider and longer lasting effects as a majority of the partners have expanded their scope, engaging in other areas of rights and protection issues.

As the Election Commission had full ownership of the project, adequate transfer of skills and know-how took place to empower the Election Commission to implement similar future undertakings on its own.

¹⁰ PBF/NPL/E-1: Fairness and Efficiency in Reparations to Conflict-Affected Persons (IOM/OHCHR)

Meeting a different challenge, which was ensuring that those trained would be able to use their skills, required working also with stakeholders on the demand side and in particular with the private sector. For example, with regards to vocational training, besides the beneficiaries of the training itself, it was important to support job identification by establishing networks with potential employers. Projects that worked and lobbied with scholarship providers, employers, business development services and even the beneficiaries' family members, significantly strengthened the opportunities of capacity-building activities leading to gainful employment. Support to promote the employability of training beneficiaries was particularly applicable in the case of vulnerable groups such as women and former combatants.

A project providing trainings to a group formerly associated with the Maoists mitigated the effect of an apparent lack of employment opportunities following the trainings and the negative perceptions of employers towards this group of beneficiaries by:

- *Creating collaborative networks with the private sector;*
- *Providing mentoring services by business professionals;*
- *Signing an MoU with the Government of Nepal Youth and Small Entrepreneurs Self-Employment Fund, to secure beneficiaries access to loans without collateral.*

iv. Sustainability and replicability

Sustainability and replicability were strongest in projects that had planned and considered the project handover and exit strategies already at the project design and inception phase. Identification of the project target area benefitted from a consideration of existing referral services or other programmes to which project components could be handed over to at the end of the project. Sustainability particularly of district level activities and/or mechanisms was to a large extent dependent on availability of resources after project closure. In one project this was addressed through capacitating networks established by the project to apply for funds at the local level, with which they were able to remain active after the project completion. In some projects, aligning referral mechanisms with national structures ensured sustainable support for project beneficiaries. Linking capacity-building activities with national certification programmes or to meet the needs of the national employment market similarly enhanced the potential for training beneficiaries to continue their studies or become gainfully employed at the end of the project. (Although these two were not always necessarily aligned: in some cases, there was a need for skilled workers in areas not met through the national certification systems, for example in the case of a new emerging field.) Ultimately, a context analysis which allowed the project to address a gap in needed capacities enhanced the value of capacity-building services particularly for groups such ex-combatants who may otherwise have been disadvantaged.

Agencies that were able to create linkages between their 'peacebuilding' and 'development' projects and avoid operating these projects in silos were also more likely to ensure sustainability for project activities, and to link activities and beneficiaries across projects.

Projects related to child protection came close to achieving a systematic impact by leading to lasting adjustment in the state legislation with regards to child rights protection.

Active knowledge-sharing with relevant partners enhanced opportunities for project replicability. According to its TOR, the UNPFN provides funding for projects that are meant to be 'catalytic' or 'pilot' projects. Therefore, projects that actively shared their approaches and activities with partners advanced dialogue on how their activities can be built on or replicated. This required planning, as well as budgeting for the completion and dissemination of a thorough project evaluation.

One project redesigned a number of project components to converge with the interests of another development partner and the Ministry counterpart, enabling two projects to support each other with complementary components in a manner responsive to the contextual and environmental dynamics.

v. Comparative advantages

As an impartial actor, the UN agencies were recognized as valuable partners in peacebuilding with leverage to influence the parties to the conflict, but also wider public opinion. UN agencies played an important role in advancing key global instruments or international standards such as UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1612, where the UN has specialised expertise and experience. In some projects, issues addressed were very political. When necessary, participating UN organisations turned to more senior UN officials, including the Resident Coordinator, or even resorted to high-level advocacy by Special Envoys of the UN Secretary-General to address sensitive issues.

The contribution of technical assistance and specialized expertise, drawing on international experience, seemed to be of particular value in the peacebuilding context. Some UN agencies had technical assistance as stand-by capacity available from other countries and could mobilise it as a means to respond to rapidly developing situations on the ground in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

In UNPFN programmes, sometimes the process was as important as the outcome. In discussing transitional justice issues, for example, emphasising experiences from other countries, which the UN could legitimately do due to its global presence, rather than obligations under international law, was crucial to allowing the negotiation process to move forward. The conclusions of this process were mostly compliant with international law.

The UNPFN was recognized as a valuable source of funding at the initial stages of the peace process, and also for being able to respond rapidly to emerging opportunities to provide strategic support. The process for selecting concept notes was seen as efficient and effective, and as a way to promote coherence amongst diverse stakeholders. The Fund created both an opportunity for resource mobilisation and a way to reduce overhead costs. The UNPFN has also been able to transform to meet the needs of the peace process from funding immediate peace agreement implementation to longer term peacebuilding needs. Additionally, the Fund mechanism has increased the number of UN agencies involved in peacebuilding activities, which in turn has resulted in the wider mainstreaming of peacebuilding into the agencies' programmes. Finally, the UNPFN has been recognised for increasingly emphasising the role of women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding through its policies, structures and programmes.

However, since an overall M&E framework to track the impact of UNPFN projects on peacebuilding has only been in place since 2014, it is not yet possible to fully assess to what extent the overall project portfolio has contributed to peacebuilding in Nepal.

vi. Management arrangements

The UN was recognised for being able to mobilise large-scale and big logistical operations when needed. For example, efforts to support the discharge process in 7 cantonment sites brought together 70 UN personnel from three different agencies and massive logistics; this was completed in thirty-eight days. The UN was praised for its professionalism, transparency, discretion, and cohesiveness, building on various agencies' comparative advantages and different technical capacities from protection and gender to monitoring and media communications. Collaboration among colleagues from various organisations and the pooling of technical expertise contributed to a deeper understanding of the issues by beneficiaries, partners as well as participating UN agencies.

UNMAT was able to readily draw upon specialized expertise and tools from within the international mine action community, obviating the need for significant investments in a comparatively small programme which cannot capture economies of scale.

The capacity of many agencies to call on technical support from their regional offices and/or headquarters was also recognised, although with the caveat that this required planning to ensure that it was done in a timely manner. Some agencies were also able to rely on their regional office or headquarters for human resources capacity during the project initiation stage. This indicated a good practice in taking interim measures to initiate relevant project activities even before the hiring of the project manager was completed. One UN agency implementing a project consulted UN colleagues in a different agency for technical assistance to enhance the project's gender and protection components.

It was important particularly for projects working on sensitive issues to also recognise the stress under which their staff was working, and provide support to alleviate the stress and enhance staff well-being.

One project organised a "Care for caregivers" workshop to address the well-being of staff and alleviate the trauma on service providers of providing counselling services to victims of various violence and abuse.

In joint projects, balancing was required to build on agencies' comparative advantages on the one hand, and adopt a systemic approach to project planning and implementation on the other. To find this balance, agencies had to take time to understand each other's expectations and assumptions with respect to the project as well as the team work, and to plan and implement activities jointly.

Having an agency (and/or individual) who played a strong leadership role enhanced the cohesiveness of the team effort. In one project, strong leadership that stemmed beyond the UN agencies to coordination with key government counterparts positively impacted on project results. What was evident was that personal relationships do matter, and are worth investing in. Of course, the cyclical changeover in staff was a challenge, perhaps even more than in the case of development projects due to the shorter time-frame of peacebuilding projects.

Good practices in project administration revolved around ensuring that there was agreement on what the project would do and on the partners' roles and responsibilities. In many cases, jointly agreed and documented guidelines and MoUs advanced cooperation and project implementation. As one project report noted, a "multi-sectoral response works when sectors understand each other's roles."¹¹ These ranged from camp guidelines for the administration of reproductive health camps to MoUs with government ministries, which established joint accountability for project activities. In one project, having a MoU with partner ministries also helped to counter the challenges of government changes and turnover, as it at least prevented new governments from fully withdrawing from the programme.

One project ensured central level clarity and written agreements on all technical issues, through their inclusive Steering Committee. This reduced the number and range of demands that could unilaterally be made of the project at the district level.

Furthermore, the nomination at the central level of focal points at each project implementation site to cooperate with the UN was crucial for successful project implementation.

vii. Partnerships

Peacebuilding is a multi-faceted process and therefore rarely something an agency can achieve on its own. Each agency has its own mandates and networks which accordingly allow them to work in different issue areas and with different spheres of influence. The decisions about partnerships in UNPFN projects were therefore strategic; they determined access to certain issue areas or beneficiary populations, as well as the potential geographical scope of the project.

¹¹ PBF/NPL/B-4: Ensuring recognition of sexual violence as a tool of conflict in the Nepal peace building process through documentation and provision of comprehensive services to women and girl victims/survivors (UNFPA/UNICEF)

Identification and recognition of each implementing partners' comparative advantage and expertise at the beginning of the project allowed some projects to programme and benefit accordingly. Similarly, identifying any weaknesses in the capacities of implementing partners and defining a mitigation strategy to address them prevented these from disrupting project implementation. For example, one project needed to work with local implementing partners for conflict sensitivity; however, to ensure project success, it became necessary to build these partners' capacities in programme reporting, record keeping and financial management.

Finally, partnerships had to be well managed. Information sharing and a division of labour between different implementing partners was important to avoid duplication and over-lap.

viii. Monitoring and evaluation

For most successful projects, monitoring and evaluation was located at the core of project implementation. Projects that had baselines and were able to establish targets were further able to monitor the inclusion of specific beneficiary groups in their projects. The monitoring systems based on gender and inclusion sensitive indicators and indicators that measured good practices and standards of one project were cost-effective and appropriate. If disaggregated data showed that certain stakeholder groups were not accessing services, the project could take additional steps to find out why this was and make necessary project modifications.

One UN agency included results management duties in their service provider contracts to highlight the importance of monitoring activities. These performance based contracts were accompanied by relevant trainings to their partners.

It was necessary for projects to ensure adequate human resources for regular monitoring. Mechanisms to provide feedback based on the monitoring activities were important, and a way for the project to make needed changes to implementation. Several projects established effective information management tools that supported project monitoring. Documenting and disseminating lessons learned were valuable both for the participating UN organisation but also others implementing similar projects.

For some projects, field missions were a way to engage in participatory planning with local level stakeholders. Joint monitoring missions garnered ownership and support from higher level stakeholders, and were a way to show support to the local level implementing partners.

Client-exit surveys as well as debriefing meetings with local stakeholders were effective ways to share achievements but also gather information on how to improve the quality of services. They also enabled a discussion on potential local support to project beneficiaries at the conclusion of the project.

In addition to monitoring the achievements of the projects, there was a need to monitor *how* the projects achieved these results, in particular with respect to cross-cutting issues such as conflict sensitivity and gender.

ix. Reflection of cross-cutting issues

Some successful projects recognised that vulnerable groups need particular support to be able to access and/or benefit from services. Particularly ex-combatants needed extensive individual support to ensure initial participation as well as low drop-out rates. It was important to recognise the experiences of conflict affected persons and adopt an approach which reflected respect for and sensitivity towards these experiences. One project working on rehabilitation found that it was important to identify the individual's personal coping mechanisms, and respect and build on them. Additionally, a safe space was to be created for all participants to discuss their needs and concerns in a confidential manner.

One project discreetly registered a number of beneficiaries with particular protection concerns including lack of acceptance by family, security risks in the community, and war trauma. Through implementing partners, these cases were provided with specific support such as accompaniment, mediation with family members, emergency shelter, and medical treatment.

Many projects had to address special challenges to women's participation, such as security concerns which restricted women's movement or family and child care obligations which made women's participation difficult. However, projects needed to consider vulnerabilities further to be successful. Each project needed to identify which of their project beneficiaries were the vulnerable ones. In some cases, for example, the mobility and/or child care restrictions did not only apply to women and girls, but also to single (male) parents and disabled. For some rural communities or the elderly there were language or literacy issues that prevented their access to services, or they were intimidated to undertake the associated, what they felt were complex, administrative procedures. In some projects, a community based approach was needed to address some restrictions to participation. For example, in rehabilitation projects, working with the family in the Nepal environment for the acceptance of former combatants back into society was the most efficient way to ensure that their communities would also accept them.

Some projects made commendable efforts through project monitoring and mid-term assessments to review any their beneficiaries' vulnerabilities and to make modifications in their projects to address these. However, ensuring that this analysis is done already in the planning phase was more efficient, as it allowed for adequate budgeting for the additional support needs.

One project established child care grants and babysitting support during trainings to ensure that single parents and women were able to attend. In addition, the project increased the transportation allowance to beneficiaries from remote areas.

There is also a clear difference between 'women-friendly projects' and 'gender-sensitive projects'. The former makes services available for women; the latter addresses masculinities and femininities and assists women to become agents for change. Gender-sensitive projects went beyond opening up participation to women, to taking specific measures to address the quality of services and women's access to them. For example, providing female counsellors to counsel women is 'women-friendly'; providing 'gender-sensitive counselling' means building the capacity of counsellors to promote women's empowerment and provide counselling on gender-based violence. To ensure effective gender-mainstreaming within the projects, not only the project management had to be adequately trained, but implementing partners as well.

x. Conflict sensitivity

One project that successfully integrated conflict sensitivity into programme implementation noted that this success was built on senior management level support and commitment to conflict sensitivity, as well as resources and space to ensure that all project staff from the central to field levels was trained on conflict sensitivity.

A few UNPFN projects anticipated potential conflict in relation to their activities, and established feedback mechanisms and/or conflict-resolution mechanisms. As one project noted, awareness of potential divisions in society was important, but it was equally important not to take beneficiary groups (for example women) or communities as homogeneous in their priorities. Understanding underlying power dynamics supported projects in understanding the differing viewpoints.

Equally important to the conflict analysis was the ability to analyse and identify opportunities the project had to promote overall coordination and dialogue between various groups. Although the aim of the project could have been something generally non-controversial, bringing opposing groups together in project

planning and implementation forums and thereby initiating relationships between them potentially gave way to the groups' cooperation also on more contentious issues. One project took specific steps to ensure that its overall training methodologies and materials, even if on technical issues, communicated values of non-discrimination and social harmony.

One project identified an implementation modality that was not obtrusive, invasive or imposing to discuss sensitive topics. As a result, a candid process of mostly off-the record discussions, with various methods was deployed to ensure participants felt they were setting the agenda and never lost face with their questions or positions.

Communications is one of the most central tools for conflict sensitivity. And particularly in a post-conflict, highly charged situation, everything the projects did contributed to that communication: who was included in project consultations, what pictures were used in project reports, and which implementing partners were recruited. Terminology is also extremely important and may convey different implicit messages in different contexts.

In Nepal, UNPFN projects chose not to give cash benefits to child soldiers so as to ensure that participation of minors in armed groups would not be perceived as beneficial.

In another instance, a rehabilitation project chose not to use the term 'psycho-social support' and offered instead 'meetings with a social worker', as the term psycho-social support generated discrimination in the society.

By taking a proactive approach to communications, projects ensured that correct information on the project, its goals and beneficiaries was disseminated. At its most basic level, an effective communications strategy ensured that all potential beneficiaries were aware of the services, thereby increasing participation in the project and often its cost-effectiveness. It was important to ensure consistent messaging at the national and local levels. Naturally, forms of communication had to be relevant for the level at which they were intended. At the community level, harnessing community service providers to disseminate information was effective.

Communications was also essential to managing expectations related to the project and the scope of its services. What services are provided and to whom can fuel dividers in a society emerging from conflict. For one project providing more than one service package, it was important for all packages to appear to have an approximate parity of value.

As a result of community level information dissemination activities, the number of beneficiaries approaching the project service providers increased significantly. On the other hand, individual counselling and mentoring services had to be initiated with beneficiaries to control the expectations others such as peers and family members were raising.

4. Financial performance

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the Nepal UN Peace Fund using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December **2015**. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/NPF00>. This Financial Performance section only includes financial data on the UNPFN and UNPFN-funded projects. It does not include financial data related to projects supported through the PBF account. Specific financial information on these PBF projects is available in the 2015 PBF Annual Report, as well as on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>)

4.1. Sources and uses of funds

As of 31 December **2015**, 5 contributors have deposited US\$ **26,792,413** in contributions and US\$ **454,759** has been earned in interest, bringing the cumulative source of funds to US\$ **27,247,172** (see respectively, Tables 7 and 8).

Of this amount, US\$ **27,379,983** has been transferred to **11** Participating Organizations, of which US\$ **25,868,946** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ **267,924**. Table 6 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the Nepal UN Peace Fund as of 31 December **2015**.

Table 6. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2015 (in US Dollars)

	Annual 2014	Annual 2015	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Gross Contributions	-	-	26,792,413
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	310	1,009	268,060
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	703	2,095	186,699
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	1,013	3,104	27,247,172
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	-	446,263	27,379,983
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(491,027)	-	(1,409,921)
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	(491,027)	446,263	25,970,062
Administrative Agent Fees	-	-	267,924
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	290,000	-	980,245
Bank Charges	5	12	399
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	(201,022)	446,275	27,218,630
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	202,035	(443,171)	28,542
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	269,678	471,713	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	471,713	28,542	28,542
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	(491,027)	446,263	25,970,062
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	877,074	589,705	25,868,946
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			101,116

4.3. Partner contributions

Table 7 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2015.

Table 7. Contributors' Deposits, as of 31 December 2015 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2014	Current Year Jan-Dec-2015	Total
Canadian International Development Agency	2,221,299	-	2,221,299
Denmark	4,178,390	-	4,178,390
Department for International Development (DFID), UK	11,075,308	-	11,075,308
Norway	9,117,440	-	9,117,440
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	199,975	-	199,975
Grand Total	26,792,413	-	26,792,413

4.3. Interest earned

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent ('Fund earned interest'), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations ('Agency earned interest') where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest to the AA. As of 31 December 2015, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ 268,060 and interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ 186,699, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ 454,759. Details are provided in the table below.

Table 8. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2015 (in US Dollars)

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2014	Current Year Jan-Dec-2015	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	267,051	1,009	268,060
Total: Fund Earned Interest	267,051	1,009	268,060
Participating Organization			
FAO	58		58
NGO/UNDP	3,502		3,502
UNDP	135,313		135,313
UNESCO	703	577	1,280
UNOPS	42,618		42,618
UNWOMEN	2,410	1,518	3,928
Total: Agency earned interest	184,605	2,095	186,699
Grand Total	451,656	3,104	454,759

4.4. Transfer of funds

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2015, the AA has transferred US\$ 27,379,983 to 11 Participating Organizations (see list below). Table 9 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.

Table 9. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2015 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2014			Current Year Jan-Dec-2015			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
FAO	50,000	(471)	49,529				50,000	(471)	49,529
ILO	322,070	(5,636)	316,434				322,070	(5,636)	316,434
IOM	500,198		500,198	283,623		283,623	783,821		783,821
OHCHR	405,846	(256,869)	148,977				405,846	(256,869)	148,977
UNDP	14,132,986	(661,935)	13,471,051				14,132,986	(661,935)	13,471,051
UNESCO	398,049	(382)	397,666				398,049	(382)	397,666
UNFPA	721,180	(416,451)	304,729	162,640		162,640	883,820	(416,451)	467,369
UNICEF	3,921,420	(1,661)	3,919,759				3,921,420	(1,661)	3,919,759
UNOPS	5,069,208	(66,515)	5,002,693				5,069,208	(66,515)	5,002,693
UNWOMEN	525,000		525,000				525,000		525,000
WFP	887,763		887,763				887,763		887,763
Grand Total	26,933,720	(1,409,921)	25,523,799	446,263		446,263	27,379,983	(1,409,921)	25,970,062

4.5. Expenditure and financial delivery rates

All final expenditures reported for the year **2015** were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

4.5.1 Expenditure reported by participating organization

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **25,970,062** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **25,868,946**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **100** percent.

Table 10. Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2015 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2014	Current Year Jan-Dec-2015	Cumulative	
FAO	50,000	49,529	49,529		49,529	100.00
ILO	322,068	316,434	316,434		316,434	100.00
IOM	783,821	783,821	333,729	366,012	699,741	89.27
OHCHR	278,114	148,977	148,977		148,977	100.00
UNDP	13,853,979	13,471,051	13,582,048	(12,552)	13,569,497	100.73
UNESCO	398,049	397,666	258,654	122,171	380,824	95.76
UNFPA	1,055,020	467,369	304,729	162,568	467,297	99.98
UNICEF	3,921,420	3,919,759	3,882,755	(48,494)	3,834,261	97.82
UNOPS	5,069,208	5,002,693	5,002,693		5,002,693	100.00
UNWOMEN	525,000	525,000	511,929		511,929	97.51
WFP	887,763	887,763	887,763		887,763	100.00
Grand Total	27,144,442	25,970,062	25,279,241	589,705	25,868,946	99.61

4.5.2 Expenditure by project

Table 11 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Project and Participating Organization within the sectors.

Table 11. Expenditure by Project within Sector, as of 31 December 2015 (in US Dollars)

Sector / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Elections-Gov						
00067445	UNPFN/B-1 Electoral Observ	UNDP	143,940	138,356	139,419	100.77
00067448	UNPFN/B-2 Spec. Electoral Asst	UNDP	156,771	156,771	167,745	107.00
00080268	UNPFN/B-3 CLD	UNDP	299,800	299,800	466,040	155.45
00085974	UNPFN/B-4 Planning Effective D	UNESCO	378,000	378,000	361,158	95.54
Elections-Gov: Total			978,511	972,927	1,134,361	116.59
Quick-Impact						
00075802	UNPFN/C-2 Land Registration	FAO	50,000	49,529	49,529	100.00
Quick-Impact: Total			50,000	49,529	49,529	100.00
Reintegration						
00067441	UNPFN/A-1 Mine Action/IEDD/EOD	UNOPS	5,069,208	5,002,693	5,002,693	100.00
00067443	UNPFN/A-2 Verification (I)	UNDP	692,568	618,559	619,213	100.11
00067447	UNPFN/A-2a Verification (II)	UNDP	534,185	513,640	557,560	108.55
00067451	UNPFN/A-3 Adult Discharge	UNDP	499,614	486,638	511,030	105.01
00071690	UNPFN/A-6 Discharge and Reinte	UNDP	3,392,216	3,381,980	3,302,399	97.65
00075366	UNPFN/A-7 Rehabilitation	ILO	322,068	316,434	316,434	100.00
00075366	UNPFN/A-7 Rehabilitation	UNDP	8,134,885	7,875,307	7,806,092	99.12
00075366	UNPFN/A-7 Rehabilitation	UNFPA	892,380	304,729	304,729	100.00
00075366	UNPFN/A-7 Rehabilitation	UNICEF	2,914,443	2,914,443	2,828,945	97.07
00078539	UNPFN/A-8 Child Rights Violati	OHCHR	278,114	148,977	148,977	100.00
00078539	UNPFN/A-8 Child Rights Violati	UNICEF	1,006,977	1,005,316	1,005,316	100.00
Reintegration: Total			23,736,658	22,568,716	22,403,388	99.27
Rights-Recon						
00067444	UNPFN/E-1 Surveillance & Prog	WFP	489,610	489,610	489,610	100.00
00067450	UNPFN/E-1a Surveillance (II)	WFP	398,153	398,153	398,153	100.00
00072386	UNPFN/E-3 Training of Journali	UNESCO	20,049	19,666	19,666	100.00
00074663	UNPFN/E-6 UNSCRs 1325/1820	UNWOMEN	525,000	525,000	511,929	97.51
00085973	UNPFN/E-7 Technical Assistance	IOM	500,198	500,198	461,743	92.31
00095796	UNPFN/E8- Building the Foundat	IOM	283,623	283,623	237,998	83.91
00095796	UNPFN/E8- Building the Foundat	UNFPA	162,640	162,640	162,568	99.96
Rights-Recon: Total			2,379,273	2,378,890	2,281,668	95.91
Grand Total			27,144,442	25,970,062	25,868,946	99.61

4.5.3 Expenditure reported by category

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) established six categories against which UN entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board (CEB) modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories. All expenditure incurred prior to 1 January 2012 have been reported in the old categories; post 1 January 2012 all expenditure are reported in the new eight categories. The old and new categories are noted to the right.

Table 12 reflects expenditure reported in the UNDG expense categories. Where the Fund has been operational pre and post 1 January 2012, the expenditures are reported using both categories. Where a Fund became operational post 1 January 2012, only the new categories are used.

2012 CEB Expense Categories	2006 UNDG Expense Categories
1. Staff and personnel costs	1. Supplies, commodities, equipment & transport
2. Supplies, commodities and materials	2. Personnel
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	3. Training counterparts
4. Contractual services	4. Contracts
5. Travel	5. Other direct costs
6. Transfers and grants	6. Indirect costs
7. General operating expenses	
8. Indirect costs	

Table 12. Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2015 (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2014	Current Year Jan-Dec-2015	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	2,242,402	-	2,242,402	9.28
Personnel (Old)	8,126,242	-	8,126,242	33.64
Training of Counterparts (Old)	193,537	-	193,537	0.80
Contracts (Old)	6,153,197	-	6,153,197	25.47
Other direct costs (Old)	1,615,564	-	1,615,564	6.69
Staff & Personnel Costs (New)	724,118	175,502	899,620	3.72
Suppl, Comm, Materials (New)	38,774	21,981	60,755	0.25
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn (New)	203,015	4,077	207,091	0.86
Contractual Services (New)	387,507	153,393	540,900	2.24
Travel (New)	498,129	53,777	551,905	2.28
Transfers and Grants (New)	3,166,501	(32,683)	3,133,817	12.97
General Operating (New)	256,273	175,492	431,765	1.79
Programme Costs Total	23,605,258	551,538	24,156,796	100.00
Indirect Support Costs Total ¹²	1,673,983	38,167	1,712,150	7.09
Total	25,279,241	589,705	25,868,946	

¹² **Indirect Support Costs** charged by Participating Organization, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted upfront or at a later stage during implementation. The percentage may therefore appear to exceed the 7% agreed-upon for on-going projects. Once projects are financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%.

4.6. Cost recovery

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2015, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2015, US\$ 267,924 has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ 38,167 was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ 1,712,150 as of 31 December 2015.

4.7. Direct costs

The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Secretariat services and overall coordination, as well as Fund level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. In 2015, there were no direct costs charged to the Fund.

5. Transparency and Accountability of the UNPFN

The major vehicle for public transparency of operations under the UNPFN was the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>), with a dedicated UNPFN website (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/NPF00>).

Launched in 2011, the MPTF Office GATEWAY continues to serve as a knowledge platform providing real-time data from the MPTF Office accounting system on financial information on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating Organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the UN's system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency.

Each MPTF and JP administered by the MPTF Office has its own website on the GATEWAY with extensive narrative and financial information on the MPTF/JP, including on its strategic framework, governance arrangements, eligibility and allocation criteria. Annual financial and narrative progress reports and quarterly/semi-annual updates on the results being achieved are also available. In addition, each programme has a Factsheet with specific facts, figures and updates on that programme.

The GATEWAY provides easy access to more than 9,000 reports and documents on MPTFs/JPs and individual programmes, with tools and tables displaying related financial data. By enabling users in the field with easy access to upload progress reports and related documents, it also facilitates knowledge-sharing and management among UN agencies. The MPTF Office GATEWAY, in only its second year of operations, is already being recognized as a 'standard setter' by peers and partners.

All UNPFN Participating Organizations' annual or end-of-project reports on individual projects are available on the GATEWAY.

ANNEX

UNPFN Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (Strategic Overview, all projects 2007-2015)

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

UNPFN PRIORITY CLUSTER A. Cantonment/Reintegration	Improve living conditions in the cantonments that Maoist army personnel; register/verify and reintegrate former Maoist army personnel, late recruits and minors; and dispose of mines and other unexploded devices			
UNPFN Strategic Outcome	Contributing Outputs	UNPFN Projects	Status	Key Results
<i>The Government of Nepal and Maoist Army have the capacity to meet the CPA commitments to dispose of all explosive remnants of war (ERW) and mines planted during the conflict; and ensure the standalone national capacity to effectively deal with the remaining landmines, IEDs and other ERWs in Nepal and minimize the number of casualties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nepal Army has the capacity to undertake independent clearance operations of anti-personnel minefields to international standards. All anti-personnel minefields and IED fields in Nepal cleared to international standards (UN). Maoist Army ERW are safely stored and destroyed, as per the terms of the CPA. The safety, security and livelihoods of civilians is improved by minimizing the danger posed by landmines / ERW through their safe storage and destruction. A National Mine Action Strategy (NMA) is developed and implemented. MoPR is coordinating mine action activities including Quality Management 	UNPFN/A-1 - Support to IEDD/EOD Operations in Nepal (UNOPS)	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nepal Army and Maoist army supported to fulfill CPA/AMMA requirements, with all 53 mine fields in Nepal cleared (Jun 2011) and 98.5%¹³ IED fields cleared (Dec 2011) Nepal Army Mine Action Coordination Centre (NAMACC) has developed Mine Action and IED capacity to International standards 100% of 58,000 registered ERW held at Maoist cantonment sites safely stored and destroyed Increased MOPR coordination capacity with National Mine Action Section in place and operational National Technical Standard Guidelines in place and endorsed by inter-ministerial Technical committee¹⁴ and NMA Strategy in place endorsed by inter-ministerial technical committee (Sept 2011) Significant decrease in casualties from IEDS and landmines
<i>The Government of Nepal and Maoist Army have the capacity to meet the CPA and AMMAA commitments for the cantonment, discharge, integration and rehabilitation of the Maoist army</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third-party UN registration and verification of all cantoned Maoist army personnel in accordance with the Agreement on the Monitoring of the Arms and Armies (AMMAA) Improved reproductive health status of cantonment 	UNPFN/A-2 - Verification of the Maoist Army Combatants in the Cantonment Sites (UNDP) UNPFN/A-3 –	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maoist army personnel registered, verified and monitored as required by the CPA and AMMAA, including 19,602 verified personnel, 2,973 verified minors and 1,035 late recruits – records of Maoist army personnel, weapons and ammunitions filed into the “DREAM” Database Improved conditions for those Maoist army

¹³ 100% to be cleared by mid-2012 by the Nepal Army

¹⁴ Further approved by the Mine Action Technical Committee and the Steering Committee in March 2012

<p>inhabitants (particularly women) and immediate surrounding communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strategy immediately available to facilitate the Maoist army discharge and provide rehabilitation assistance • Orderly discharge of verified minors and late recruits (VMLRs) from Maoist army cantonments in line with the AMMAA • The UN is a strategic partner to the GoN that plays key role in providing rapid response to cantonment management, registration & verification, discharge & rehabilitation of Maoist army Personnel • VMLRs are supported in the socio-economic rehabilitation and reintegrated into civilian communities with suitable livelihood options and inline established global standards • Communities engaged in supporting the rehabilitation of VMLR participants 	<p>Support to the discharge of Adult Maoists army Personnel from the cantonment sites (UNDP)</p>		<p>personnel in cantonments, including basic clothing and amenities (blankets, jacket, shoes, track suits, socks and woolen caps) provided to all 19,602 verified members of the Maoist Army</p>
	<p>UNPFN/A-4 - Programme Support for Children and Adolescents Formerly Associated with the Maoist Army in Nepal (UNICEF)</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint UN advocacy and technical advice secured the release of the 4,008 verified minors and late recruits, developing an operational plan to carry out the discharge and socio-economic rehabilitation for the 2,973 minors as per international practices
	<p>UNPFN/A-5 – Support to Female Members of the Maoist Army (UNFPA)</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved reproductive health status of all female Maoist combatants and one-third of women from immediate surrounding communities – 11,161 people in total provided services through 30 RH clinics in cantonments
	<p>UNPFN/A-6 - Discharge and Reintegration Assistance to Maoist Army (UNDP)</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint UNCT team with over 70 personnel from UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNMIN and OHCHR undertake discharge operations for 2,394 VMLRs across seven main cantonments, commencing only 22 days after the discharge agreement 15 • The discharge process began on 8 Jan 2010 and completed on 23 Mar 2010
	<p>UNPFN/A-7- Support to the Rehabilitation of VMLRs (UNDP-UNICEF-UNFPA-ILO)</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,234 VMLRs (62% male, 38% female) enrolled in one of the offered four rehabilitation packages • 1,802 VMLRs completed their training- 71% of graduates from VCT, ME and health-related training were employed or had started their own business • 1,363 VMLRs were assessed for psychosocial support; 480 received regular follow-up support • Provided cross-cutting services included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nutritional support to 554 pregnant women, lactating mothers and spouses of male participants; ➤ Child care grants to the parents of 966

¹⁵ The remaining 1,614 VMLRs were officially discharged in *absentia* through a declaration signed by the UCPN-M in March 2010.

				<p>children;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maternity/paternity allowances for 73 participants • 151 peacebuilding activities, events, and sensitizations were held in the communities of resettlement with around 34,392 VMLR and community participants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 72% of respondents have noticed changes in their family's economic situation since receiving rehabilitation support; ➤ 76% of participants were 'satisfied' with the programme option they chose; ➤ 97% of participants are 'happy' in their community; ➤ 70% of local communities had a positive perception of the local impact of the rehabilitation process.
<p><i>Children affected by armed conflict are effectively rehabilitated and reintegrated into communities in adherence with international law and guidelines</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened capacity of UNSCR 1612 Task Force to monitor, document, verify and report on grave child rights violations and the compliance with the discharge Action Plan • Nepali child protection actors, including state entities, have strengthen capacity to monitor, document, verify and respond to grave child rights violations • Enhanced capacity of the government to implement the National Plan of Action for the Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict • Self and informally released CAAFAG and CAAC develop the skills and capacities that facilitate their effective reintegration into communities 	<p>UNPFN/A-8 - Monitoring, reporting and response to conflict related child rights violations (OHCHR - UNICEF)</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UCPN-M was delisted from the UN Secretary-General's Annual Global report on CAAC for successful implementation of the Action Plan for the discharge of verified minors and late recruits from the Maoist army (June 2012) • A referral mechanism in 30 districts established to support children at risk and to refer cases warranting emergency intervention • 4,281 informally and self released CAAFAG and other children affected by armed conflict (CAAC) provided reintegration support in 39 districts • 62% of the 4,281 supported CAAFAG/CAAC cases closed as a result of successful reintegration
<p><i>Children affected by armed conflict are effectively rehabilitated and reintegrated</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and non-governmental agencies provide holistic socio-reintegration support to children affected by conflict. 	<p>PBF/NPL/D-2 - Integration and rehabilitation of</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-ministerial National Plan of Action (NPA-CAAC) implementation plan finalised and approved by the government in September

<p><i>into communities in line with the National Plan of Action on Children Affected by Armed Conflict</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and non-government agencies respond to protection concerns of children affected by conflict through the child protection systems approach, providing dividends to the community as a whole. 	<p>children affected by the armed conflict (UNICEF)</p>	<p>2013.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line agencies (MWCSW, CCWB, MoE, Mol,) have developed reintegration packages (services) for CAAC as per approved implementation guideline and project document. One proposal has been approved (CCWB). • Supported the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW) to initiate piloting of the approved case management guideline in 8 districts. • 14,114 (42% Female) CAAC identified in 20 selected districts; 37 children received reintegration support. • 22 children reunited with their families. • 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. • CAAC residing in children’s homes have been identified in 20 districts in preparation for efforts to reunite these children with their families. • Standardised curricula for training para-psychosocial counsellors and social workers developed. Gender assessment tools developed, NGO staffs from the five regions were trained on the use of the tools. • Facilitated implementation of gender-sensitive response plans for CAAC needs to be met comprehensively by government and social workers. • CCWB developed a comprehensive Child Protection Information System, which will also host information on CAAC. Piloted in 4 districts. • 12 youth groups in 6 districts formed. 24 facilitators and 464 youth (247 males and 217 female) have been trained as “Peace Angels”,
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				<p>who so far have organized 12 activities at community level for reconciliation activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Welfare Officers and Child Right Officers (150 people) from 75 districts trained on case management process and tools.
<p>UNPFN PRIORITY CLUSTER B. Elections/Governance/Mediation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide technical advice and logistic support on elections, constitutional issues; and provide assistance to restore government at local level 				
<p>UNPFN Strategic Outcome</p>	<p>Contributing Outputs</p>	<p>UNPFN Projects</p>	<p>Status</p>	<p>Key Results</p>
<p>Public confidence in the conduct of the Constituent Assembly election and overall legitimacy of the elected Constituent Assembly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nepal Election Commission (NEC) capable of addressing challenges and in implementing the Constituent Assembly election an improves key organisational and procedural aspects of the electoral process to meet international electoral standards • A detailed assessment of the CA election process to provide the basis for the NEC to improve conduct of future elections and identifies strategic areas of support for future technical assistance by donors • The coordinated deployment of domestic and international observers during the election enabled independent mechanism to strengthen public confidence and legitimacy of the electoral process • The deployment of domestic and international observers coordinated ensure full national coverage of election observation • Electoral Observation Resource Centre as a coordination clearinghouse and repository of resource materials empowers election observers 	<p>UNPFN/B-1 - Electoral Observation Resource Center (UNDP)</p> <p>UNPFN/B-2 - Provision of Specialized electoral Assistance to the Election Commission of Nepal (UNDP)</p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Observation Resource Centre Coordinated the deployment of observers during the election enabled an independent mechanism to strengthen public confidence and legitimacy of the electoral process, including hosting 14,847 domestic and 783 international observers • Coverage coordinated for 20,882 polling centres in 9,801 polling locations across the country • NEC addressed challenges in implementing the CA election and improved key organizational and procedural aspects of the electoral process to meet international electoral standards • A detailed assessment of the election provided the basis for NEC future planning and identified strategic areas of further technical assistance
<p>An inclusive and gender-representative culture of dialogue and conflict transformation is expanded and strengthened, contributing to conflict prevention and social cohesion during Nepal's transitional peace-building process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable capacity on collaboration and dialogue developed for leaders at central and local levels • Better negotiated solutions on peace-building and development related issues 	<p>UNPFN/B-3 - Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue (UNDP)</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 488 leaders from political, civic and government exposed to and trained on CLD • 62 trainers and facilitators are able to apply skills to specific issues • Dialogue Support Facilities opened in Janakpur and Nepalgunj

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened national and local capacities and mechanisms for collaboration, dialogue and conflict management 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Banke, initiated dialogue processes in 4 VDCs and one in the district capital, and completed one public dialogue session Supported the Transitional Justice Resource Center, together with MoPR, to conduct 12 fortnightly discussions with 729 participants; organize 20 interactions with 584 participants from NGOs and CS; hold four regional and one national dialogue on “Transitional Justice process in Nepal”; and publish and distribute 4783 copies of 6 newsletters
<i>Constructive dialogue and planning leading to progress on constitution making</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	UNPFN/B-4 – Planning effective delivery of education for fostering peace in a future federal state (UNESCO)	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported the establishment of an Education and Federalism Support Desk at the Ministry of Education (MoE). Regularly supported by Education and Federalism Support Group (EFSG) including providing hands-on trainings for providing effective education services through micro-planning. A report on Federalism and Education in Nepal is available. Options and possible models for education service delivery submitted to MoE. Provided CA members with information and analysis to comprehensively debate related issues. Prepared a resource kit for education journalists to improve debate on the education system in a future federal Nepal. Local NGOs adopted the project’s materials to carry out discussions on Education in Federalism in local languages (Tharu and Maithili). 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.
<i>Nepal’s leaders are prepared to develop a national transition plan for implementation of land reform and property return</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nepal’s leaders have agreed on a set of principles to embark on national land reform 	PBF/NPL/A-2 – Catalytic support on land issues (IOM, UNDP, UNHABITAT)	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documented terminologies related to land issues. A draft of a unified land act, identifying gaps as well as overlapping and contradicting provisions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Draft unified land regulatory framework adopted • Land information systems in three districts assessed and enhanced • Improved capacity to resolve land issues in the three target districts 		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitated inter-party dialogue (including Nepali Congress, Communist Party of Nepal-Unified Marxist Leninist, Unified Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist, and Madhesi People's Rights Forum (Democratic) and identified common agenda for land debates. • District Level Land Use Implementation Committees (DLLUIC) at Surkhet, Nawalparasi and Morang, and Village Level Land Use Implementation Committees (VLLUIC) at Latikoili, Amrout and Jhorahat VDC activated and holding regular meetings. • Land use plans are developed out of a series of consultations with the local communities and relevant stakeholders. • 6 validation workshops in the project districts to validate and finalize the land use plans. • Consultations with 2,236 persons including 794 (36%) women conducted on land use planning; community women 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. • Implementation guidelines were developed for replication of participatory land use plan in other districts. • Detailed assessment of SOLA to identify gaps and loopholes in the exiting SOLA software completed. • A "Capacity Assessment of the District Land Offices of Morang, Nawalparasi and Surkhet" conducted. Training modules on 'Gender Sensitive Land Administration and Management
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				<p>and Dispute Resolution and Mediation' developed to advance capacity of the district level staff to deal with protracted land disputes in a gender sensitive manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150 officials trained on tools and techniques to promote gender equality in land administration and management. 84 staff were trained on dispute resolution and mediation and 102 participated in conflict sensitivity workshop in the project districts with significant participation of women.
<p>Nepal's leaders are prepared to develop a national transition plan for implementation of land reform and property return</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy-makers (males and females) at national level feel confident and committed to implement gender-responsive land reform policies. • National and Regional levels land discussion forums are inclusive and gender-responsive. • Improved national process and mechanisms enhance access of vulnerable groups to land tenure and ownership. 	<p>PBF/IRF-107: Empowering Women 4 Women: Access to Land for Sustainable Peace in Nepal (IOM, UNDP, UN-HABITAT)</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi Stakeholder Land Dialogue Forum (MSLDF) is established in the Eastern Region to hold regular dialogue around land, property and women's issues. • The training manual on Advocacy, Negotiation and Leadership Skill developed and translated into Nepali. • 36 participants trained on gender evaluation criteria of land tools (17 of whom are female).

UNFPN PRIORITY CLUSTER C. Recovery/Quick Impact Projects				
Provide support to time- sensitive and high impact projects to particularly vulnerable communities where the absence of 'peace dividend' would represent a proximate threat to the peace process				
UNFPN Strategic Outcome	Contributing Outputs	UNFPN Project(s)	Status	Key Results
<p>Increased opportunities for productive employment and income generating activities for un(der)employed and marginalized poor youth as a contribution to national peace building and poverty reduction in 2 conflicted affected districts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20,000 work-days of employment generated through employment intensive infrastructure development • At least 3,000 youth jobs created either in wage employment or self employment through skill enhancement programmes • 4,000 jobs created for young people through the establishment of 2,000 youth-led enterprises 	<p>UNFPN/C-1 – Jobs for Peace: 12,500 youth employed and empowered through an integrated approach (FAO-ILO)</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 37,108 paid work-days of employment were created for youth (at least 40% for socially excluded groups) and 2,905 jobs created through youth-led enterprises • 1,285 trained youth whose savings increased or business expanded through credit/savings; • 3,219 jobs created through skills enhancement training • 3,826 trained youth engaged in employment through cooperatives reinforcement 16 • 972 youth employed and empowered through a trust fund for youth-led projects and 36

¹⁶ Note about this indicator: measurement of income generation and employment can only be conducted about 6 months after project completion. Hence the indicator is only limited to measure the prospective employment at the end of the project "engagement"

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,000 existing self-employed youth stabilized/maintained/improved net business income through access to financial education training • 30 youth cooperatives strengthened/formed with linkages to private sector to support at least 3,500 youth cooperative members and their families for increased technical skills and income • 1,000 youth employed through trust fund for youth-led projects • At least 25 youth-led initiatives to empower youth and to promote sports, music and arts financed and running 			completed youth-led initiatives to empower youth and to promote sports, music and arts were financed and are currently operational
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UNFPN PRIORITY CLUSTER D. Security				
▪ Restore law and order especially in the countryside				
UNFPN Strategic Outcome	Contributing Outputs	UNFPN Project(s)	Status	Key Results
<i>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</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved efficiency of courts and increased delivery of judicial services to the women and vulnerable • Women and vulnerable groups have better access to legal aid services • Criminal Justice System is more responsive to conflict victims and female victims/survivors of GBV 	PBF/NPL/A-1 - Strengthening rule of law and human rights (UNDP, UNWOMEN)	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitated an increase in judgment executions in criminal cases and civil cases. • Getting benefits from courts increased: 4744 people benefitted till date (baseline: 151 people). • In five districts, backlogged cases in courts decreased by 9.14% in 2015 as compared to baseline. • Established five 'pilot' Socio-Legal Aid Centres which became operational in December 2013. • 571 conflict victims benefitted from legal aid services; 4903 victims (888, 1740, 1377, 354, and 544 in Achham, Dailekh, Dang, Kailali, and Surkhet respectively) benefited from relevant information regarding redress through the victim support dialogues in five districts. • 8167 victims have received compensation (monetary and non-monetary) in five districts.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guideline that includes Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) on implementation of in-camera hearing and resource materials on judicial outreach developed and implemented effectively in five districts. Introduced victim-centric approach to TJ in Nepal. Satisfaction with legal aid services has increased from 58% on base year to 66% in 2015.
<p><i>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</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 Journalists and media houses have enhanced capacity to protect themselves. 	<p>PBF/NPL/A-3 – Increasing the safety of journalists and reinforcing the rule of law for prosecuting violence against them (UNESCO)</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitated agreement on establishment of a national mechanism to protect journalists and civil society at the National Human Rights Commission and on the framework for a Rapid Intervention Task Force. Establishment of the mechanism was recorded in the NHRC Strategic Plan. Facilitated multi-stakeholder discussion on commitments to combat impunity related to freedom of speech and to protect women journalists. Organised a one-day orientation for 50 working journalists on the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity. Discussions in district, regional and central level with journalists, security sector and judiciary contributed to enabling access to fair and effective security and justice institutions.

UNPFN PRIORITY CLUSTER E. Rights and Reconciliation				
Assist initiatives related to transitional justice, national monitoring mechanisms of the peace process and local reconciliation				
UNPFN Strategic Outcome	Contributing Outputs	UNPFN Project(s)	Status	Key Results
<p><i>UNCT and UNMIN Civil Affairs have the capacity to make evidence-based decisions regarding food insecurity in highly conflict-affected districts</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis and reporting on food security and conflict issues through field monitors in 35 districts of Nepal. Household data collected on how communities have been affected by the conflict and the peace process Analysis of quick impact opportunities for the UNCT and UNMIN, including identification of priority targeting areas and of trends in support of peace process 	<p>UNPFN/E-1 - Surveillance and Programme Targeting for Post Conflict Reconciliation (WFP-OCHA)</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 38 districts in which field monitor provides essential support to UNMIN Civil Affairs (out of a total no of 75 districts in Nepal) – producing 48 targeting maps / intervention reports and 26 bulletins / field updates with information disaggregated by gender and social inclusion and other key variables

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis, reporting, mapping and monitoring of vulnerability factors 			
<p><i>The GoN has the capacity to meet CPA commitments to establish functioning transitional justice (TJ) mechanisms of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and Commission of Inquiry on Disappearance (COI-D) in line with international human rights standards</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation adopted for the establishment of COI-D and TRC with wide consultation and in line with international human rights standards • Capacity on TJ issues increased amongst MoPR and other key government staff • Enhanced capacity of COI-D and TRC staff, commissioners and systems during the start-up phase • Report, dataset and reference archive prepared from a mapping exercise of the conflict related human rights and humanitarian law violations • Trainings and capacity building activities on TJ conducted by Civil society and I/NGOs at the local level and promotional materials on TJ produced / disseminated • Civil Society Organisations, Victims Groups and National Institutions enabled to support key activities of TRC and COI-D • Increased in understanding of and advocacy for Transitional Justice mechanisms at the local and national levels 	<p>UNPFN/E-2 – “Peace through Justice” - Support to Transitional Justice Institutions and Support to the society built on respect for the rule of law and human rights (OHCHR)</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and administrative support and advisory services have been provided to MoPR to draft and review the TRC and COID bills under consideration by legislature parliament, including extensive national public consultations with the conflict affected • Draft dataset on alleged violations of IHL and HR law with reference archive of 25,000 digitized documents • Establishment of a Transitional Justice Resource Centre in collaboration with the MoPR. 500 visitors have been benefitted by resources. • 10,207 conflict victims have been organized in networks across 26 districts
<p><i>The GoN has the capacity to put in place effective and transparent structures / procedures for reparations to the victims of the armed conflict</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive GoN policy on reparations prepared • Capacity of the Relief and Rehabilitation Unit and three selected District Administration Offices enhanced to support reparation programs • Processes, guidelines SOPs, forms, procedures for various reparations benefits prepared and tested 	<p>UNPFN/E-4 - Fairness and Efficiency in Reparations to Conflict Affected Persons (OHCHR-IOM)</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of existing / potential gaps and procedural challenges in the Interim Relief and Rehabilitation Program, including mapping of organizations working on transitional justice issues in Nepal • National public consultation with conflict affected peoples in 51 districts to feed into the drafting of a government Reparation Policy • Draft policy presented at PMC17 in October 2011 • Processes, guidelines, SOPs, forms, procedures

				<p>for various reparations benefits and outreach strategy developed and shared with MOPR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisted World Bank EPSP/ESES programme design and test processes, guidelines, SOPs, forms (further using the systems designed for a proposed reparations process)
<p>Improved participation and protection of women, and the delivery of services to conflict affected women strengthen inclusive elements of the Nepal peace process in line with UNSCRs 1325, 1820 and 1612</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling institutional environments to promote and protect women’s human rights in line with UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, and other human rights instruments (especially CEDAW) created by state entities 	<p>UNPFN/E-6 - Partnership for Equality and Capacity Enhancement (PEACE): Towards Implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 (UN WOMEN – OHCHR)</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government endorsed and launched the National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 (February 2011) 300 stakeholders at national and local levels (including officials from key Government ministries, political leaders, civil society members and journalists) oriented on the NAP Two key ministries supported with technical assistance to submit successful proposals for funding to the Nepal Peace Trust Fund for NAP implementation nationwide 28 District Development Committees activated for the implementation of the NAP at the district level
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidences of sexual violence against women and girls during the conflict and post-conflict in Nepal are identified/documentated and victims gain access to justice through participation in transitional justice processes Promote recognition of the incidence of sexual violence in Nepal peace process through access to justice for victims of sexual violence, including through participation in transitional justice processes Reproductive health (RH) services and psycho-social and legal counselling provided to women and girls in conflict-affected 14 districts 	<p>UNPFN/E-5 - Ensuring recognition of sexual violence as a tool of conflict in the Nepal peace building process through documentation and provision of comprehensive services to women and girl victims/survivors. (UNFPA/UNICEF)</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 36,471 women and girls received reproductive health services and 603 clients received surgery for uterine prolapse 821 cases of SGBV from during and after the conflict documented; 70 cases were identified as conflict related and potentially eligible for consideration in a transitional justice process 3,551 clients/survivors received psychosocial counseling, 375 were referred for further support 3,581 women and girls were given general information on their legal rights, out of which 1,000 women/girls were provided specific legal counseling
<p>Accelerated implementation of the government’s gender and/or social inclusion agendas in line with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and national plans and policies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive Psychosocial Counseling and Support Services for conflict affected persons with components of NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 successfully implemented and enhanced for national roll out 	<p>UNPFN/E-7 – Technical assistance to the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction in the implementation of psycho-social</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated special needs of women and girls into the field draft implementation manual, M&E guidelines and tools, registration MIS database and outreach strategy for Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction’s implementation of psycho-social

		counselling and support services to conflict affected persons (IOM)		<p>support and services. Supported the Ministry to include access for conflict related sexual violence survivors in their consequent project proposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced dialogue between government officials and conflict victims in 10 project districts on local needs. Progress has been made to accelerate participation 4.1¹⁸, promotion 1.7¹⁹, 2.3²⁰ and relief and recovery 1.6²¹ of NAP UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 components.
<p><i>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</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political, resource and identity-based (PRI) conflicts addressed and shared agendas developed through applying collaborative leadership and dialogue in six project districts Community security enhanced in districts most at risk of violence. Relevant government agencies²² explicitly address women's rights, protection, and participation in post conflict situations by implementing and monitoring the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 	<p>PBF/NPL/D-3 - Building peace in Nepal: Ensuring a participatory and secure transition (UNDP, UNWOMEN)</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 PRI conflict addressed (Kailali: Tharuhat and undivided issue, conflict between trolley and tractor entrepreneurs and local administration, LP gas issue between district administration and Youth dialogue forum, financial mismanagement issue of school headmistress; Banke: Religious tension, road expansion issue, Water drainage issue, converting Hindus into Christians; Bardiya: conflict of flood affected family). 10 shared agendas on PRI issues developed through collaborative leadership and dialogue processes. 7 mechanisms developed to promote consensus and dialogue, resolve disputes and overcome deadlocks i.e. Kailali: Youth Dialogue Forum, Political Party District Coordination Committee (PPDCC); Banke: 2 Social goodwill committee and HR defender networks; Bardiya: Multi-stakeholders dialogue forum; Parsa: Committee on collaboration and dialogue for peace. An average 20% increase in reporting of armed

¹⁸ "Enhance advocacy skills of public servants, political activists, human rights defenders, journalists and organisations..."

¹⁹ "Disseminate information on relief and reparation in a transparent manner"

²⁰ "Build the capacity of the members, especially women members, of the Local Peace Committees constituted in the district and the Municipality/ VDC level"

²¹ "Make necessary arrangements for the treatment and rehabilitation of women who are mentally disturbed due to conflict and whose families have not been identified"

²² 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 (Mol), Ministry of Defence (MoD), Police Headquarter and Non-formal Education Center (NFEC)

				<p>violence including incidents of GBV in the project district. (Source: District Police annual data of 2013/14 and 2014/15).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory Community Security planning processes raised GBV as a central community security issue. 5 VDCs mobilised funds to implement community security plans esp addressing security needs of women and children in 2015; another 3VDCs and 2 municipalities secured commitments for 2016. • 71% women and girls reported having engaged in different local structures and 56% conflict affected women and group reported that they have noticed positive change in the attitude of their community members about the conflict affected women.
<p><i>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</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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]. 	<p>PBF/IRF-108: Localising Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Central Terai districts of Nepal (UNDP, UN Women)</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDCs in Bara and Parsa established Gender Responsive Budgeting Committees. • Community Security (CS) issues were identified and prioritized through 13 VDC consultations held with 734 local stakeholders (45.5% women) and 42 FGDs conducted with 652 people (52.8% women).
<p><i>As above</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict and gender-sensitive services addressing post-conflict needs of victims are available and ready for scale-up 	<p>UNPFN/E8: Building the Foundation for Access to Justice and Reparations for Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) survivors (IOM, UNFPA)</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported MoPR to initiate implementation of the project 'Provision of Psychosocial Counselling and Support Services to Conflict Affected Persons in Nepal', to deliver psychosocial counselling and support services to conflict-affected persons (CAPs) in Nepal. • Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction initiated the process of extending NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 –2nd Phase recently. • Developed a case management protocol related to referral of and service provision to victims of conflict related sexual violence during the implementation of the psychosocial counselling services. • The trained psychosocial counselors provided counseling services to 87 survivors in the

				<p>project period. 169 were referred for other services such as police, legal, safe house or health care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GBVIMS available data based on National Women Commission's agreement with 8 NGOs nation-wide (June to December 2015): 306 cases reported, among which 7 rapes, 18 sexual assault and, 119 physical assault, 62 denial of resources and 100 psych/emotional abuse. • 22 Psychosocial counselors from 10 NGOs, 16 psychosocial counselors from 16 OCMCs and 9 government officials trained on concepts of Conflict and Gender Sensitivity as well as Human Rights Based Approach. • A total of 232 health workers received orientation on clinical management of rape. Each district hospital where training took place received post rape treatment kits along with proper orientation on its use.
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