

United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN)

Project Status Update

For the period of *Apr to Jun 2011*

1. Project Overview

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| Participating UN Organization(s): | United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) | UNPFN Project number: | UNPFN/A-1f |
| | | UNPBF Project number (if applicable): | NA |

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| UNPFN Cluster area: | Cantonment and Reintegration |
| UNPFN Funding round Strategic Outcome: | |
| UNPBF Priority area (if applicable): | NA |
| UNPBF PMP Result and indicator (if applicable): | NA |

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| Project Title: | Support to IEDD/EOD Operations in Nepal, Amendment 6 : Capacity Development for a stand-alone Mine Action capability in Nepal | | |
| National Partners: | | | |
| Project start date: | Dec 2009 | Original Project end date: | 30 Nov 2011 |
| Revised end date (if applicable): | 31 Dec 2011 | Anticipated total Project duration: | 25 months |

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| Total approved project budget: | \$1,403,958 | | |
| Funds committed and spent to-date by the project: | \$1,240,626 | As % of approved budget: | 88% |
| Funds spent to-date by the project: | \$ 962,403.36 | Project delivery rate: | 77.57% |

2. Description of project goal and strategy

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3. Overview of progress to-date against project outcomes

| Project Outcome(s) | Progress: achievements/results/ outputs delivered to-date | % of planned |
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| The Government of Nepal develops and implements a national mine action strategy and the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) coordinates mine action activities including Quality Management. | MoPR with the support of UNMAT has drafted the National Mine Action Strategy and National Technical Standard Guidelines for demining and MRE which have been recommended by Technical Committee for approval from the Mine Action Steering Committee | 75% |
| Nepal Army meets its commitments under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and Agreement Monitoring of the Management of Arms and Armies (AMMAA). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Total of all 53 minefields cleared as of 30th June 2011. ✓ Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) for Improvised Explosive Device (IED) fields clearance has been signed on 24th May 2011 and 5 teams have been deployed to clear the remaining IED fields. As of 30th June 2011, 16 IED Fields were cleared | 100 % 30.19% |

4. Overview of project results, achievements and challenges in this quarter

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Outcome 1

Coordination (output 1.2)

National Injury Surveillance (activity 1.2.2)

13 casualties reported: 5 in April, 5 in May & 3 in June from victim-activated IEDs with a majority of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW).

Constraint: The injury surveillance system used by the government to prioritize mine action activities (i.e. risk education, IED disposal, advocacy), is not centralized at MoPR and is led by an NGO (INSEC).

Way forward: the system should be transferred to the Government by end of 2012. MoPR and UNICEF will approach MoHA by August to propose a new injury surveillance system to be led by the Nepal Police while UNICEF will stop its support to the INSEC system beyond 2012.

Advocacy (activity 1.2.4)

Constraint: weak commitment from Government counterparts on Anti Personal Mine Ban Convention (APMBC): i) visit of special envoy for universalization cancelled for the third time; ii) MoPR established 'APMBC' task force did not produce any report.

Way forward: UNICEF will reprioritize advocacy efforts towards the Government on the *Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons* (CCW): protocol II (landmines and booby traps) and protocol V (ERW).

Risk Education (activity 1.2.6)

MoPR ownership and capacity to lead, coordinate and implement risk education activities has increased: MOU signed between MoPR and Department of Education to provide Risk Education to 1,000 schools; affected communities from 5 districts received Risk Education through Local Peace Committees; 1 million NPR from regular resources allocated.

Victim Assistance (activity 1.2.6)

Support to new survivors from victim-activated explosions coordinated through the Mine Action Joint Working Group.

MoPR procedures for compensation rights for victims of explosions including disabled children clarified and standardized through the guideline '*Civil Relief, Compensation and Financial Assistance Procedures*'.

Outcome 2

IED Field Clearance (output 2.1)

Pending MoA regarding UNMAT support to Nepal Army for the clearance of IED fields endorsed by Ministry of Defence on 24th May 2011. UNMAT provided technical and logistical support to the Nepal Army with regards to management of demining activities in the remaining IED fields.

Five 'Battle Area Clearance' teams (4 accredited, 1 not accredited yet) deployed to conduct IED field clearance operations.

Minefield Clearance (output 2.3)

8 minefields cleared.

'Minefield Free' national event celebrated on 14th June with Prime Minister, Chief of Army Staff, UN Resident Coordinator, embassies and 24 media houses .

5. Progress against key indicators in the UNPFN Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

UNPFN PRIORITY CLUSTER A. Cantonment/Reintegration

Intermediate Objective: The safe verification, discharge and reintegration of Maoist Combatants

| Strategic Outcome | Contributing Outputs | Verifiable Indicators | Baseline (by year) | Milestones and Target (by year) | Current / Final Status |
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| 1. 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 | The Nepal Army has the capacity to undertake independent clearance operations of anti-personnel minefields to international standards. | 1.1 # of trainings conducted for Nepal Army staff in support of clearance activities. (1 training = 1 staff trained in 1 subject) | 1.1 0 trainings (Jan 2007) | 1.1 41 (Dec 2007), 95 (Dec 2008), 291 (Dec 2009), 526 (Dec 2010) – cumulative | 1.1 256: 226 NA staff (mine clearance) + 30 NA staff (IED field clearance). |
| | All anti-personnel minefields and IED fields in Nepal cleared to international standards (UN). Maoist Army ERW is 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. | 1.2 % of 53 mine fields cleared -4 teams (6-7 members each) provided training to ensure their clearance procedures are compliant with International Mine Action Standards - Coordination of work plans of IED & demining team in the field | 1.2 -0% (2007) -No teams formed for IED field clearance (2011) -No work plans have been developed (2011) -No Quality Management System (2011) | 1.2 20% (Dec 2008), 40% Jan 2010), 75% (Jul 2010), 100% (Feb 2011) - cumulative 100% (Dec 2011) | 1.2 100% of minefields 93% of IED fields |