



Mid-Year Results: January to September 2011

This mid-year narrative progress overview of the United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN) provides an update on the strategic results of funded projects and Fund activities between January and September 2011. More detailed project results (including quarterly updates) and other relevant UNPFN documentation are available on the MDTF Office GATEWAY.¹ This overview of results should be considered as a complement, not a substitution, to the comprehensive 2011 UNPFN annual narrative report that will be available in May 2012.

I. Highlights of strategic results

Ongoing UNPFN funded projects achieved a number of results against UNPFN key strategic outcomes to-date in 2011. By cluster, these include:

CLUSTER A: Cantonments and reintegration

Strategic Outcome 1: The Government of Nepal and Maoist army have the capacity to meet CPA commitments to dispose of all explosive remnants of war (ERWs) and mines planted during the conflict and a national capacity exists to effectively deal with remaining landmines, improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and other ERWs in Nepal and minimize the number of casualties

- Through the technical, material and policy support of the UNPFN Mine Action Project², key achievements in 2011 towards Strategic Outcome 1 included:
 - 17 minefields were cleared in 2011 (adding up to 4,129 landmines and 472 IEDs) and Nepal became a minefield free country on 14 June 2011 with the destruction of the last mine at the Pulchowki minefield (53 minefields have been cleared in total, 12,070 landmines and about 58,000 ERW have been destroyed in total since 2007)
 - the clearance of minefields by the Nepal Army conforms to international standards;
 - the signing of an agreement between UNMAS, the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) in May 2011 brought UN support to IED field clearance by the Nepal Army, leading to an accelerated clearance process – the number of clearance teams deployed increased from 1 to 5, expediting the clearance of over 100 IED fields in a matter of months in 2011 and in accordance with international standards;
 - only 6 IED fields remain and are scheduled to be cleared by the end of 2011 (267 out of 273 IED fields have been cleared to date by the Nepal Army);
 - 37 soldiers have been trained in demining (out of a total of 526 since 2007) and 26 in IED field clearance (out of a total 30 since 2007);
 - a National Mine Action strategy and National Technical Standard Guidelines (NTSG) in place and endorsed by inter-ministerial technical committee (Sep 2011)
 - decrease of victim-activated injuries and deaths since 2007 in total (104 to 27) and from anti-personal mines (6 to 2)
 - the MoPR began chairing the Mine Action Working Group, which coordinates the activities of the three security forces, the Department of Education and Civil Society; and
 - a national mine risk education (MRE) project was launched in 43 districts through Local Peace Committees to contribute to the safety and security of livelihoods of the population.
- As UN mine action support will conclude at the end of 2011, the project is maximizing its efforts to increase national ownership through continuing MRE and coordination support by UNICEF.

¹ The UNPFN GATEWAY site (<http://mdtf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/npf00>) provides extensive narrative and financial information, including on its governance arrangements, project selection criteria, annual financial statements and narrative progress reports as well as quarterly updates on the results being achieved. The UNPBF GATEWAY site (<http://mdtf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/PB000>) provides further details and information on the PBF-funded projects in Nepal through the UNPFN, again including previous Consolidated Annual Progress Reports and projects quarterly updates.

² UNMAT/UNOPS/UNICEF executes the project "Support to IEDD/EOD Operations in Nepal" - UNPFN/A-1

Strategic Outcome 2: *The Government of Nepal and Maoist army have the capacity to meet CPA and AMMAA commitments for the cantonment, discharge, integration and rehabilitation of the Maoist army*

- The UN Interagency Rehabilitation Programme (UNIRP)³ continued to support 'verified minors and late recruits' (VMLRs) discharged from the Maoist army in 2010 to reintegrate back into civilian life through the facilitation of realistic employment and livelihood opportunities combined with community engagement. The project completed a tracing of those VMLRs who had registered with but not enrolled in the UNIRP, leading to an additional 102 VMLRs being enrolled in training/education. Those VMLRs who had contacted the programme prior to the 22 March 2011 deadline were able to enroll in the rehabilitation packages by 31 July 2011. The UNIRP continues to improve the prospects for gainful the employment of graduating VMLRs by:
 - conducting mappings of potential employers and microfinance institutions for the provision of employment and micro-credit linkages to graduates;
 - developing comprehensive socio-economic support guidelines to support the project's regional offices in their efforts for VMLR job placements; and
 - conducting workshops and consultations with local businesses and employers, community based organizations, micro-finance institutions, local government offices, and Local Peace Committees to raise awareness and to engage these actors in developing employment, mentoring, micro-credit and other relevant opportunities for the VMLRs.
- By the end of September, 2,149 VMLRs had enrolled in one of the four rehabilitation packages. Of these, 930 have graduated from Vocational Skills Training and Micro-Enterprise packages, with 533 of those graduates now being employed or having established own businesses (representing an average of employment rate for graduates of 57%).

Total VMLR enrollment rates and results for UNIRP, as of September 2011						
4,008 VMLRs discharged in 2010	2,689 VMLRs made contact with UNIRP	2,460 VMLRs received career counseling and referred to a service provider	2,149 VMLRs entered into one of four rehabilitation packages: <i>i. Vocational Skills Training: 485</i> <i>ii. Micro-Enterprise: 1,162</i> <i>iii. Education: 433</i> <i>iv. Health: 69</i>		1,146 VMLRs currently participating in one of the four rehabilitation packages: <i>i. VST: 55</i> <i>iii. Education: 433</i> <i>ii. ME: 591</i> <i>iv. Health: 67</i>	2,149 VMLRs joined UNIRP
			930 VMLRs graduated from VST and ME packages	533 VMLR graduates are employed or established own businesses		
			73 VMLRs enrolled in rehabilitation dropped out			
			311 VMLRs were referred to service providers, but did not start rehabilitation packages by the 31 July 2011 deadline			
		229 VMLRs made contact with UNIRP, but did not register for a rehabilitation package		540 VMLRs contacted, but did not join UNIRP		
1,319 VMLRs did not made contact with the UNIRP					1,319 VMLRs did not join UNIRP	

- As the full UNIRP caseload became clearer in 2011 and after a special inter-agency programme review carried out in February 2011, the UNPFN Executive Committee agreed in principle that an additional contribution of \$2.2 million would need to be mobilized to cover the costs of the UNIRP's second year of operations. As of September 2011, no additional funds had been secured.

Strategic Outcome 3: *Children affected by armed conflict are effectively rehabilitated and reintegrated into communities in adherence with international law and guidelines*

- Complementary to the rehabilitation of VMLRs, the UN continued to support the monitoring and reporting of conflict related children's rights violations, as mandated by UNSCRs 1612, to strengthen national capacities to monitor, document, verify and respond to grave child rights violations and to support the rehabilitation and reintegration of 3,443 informally

³ Project 'Support to the Rehabilitation of VMLRs' – United Nations Interagency Rehabilitation Programme (UNIRP jointly implemented by UNDP, UNICEF, ILO and UNFPA) – UNPFN/A7

and self-released Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG) and Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC).⁴

- By the end of September 2011, key achievements in the rehabilitation and reintegration component of the project contributing towards Strategic Outcome 3 included:

<i>Total CAAFAG and CAAC supported in their reintegration by the UNPFN as of September 2011</i>			
	<i>Jan 2010 – Sept 2011</i>		
	<i>Total</i>		
• <i>Number of districts covered</i>	29		
	<i>CAAFAG</i>	<i>CAAC</i>	<i>Total</i>
• <i>Total number of CAAFAG/CAAC supported</i>	1,718	1,725	3,443
• <i>Number who have received education support</i>	1,413	1,615	3,028
• <i>Number who have received IGA support</i>	124	68	192
• <i>Number who have received vocational training</i>	181	42	223
• <i>Number who have received psychological support</i>	293	None	293
• <i>Total number of cases closed / successful reintegration</i>	317	178	495

- Additional strategic results in 2011 included:
 - a referral mechanism of Nepali child protection actors was piloted in 29 districts (planned for 34 districts) to strengthen the capacity to monitor, document, verify and respond to grave child rights violations;
 - after mapping 350 trained psychosocial workers across 75 districts, a database is being developed to enable government and non-governmental actors to access these specialists for emergency and non-emergency responses;
 - a strategy for the sustainability of reintegration structures, such as child clubs and other community-based organizations supported by the project, is being developed;
 - supporting the launch of the National Plan of Action (NPA) for the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict and further assisting the MOPR to develop guidelines for its implementation; and
 - a gender assessment was conducted in 19 districts, which indicated serious social and economic challenges for the reintegration of CAAFAG's (girls in particular) and that responses to address these challenges have been slow (primarily due to the limited resources and technical capacity of implementing partners and the absence of long-term strategic interventions).
- Strategic challenges experienced in 2011 have included:
 - Despite continuous support for the NPA for CAAC, little of the NPA has been implemented due to frequent changes of leadership in government and the bureaucracy.
 - Upon the basis of the project's monitoring, the 2010 UN Secretary General Report on Children and Armed Conflict noted continued links between some discharged verified minors and the Maoist army and kept the UCPN-M listed as a party that recruits or uses children in armed conflict. Due to the need to maintain monitoring and dialogue activities throughout 2011 and to enable the Secretary General to make a determination on whether the UCPN-M should remain listed in the 2011 Annual Report, the monitoring component of the project was extended to May 2012.

CLUSTER C⁵: Recovery and quick impact projects

Strategic Outcome 4: 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

- The implementation of the "Jobs for peace" project⁶ completed its activities in May 2011. Final key project achievements contributing towards Strategic Outcome 4 included:
 - 37,108 paid workdays of employment were created through intensive infrastructure development;

⁴ The project 'Monitoring, Reporting and Response to Conflict-Related Child Rights Violations', UNPFN/A-8 (UNPBF/NPL/E-2), jointly implemented by OHCHR and UNICEF. UNICEF provides its support to a total of 3,443 out of 5,776 CAAFAG and CAAC supported by UNICEF out of a total of 7,500 CAAFAG and CAAC, the remaining being supported by the other members of the CAAFAG working group.

⁵ There were no ongoing projects in Cluster B: Elections, Governance, Mediation between January and September 2011

⁶ Project 'Jobs for Peace' jointly implemented by ILO and FAO – UNPFN/C-1 (UNPBF/NPL/D-1)

- 3,219 jobs were created through skills enhancement training;
- 2,905 jobs were created through youth led-enterprises;
- 3,826 trained youth were employed through cooperative reinforcement; and
- 9,721 youth were employed through youth-led projects.
- The project created a peaceful environment in the targeted districts by engaging youth in various employment and empowerment activities, noting through consultations with communities that jobs creation for youth contributed to a decrease of their involvement in socially disruptive activities in the communities.

CLUSTER E: Rights and reconciliation

Strategic Outcome 5: *The GoN has the capacity to meet CPA commitments to establish functioning transitional justice mechanisms of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and Commission of Inquiry on Disappearance (COI-D) in line with international human rights standards*

- Despite the political delay in setting up the transitional justice mechanisms envisioned in the CPA, key achievements of the ‘Peace through Justice’ project⁷ in 2011 contributing towards Strategic Outcome 5 included:
 - the Parliament-Legislature drafted bills to establish the TRC and Col-D based upon the UN’s technical advice for compliance with international standards and feedback from regional and thematic consultations with victims organised by the project;
 - the MoPR has requested UN assistance to develop draft bylaws and guidelines for each commission and for determining the relationship between the commissions, taking into account international practice and human rights perspectives;
 - the Transitional Justice Resource Center (TJRC) was established with the MoPR in July 2011, which is open to scholars, civil society organisations and the general public. The TJRC hosts fortnightly dialogue and educational programmes on transitional justice related issues gathering a range of government and civil society actors;
 - the ‘Transitional Justice Reference Archive’ (a database documenting conflict-related human rights and International Humanitarian Law violations) was established in the TJRC as a fact finding tool for the eventual commissions;
 - public awareness on transitional justice was raised and more than 10,200 conflict victims across 26 districts were networked through 25 small-scale civil society grant projects from 2009-11 (a compilation of the cumulative results and lessons learned of this grant programme is being finalized); and
 - the awareness and understanding of transitional justice mechanisms by MoPR officials was increased through implementation of a high level study visit to South Africa.

Strategic Outcome 6: *The GoN has the capacity to put in place effective and transparent structures and procedures for reparations to the victims of the armed conflict*

- Key achievements of the joint IOM and OHCHR ‘Reparations Project’⁸ in 2011 contributing towards Strategic Outcome 6 included:
 - a comprehensive draft reparations policy framework was formulated (including guidance notes and internal memoranda) and consultations were held with key stakeholders⁹ to discuss specific issues required to ensure that the final policy is compliant with international norms and standards;
 - regional consultations on the draft reparations policy framework were carried out with conflict victims, civil society and district level government officials to seek inputs on the draft policy and to provide conceptual clarity on different aspects of reparations measures and international best practices;
 - Increased capacity of the MoPR Relief and Rehabilitation Unit (RRU) to enhance the reparations programme and develop processes for various reparations and benefits through: a rapid capacity assessment of the RRU forming the basis of the unit’s capacity-building strategy, an exposure visit to Colombia and Morocco for MoPR senior leadership to international lessons and experience in relation to policy as well as implementation realities in other contexts; draft SOPs and guidelines developed for the delivery of reparations services and benefits as well as a grievance mechanism and an outreach strategy under discussion with MoPR and other stakeholders.
 - The World Bank supported MoPR Employment and Self-Employment Service (ESES) programme to conflict-affected persons in 12 pilot districts commenced utilizing the project’s technical assistance to contribute to an outreach

⁷ Project ‘Peace through Justice’ implemented by OHCHR – UNPFN/E-2 (UNPBF/NPL/B-3)

⁸ Project ‘Fairness and Efficiency in Reparations to Conflict-Affected Persons’ jointly implemented by OHCHR and IOM - UNPFN/E-4 (UNPBF/NPL/E-1)

⁹ This reflective group includes Government officials, lawmakers and representatives of victims groups, CSOs and INGOs and donor agencies.

strategy, grievance mechanism, specific administrative training to national and local administration as well as specific administrative support (the ESES is anticipated to pilot the practices that will be applied in an eventual reparations mechanism);

- a draft outreach strategy, implementation plan and promotional materials for the ESES programme (forming the basis for the design of such a strategy for a future reparations programme);
- an orientation workshop on the ESES for the RRU, the MoPR Relief and Rehabilitation Division (RRD) and staff involved in the programme and consultations in 5 districts Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Jhapa, Morang with Local Peace Committee (LPC) secretariats, conflict victims and potential service providers to introduce the ESES and solicit feedback on its implementation;
- development of an e-publication "[*Outreach: Conflict Victims' Perceptions and Recommendations*](#)" (released in September 2011) based upon regional consultations with victims on their experience with the interim relief programme and their expectations of a wider reparations programme; and
- the World Bank funded MoPR 'Management and Information System' (MIS) and the ESES programme MIS were sensitized to victim needs and to incorporate necessary components for an eventual future reparations programme.

Strategic Outcome 7: 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

- Key achievements of the UN Women-OHCHR 'Implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820' project¹⁰ in 2011 contributing towards Strategic Outcome 7 included:
 - the development and launch of the National Plan of Action (NPA) on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 in February 2011;
 - district level consultations with District Coordination Committees (DCC) in two of five selected districts of the five development regions for the implementation of the NAP were initiated, creating platforms for local level stakeholders to share their perspectives for implementing the NPA at the local level (notably the need for increased understanding of the plan and its implementation modalities);
 - Increased understanding of the NAP led to a joint commitment of Constituent Assembly (CA) members calling for effective implementation of the NPA, facilitated through collaboration with the Women Caucus at the CA;
 - Partnerships established with partners to strengthen National Women Commission' capacity to monitor the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and CEDAW and strengthen HLSC and relevant stakeholders' capacity for the implementation of the NPA.
 - enhanced understanding and mainstreaming of the NPA across government by supporting the MoPR to lead the design and preparation of NPA sectoral plans for 10 line ministries;

However, project progress has been hampered by government instability during the first half of 2011 in Nepal, impeding the HLSC to meet as planned.

- Complementing the above efforts to increase women's participation in peace-building, achievements by the 'Sexual Violence' project implemented by UNICEF and UNFPA¹¹ in 2011 contributed towards Strategic Outcome 6 included:
 - provision of reproductive health services to 27,461 women, psychosocial counseling to 3,410 women and legal counseling to 759 women in 14 conflict-affected districts;
 - 643 sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) related cases were documented; and
 - 83 focus group discussions with 1,005 women and girls were conducted to identify SGBV issues in the communities and map the extent of the conflict's impact on them (data collection and analysis is ongoing and a report on the findings should be completed by mid-2012).
- However, the project has faced challenges with regards to access of victims and survivors to justice:
 - no documented cases have yet been filed in the formal justice system because of the national legal requirement for filing sexual violence complaints 35 days from the date of the incident, illustrating the need for further efforts to improve the rule of law system;
 - there is a significant prevailing culture of silence around sexual violence, which generates a strong sense of fear and reluctance of women to report incidences of sexual violence; and
 - delay in the establishment of the transitional justice mechanisms has prevented use of the documentation gathered to-date to present conflict-related cases of sexual violence.

As a result, joint advocacy efforts from relevant UN agencies for the inclusion of sexual violence as an official category of conflict affected person and as a key issue area in the future transitional justice processes has been initiated. UNPFN

¹⁰ The project 'Partnership for Equality and Capacity Enhancement (PEACE): Towards Implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820', UNPFN/E-6, jointly implemented by OHCHR and Un Women.

¹¹ The project '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 girls victims/Survivors', UNPFN/E-5 (UNPBF/NPL/B-4), jointly implemented by UNFPA and UNICEF.

projects involved in the rights and reconciliation cluster initiated a forum to discuss strategies for the inclusion of SGBV victims in the present relief programme (from which they are currently excluded) and ensure a strong focus on gender issues when drafting a comprehensive reparations policy and the establishment of the transitional justice commissions.

II. UNPFN Management in 2011

Independent Review of the UNPFN:

- The UNPFN concluded an Independent Review of its operations in August 2011 and shared the findings with key stakeholders¹² – key findings included: the UNPFN is well managed; the UNPFN has evolved appropriately over time and its projects have had important peace-building impacts; the UNPFN has demonstrated increasingly closer ‘alignment’ and complementarity with national priorities (i.e. that the UNPFN is an important complement to the Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF); the UNPFN has carried out projects in line with core UN comparative advantages (e.g. impartiality, rapid responsiveness, specialized expertise, ability to import institutional capacities); and that more thinking is required about the UNPFN’s future, for both its next funding round in 2012, but also future criteria and context in which it may no longer have continued relevance.
- As a management response to the Review’s recommendations, the Executive Committee approved an ‘UNPFN Action Plan’ with 26 action points. The Plan is being implemented and will be reviewed regularly.

New UNPFN funding round for 2012:

- The UNPFN Executive Committee began developing a strategy for a 2012 funding round, endorsing a preliminary analysis of potential areas for UN support based upon the Nepal Peace and Development Strategy¹³ and current NPTF priorities. Further to this, the Executive Committee agreed on the need to undertake a joint and consultative approach with the NPTF in determining priorities for the UNPFN’s next funding round and a joint NPTF/UNPFN prioritization workshop was held on 10 November. Further consultations are planned with the NPTF’s sectoral cluster groups, which will serve as a basis to further develop an outcome framework for a new UNPFN funding round.

Approved new projects and project revisions:

- New approved projects:
 - Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue (UNPFN/B-3) – Implemented by UNDP with a total budget of USD 150,000 (from October 2010 to October 2012).
- Project revisions:
 - No cost budget revision: Sexual Violence (UNPFN/E5) – Implemented by UNFPA and UNICEF with a total budget of USD 2,100,000 (from June 2010 to June 2012);
 - Project extension and budget increase: Child Monitoring (UNPFN/A-8) – Implemented by OHCHR and UNICEF with a revised total budget of USD 2,664,095. Project was approved for an increased budget allocation of USD 331,674 and extended from December 2011 to May 2012 (an additional 5 months);
 - Project extension and no cost budget revision: Reparations (UNPFN/E-4) – Implemented by OHCHR and IOM with a total budget of USD 1,017,583. The project was extended from July 2011 to December 2011 (an additional 5 months);
 - No cost extension: Land Registration (UNPFN/C-2) – Implemented by FAO with a total budget of USD 50,000. The project was extended from December 2010 to November 2011 (an additional 11 months);
 - No cost extension: Jobs for Peace (UNPFN/C-1) – implemented by FAO and ILO with a total budget of USD 2.7 million. The project was extended from March 2011 to May 2011 (an additional 2 months);
 - No cost budget revision and extension: Peace through Justice (UNPFN/E-2) – Implemented by OHCHR with a total budget of USD 1,999,830. The project was extended from August 11 to December 2011 (an additional 4 months).

Additional funding contributions to the UNPFN:

- The UNPFN received two additional contributions from donors amounting to USD 1,996,547 in 2011, bringing total contributions to the UNPFN since its establishment 2007 to USD 34,415,155:
 - USD 151,699 from the Government of Norway (earmarked for the Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue project); and
 - USD 1,844,848 from the Government of Denmark.

¹² The Independent Review of the UNPFN is available at: <http://mdtf.undp.org/document/download/7246>.

¹³ <http://www.un.org/np/thematicareas/pds>

Work towards greater alignment and complementarity to the Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF):

- With regards to its alignment and complementarity with the NPTF, the UNPFN:
 - co-organized and participated in three joint GoN-Donors-UN monitoring visits (February, July and September) with the NPTF, including visiting four UNPFN projects;
 - conducted and shared with the NPTF a mapping of capacity development assistance provided to the MoPR by UNPFN projects;
 - developed a regularly updated coordination tool mapping ongoing UN linkages with the NPTF project pipeline;
 - improved mechanisms for project development and assessment of projects, including the use of joint NPTF-Sectoral Cluster / UNPFN-Expert Groups to review new UNPFN projects; and
 - continued ongoing consultations with the NPTF on how to further align and monitor the respective Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks for both funds.

Table 1 – List of UNPFN ongoing projects in 2011

<u>Project #</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>UNPFN Priority Areas</u>	<u>UN Agencies</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
UNPFN/A-1	Support to IED/EOD Operations in Nepal ('Mine Action')	Cantonment / Reintegration	UNOPS	\$5,069,208	Jan-07	Dec-11	Ongoing
UNPFN/A-7	Support to the Rehabilitation of Verified Minors and Late Recruits	Cantonment / Reintegration	UNFPA, ILO, UNICEF, UNDP	\$9,349,660)	Jun-10	Apr-12	Ongoing
UNPFN/A-8 UNPBF/NPL/E-2	Monitoring, reporting and response to conflict related child rights violations	Cantonment / Reintegration	OHCHR, UNICEF	\$2,664,095 (incr. of \$331,674)	Jan-10	May-12	Ongoing
UNPFN/B-3	Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue	Elections, Governance, Mediation	UNDP	150,000	Oct-10	Oct-12	Ongoing
UNPFN/C-2	Piloting Land Registration and Land Management in Achham District	Quick Impact Projects	FAO	\$50,000	Aug-10	Nov-11	Ongoing
UNPFN/C-1 UNPBF/NPL/D-1	Jobs for Peace: 12,500 youth employed through an integrated approach	Quick Impact Project	ILO, FAO	\$2,656,000	Feb-09	May-11	Completed
UNPFN/E-2 UNPBF/NPL/B-3	Peace through Justice: Support to Transitional Justice	Rights and Reconciliation	OHCHR	\$1,999,830	Jan-09	Dec-11	Ongoing
UNPFN/E-4 UNPBF/NPL/E-1	Fairness and Efficiency in Reparations to Conflict-affected Persons	Rights and Reconciliation	IOM, OHCHR	\$1,017,583	Apr-10	Dec-11	Ongoing
UNPFN/E-5 UNPBF/NPL/B-4	Health services for the female victims of conflict related sexual violence	Rights and Reconciliation	UNFPA, UNICEF	\$2,100,000	Apr-10	Apr-12	Ongoing
UNPFN/E-6	Towards Implementing UNSCRs 1325 & 1820	Rights and Reconciliation	UN Women, OHCHR	\$525,000	Apr-10	Mar-12	Ongoing

-  Revised projects in 2011
-  New projects approved in 2011
-  Projects included in joint NPTF-Donors-UNPFN monitoring visits to-date in 2011
-  Completed Projects in 2011

For more information on the UNPFN, please contact the UNPFN Support Office:
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