

**[United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN)]**

**ANNUAL programme[[1]](#footnote-1) NARRATIVE progress report**

**REPORTING PERIOD: 1 january – 31 December 2010**

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| Programme Title & Number |  | Country, Locality(s), Thematic Area(s)[[2]](#footnote-2) |
| * Programme Title: Fairness and Efficiency in Reparations to Conflict Affected Persons
* Programme Number *(if applicable):* UNPFN/E-4 (PBF/NPL/E-1)
* MDTF Office Atlas Number:00074645
 | PBF Nepal Priority Area: Strengthening State Capacity for Sustaining PeaceUNPFN Priority Area: Rights and Reconciliation |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Participating Organization(s) |  | Implementing Partners |
| * International Organization for Migration (IOM)
* Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
 | Close partnership with: Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Relief and Rehabilitation Unit; Ministry of Health and Population; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Home Affairs victims groups And other civil society organizations.  |

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| Programme/Project Cost (US$) |  | Programme Duration (months) |
| MDTF Fund Contribution: * *by Agency (if applicable)*
 | * IOM: 737,662
* OHCHR: 279, 921
 |  | Overall Duration | * 15 Months
 |
| Agency Contribution* *by Agency (if applicable)*
 |  |  | Start Date[[3]](#footnote-3) | * 29th March 2010
 |
| Government Contribution*(if applicable)* |  |  | End Date or Revised End Date, *(if applicable)* | * July 2011
 |
| Other Contribution (donor)*(if applicable)* |  |  | Operational Closure Date[[4]](#footnote-4) | * July 2011
 |
| TOTAL: | * 1,017, 583
 |  | Expected Financial Closure Date |  |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Programme Assessments/Mid-Term Evaluation |  | Submitted By |
| Assessment Completed - if applicable *please attach* [ ]  Yes [x]  No Date: Mid-Evaluation Report *– if applicable please attach*[ ]  Yes [x]  No Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | * Name: Philippe Brewster; Anthony Cardon
* Title: Reparations Officer, IOM; Chief, Accountability, Impunity and Rule of Law Unit, OHCHR
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# NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

# Purpose

* Provide the main outputs and outcomes/objectives of the programme.

With support from the United Nations Peace Building Fund through the UN Peace Fund for Nepal, the project “Fairness and Efficiency in Reparations to Conflict Affected Persons” was launched in May 2010 with the overall peace building impact of strengthening the peace process by establishing effective and transparent mechanisms to provide reparations to the victims of the armed conflict.

The project will deliver one major outcome detailed below:

1. Government of Nepal has effective and transparent structures and procedures in place to implement reparations program.

In order to achieve these objectives the following outputs were developed in the project document:

1. Comprehensive Policy on Reparation prepared.
2. The capacity of the Relief and Rehabilitation Unit (RRU) of the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction and three selected District Administration Offices (DAO) are enhanced to support a reparations program.
3. Processes, guidelines SOPs, forms, procedures for various reparations benefits are prepared and tested.
* Explain how the Programme relates to the Strategic (UN) Planning Framework guiding the operations of the Fund/JP.

The project belongs to UNPFN Priority area of “Rights and Reconciliation” and aims to support the PBF Priority Area 1 of “Strengthening State Capacity for Sustaining Peace”. The specific planned peace building impact of the project is to “strengthen the peace process by establishing effective and transparent mechanisms to provide reparations to the victims of the armed conflict”.

Transitional Justice is a key element of the Interim Constitution of Nepal and the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). Both these documents commit the Government to providing effective remedies and compensation to victims of the conflict. The reparation programs - if integrated as a part of the comprehensive transitional justice mechanisms - will provide evidence to beneficiaries that the institutions of the State take their well-being seriously, enhancing the credibility of those institutions for the future. The project, which aims at providing technical assistance to the Government of Nepal to develop a comprehensive reparation policy, establishing a fair and transparent process and mechanisms, and strengthening the capacity of the government and civil society counterparts in implementing future reparation programs, will help strengthen the peace process. The success of the project will demonstrate that the government is committed to acknowledging and addressing the sufferings of conflict victims- including the most vulnerable ones such as women- by establishing effective and transparent policies and mechanism to deal with reparation issues.

# Resources

*Financial Resources:*

* Provide information on other funding resources available to the project, if applicable

None for IOM; none for OHCHR aside from piggybacking other OHCHR activities in the field to maximize cost efficiency.

* Provide details on any budget revisions approved by the appropriate decision-making body, if applicable.

None as yet, though a no cost extension with budget revision is envisaged.

* Provide information on good practices and constraints in the mechanics of the financial process, times to get transfers, identification of potential bottlenecks, need for better coordination, etc.

While waiting for the IOM international project manager to be recruited, a team from IOM Headquarters Reparations Unit was fielded for 2 weeks to commence the project and orient national staff.

Delays in OHCHR’s recruitment of the Reparations Policy Advisor, have meant that the initial, logical sequence of work has been severely disrupted. According to the project document, the first phase of the project was to be the establishment of a policy for reparations, both feasible and in line with international norms and standards, followed by the implementation phases. The latter have necessarily proceeded in the absence of the Reparations Policy Advisor, and a strategic review is envisaged once s/he arrives.

*Human Resources:*

* National Staff: Provide details on the number and type (operation/programme).
* International Staff: Provide details on the number and type (operation/programme)

***IOM***

The Reparations Unit of IOM Kathmandu consists of three staff, one international and two nationals: International Reparations Officer, National Reparations Officer and National Reparations Assistant.

Besides, the project is also drawing on the experience of the Reparations Unit of IOM Headquarters in Geneva. The Reparations Unit of Geneva has years of experience in practical implementation and senior policy advice in some 15 national and international reparations programmes. The team in Geneva, consisting of legal, process, financial and IT experts, is also providing input for the respective project deliverables with close cooperation with the Reparations Unit in Nepal.

**OHCHR**

The Reparations Team of OHCHR-Nepal consists of three staff: an international consultant, the Reparations Policy Advisor; a National Reparations Officer; and a driver. The project also draws on the experience of the Accountability Impunity and Rule of Law (AIR) and legal teams of the Office. The AIR team has been working for several years on transitional justice issues generally, including advocacy on Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and Disappearances bills. The Reparations Team also works in close cooperation with OHCHR’s Peace through Justice Team, which work on a complementary UNPFN project (coded UNPFN/E-2 and PBF/NPL/B-3) are working closely with MoPR and CSOs on TJ advocacy.

# Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

* Summarize the implementation mechanisms primarily utilized and how they are adapted to achieve maximum impact given the operating context.

A work plan was developed and shared with key project stakeholders through the Project Management Committee. This is regularly updated to check project progress against benchmarks. Similarly, donor quarterly reports which include narrative and financial progress also contribute to monitoring project progress. The Project Management Committee, engaging the senior leadership of the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR), IOM and OHCHR was established in July 2010 and has met on several occasions to monitor progress and assist in taking key decisions. As the project is principally a technical assistance project to the Government of Nepal (GoN), it is essential there is ample consultation and endorsement from the MoPR at all stages of the project.

Maintaining flexibility has been a key priority in the implementation mechanisms to date. The project was designed with the assumption that a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) would be formed and that a reparations programme would be developed from that process. In the absence of a TRC and limited political space for discussion on reparations, IOM has worked closely with MoPR in taking stock of the current interim relief mechanism to assess its merits and challenges. The launch of the pilot skills and employment training programme to conflict victims, funded through the World Bank as part of the Emergency Peace Support Project, was an opportunity for the project to have concrete impact on the assistance to victims. In addition to providing recommendations for the improvement of identified gaps of interim relief and rehabilitation program, this was an opportunity for the project to work with GoN officials in enhancing the implementation of the programme to ensure active victim engagement and transparent and efficient implementation modalities. However delays in implementation as well as inconsistent and limited access from the MoPR and the World Bank have restricted the impact of the proposed concrete interventions.

* Provide details on the procurement procedures utilized and explain variances in standard procedures.

In line with all IOM activities, the project is subject to IOM Rules and Regulations, accounting practices and auditing arrangements. All procurement is conducted in line with IOM procedures with no variance to date. Likewise, all procurement has been subject to standard OHCHR procurement policies and procedures. To date, no contradictions or tensions have been evident in the respective procurement policies and procedures of the two organizations.

* Provide details on the monitoring system(s) that are being used and how you identify and incorporate lessons learned into the ongoing project.

The project is monitored at various levels. A project-level Monitoring and Evaluation Framework based on the indicators of the project document was developed in the first few months of the project and progress and variance is recorded and reported on in the quarterly reports. The IOM Resource Manager monitors expenditures against the budget and prepares monthly financial reports which include details of expenditure, amounts committed and remaining amounts for each month. Regular visits from the Reparations Unit from IOM Headquarters substantially contribute to internal monitoring and evaluation. In addition as per the project document, a final evaluation of the project will be conducted towards completion of the project i.e. July 2011.

As indicated above, the project component to be led by OHCHR has been hampered by delays in the recruitment of the Reparations Policy Advisor. The chief lesson to be learned through this is to allow headquarters a much wider timeframe for recruitment.

Quarterly reports were regularly submitted to the UNPFN, according to the planned outputs and indicators agreed between IOM, OHCHR-Nepal and UNPFN.

* Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.

In line with the project strategy, IOM conducted and released the *“Mapping Exercise and Gap Analysis of the Interim Relief and Rehabilitation Programme.*” This report presents analysis and recommendations on the implementation mechanisms of the current interim relief and rehabilitation program for conflict victims. The report outlines the administration procedures currently used to provide assistance to various categories of conflict victims and examines their implications in a context of a wider reparations programme. Process flows for the current Interim Relief and Rehabilitation Programme have been developed to clarify procedures and highlight areas of improvement. This has been especially useful in identifying potential gaps in the current processes and developing recommendations for a future and more comprehensive reparations programme.

 *Mapping Report attached with this report*

# Results

* Provide a summary of Programme progress in relation to planned outcomes and outputs; explain any variance in achieved versus planned outputs during the reporting period.

**Outcomes**

The project will deliver one major outcome detailed below:

1. Government of Nepal has effective and transparent structures and procedures in place to implement reparations program.

Progress on the above outcome has been steady since the start of the project in May 2010. MoPR, through substantial financial support from the World Bank since 2008, has established structures and processes for the delivery of immediate relief to conflict victims. While it is acknowledged that much of that support falls short of international standards for reparations per se, many of the implementation structures, guidelines and processes developed within the interim relief programme can be built on for the development of a reparations programme. The first step, therefore, of this project was to map the guidelines, procedures and structures of the MoPR interim relief programme with a view to analyzing how they might contribute to implementing a wider reparations programme. In addition to this mapping of existing policies and procedures, the project delivered analysis of the gaps and key recommendations to the MoPR as to how structures and procedures may be rendered more efficient effective and more transparent. This activity was completed in a timely manner and will serve as the basis for concrete interventions to enhance the implementation of the interim relief and future reparations programmes.

In the absence of the TRC and Commission of Inquiry on Disappearances (CoI-D) and the ongoing funding commitments by the World Bank to the interim relief programme until at least mid-2012, there have been significant challenges in gaining sufficient political traction to engage the GoN in developing a comprehensive reparations programme that meets internationally established human rights norms and standards. Since 2008, cash, education scholarships, medical treatment and reimbursements as well as IDP returns and property compensation have been the principal forms of assistance under the interim relief programme. Many of these programmes are coming to an end and MoPR is understandably reluctant to make significant changes to implementation for the remaining residual caseload. Policy development has similarly been delayed with the scheduled delayed arrival of the OHCHR reparations policy adviser in January 2011. A joint workshop was organized by the project in February between GoN, civil society and the donor community to engage in preliminary discussions on options for reparations considering the delay in the passage of the bills. In this context, it may be useful to look at experiences elsewhere, such as in Morocco, where a compensation programme was followed by a truth commission that in turn had a substantial reparations programme. The Moroccan experience, among others, offers an example for Nepal of the limitation, in and of itself, of monetary compensation for gross violations of human rights, such as enforced or involuntary disappearance, and the need for a comprehensive reparations programme that provides victims with “satisfaction” (to draw on the language of the UN’s guiding document on Reparations "Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law", adopted and proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 60/147 of 16 December 2005).

Project staff from IOM and OHCHR have additionally made regular inputs to a newly established pilot interim relief project, World Bank-funded Employment and Skills Training Programme. The modality and extent of future support to this project is still not clear but continuing engagement is envisaged, given the project’s clear links with key deliverables on the present project, including the formulation of an outreach strategy, SOPs, guidelines, and process flows in line with project deliverables.

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For the first quarter of 2011, IOM has agreed to conduct a rapid capacity assessment of the MoPR, Relief and Rehabilitation Unit (RRU - principal implementation arm for the interim relief programme) and three district offices. This is considered a key step to guide the project capacity building strategy in terms of institutional strengthening required, human resource capacity needs as well logistics requirements.

Ahead of the arrival of the Reparations Policy Advisor, OHCHR completed a mapping of organizations working on Transitional Justice (TJ) issues in Nepal with a particular focus on reparations and victim support. Research and analysis of international best policies and practices on reparations has also begun. Day-long workshops have been conceptualized and are now in the planning stages for victim consultations in all five development regions.

**Outputs**

The project proposal identifies three main outputs over the 15 months project period to achieve the planned outcomes. The project commenced in May, therefore inputs described below are used to measure the project progress over an eight months period.

1. *Comprehensive Policy on Reparations*:

Establishing this policy will be the principle task of the Reparations Policy Advisor, once s/he arrives. To date, OHCHR’s engagement have largely been restricted to informal inputs and the establishment of a working rapport with stakeholders.

b) *Capacity of the Relief and Rehabilitation Unit and three selected District Administration Offices enhanced to support reparations programmes:*

IOM produced an analysis of existing interim relief programmes and implementation mechanisms in December 2010 as part of the Mapping Exercise and Gap Analysis report. This will be complemented in early 2011 with a rapid capacity assessment of the Relief and Rehabilitation Unit (RRU) and district offices to determine capacity building needs and identify areas of concrete implementation support IOM can provide. Training and logistical support will be provided in the last two quarters of the project in conjunction with the pilot in three districts.

*c) Processes, guidelines, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), forms and procedures for various reparations benefits prepared and tested*:

The project aims to ensure that the government has effective implementation mechanisms, procedures and trained staff in place to support both the current relief program and any future reparations program. As part of developing the required processes, guidelines, SOPs, forms, procedures for future reparations program, a preliminary mapping exercise and gap analysis was conducted to identify existing and potential gaps and procedural challenges inherent in the current Interim Relief and Rehabilitation Program. Analysis of existing policy and procedural guidelines of the interim relief program as well as practical implementation experience was taken into consideration while preparing this report. Draft process flows (from receiving claim from the victim to the delivery of benefits), SOPs and tools required to provide a defined range of reparations benefits have been developed. Areas requiring further work in relation to this output are the development and adoption of a comprehensive outreach strategy that would substantially enhance beneficiary access and transparency of the current interim relief programme and inform a future reparations programme. Equally, ensuring a comprehensive database of conflict victims receiving benefits under the interim relief programme is developed will be essential in any future reparations programme. This activity is dependent on the World Bank, Management Information System (MIS) system for the MoPR that is somewhat delayed.

* Report on the key outputs achieved in the reporting period including # and nature of the activities (inputs), % of completion and beneficiaries.

*Output 1: Comprehensive Policy on Reparations*:

10% complete. Delays in OHCHR’s recruitment of the Reparations Policy Advisor have meant that the initial, logical sequence of work has been severely disrupted. According to the project proposal, the first output was to be the establishment of a policy for reparations, both feasible and in line with international norms and standards, followed by the implementation phases. The latter have necessarily proceeded in the absence of the Reparations Policy Advisor, and a strategic review is envisaged once s/he arrives.

*Output 2:* *Capacity of the Relief and Rehabilitation Unit and three selected District Administration Offices enhanced to support reparations programmes:*

*Output 3: Processes, Guidelines, SOPs, forms, procedures for various reparations benefits prepared*:

In order to achieve outputs 2 & 3, various activities were planned which are described as follows:

*1. Map existing interim relief mechanisms and develop a concrete set of recommendations for improving their delivery, processing and reporting.*

100% complete. See attached report. As new interim relief programmes are developed, IOM will continue to revise and update this mapping and gap analysis report. Field missions, questionnaires, and interviews were used to gather the data required for the report. A two-day inter-ministerial national and district GoN workshop was held to validate and confirm the findings and a one-day joint workshop held with MoPR, civil society and donor groups to generate discussion on the findings of the report. This report will serve as the base document for recommending improvements in the implementation of a wider reparations programme.

*2. Design an outreach strategy (including an outreach implementation plan):*

50% complete. Draft document for outreach and implementation plan, timeline and budget on new interim relief measure (skills and employment training) was shared with MoPR. Once full reparations policy development is underway, this document can be expanded to include outreach on all components of a full reparations programme. Engagement of non-state actors particularly victim groups in this activity is a key component of this strategy.

*3. Design a comprehensive strategy for the collection and registration of victims and beneficiary data, including the development of a victim and beneficiary data collection standard.*

20% complete. The World Bank through the Emergency Peace Support Project is investing considerable resources in the establishment of a comprehensive MIS system for the MoPR. While there have been a series of meetings between IOM and World Bank, there has yet to be concrete progress in defining the parameters of the data management requirements of a reparations database. This is principally as a result of the slow progress of this component of the World Bank programme. To mitigate this, in 2011, as part of a rapid capacity assessment of the Relief and Rehabilitation Unit, IOM proposes to analyze the current Task Force database and detail improvements particularly in relation to inter-ministerial data sharing on the scholarship and health programmes to contribute to a more comprehensive database on conflict victims and the assistance they have received under the interim relief programme.

*4. Design process flows and SOP’s for the processing of victims reparation claims and the provision of reparations benefits*:

30% complete. Process flows jointly developed for all existing programmes with recommendations made for adjustments. Process flows developed for new interim relief programme (skills training and employment) however as yet no adoption by MoPR.

*5. Testing of the reparations mechanisms developed in 3 pilot districts*

5% complete. Most current interim relief mechanisms are coming to an end except for the new employment skills training programme that is being piloted in 12 districts in 2011. There is some delay in IOM becoming actively involved in this new programme.

* Explain, if relevant, delays in programme implementation, the nature of the constraints, actions taken to mitigate future delays and lessons learned in the process.

*1. MoPR has little incentive to change interim relief implementation mechanisms*:- The interim relief programme has been implemented since 2008 with GoN and World Bank funding. Despite some criticism of the implementation modalities, there has been little incentive to improve the implementation record as the programme is nearing completion. IOM has therefore actively engaged the World Bank and MoPR in discussions around the new interim relief programmes of employment and skills training to conflict victims and their families. The project to date has had limited success in gaining traction to improve the implementation of this programme to make it more victim centered. Further engagement of the programme donor (World Bank) and implementing partner (MoPR) is required.

*2. Delayed passing of the TRC and Disappearances bills:-* Based on international transitional justice models, perceptions among GoN officials of the sequencing of reparations to follow truth-seeking has limited substantive discussion on reparations as the government officials wait for the passing of the TRC and Disappearances bills. IOM has held workshops and presented international models of how reparations can be used as the vehicle for transitional justice mechanisms. This has met with some success and the MoPR is willing to engage in further discussions of how reparations can be conducted in the delay of the commissions. IOM is planning a study tour to Colombia for MoPR officials to better understand how reparations can be conducted in the absence of a TRC and further analyze implementation mechanisms.

*3. Late recruitment of OHCHR Reparations Policy Advisor:-* Policy development has been delayed due to the late recruitment of the OHCHR reparations expert. While general implementation mechanisms can be developed based on the existing interim relief programme, it is still unclear what direction the policy development will take. IOM has developed general guidelines that can be adapted and refined once the policy framework starts to gather shape.

*4. Limited support from the World Bank*:- As the principal donor to the MoPR’s interim relief programme, the World Bank has a strong position of influence in terms of setting criteria to MoPR for the implementation of the programme. The World Bank has not used this leverage to recommend that interim relief be enhanced to approach international reparations standards nor to substantively improve the efficiency or transparency of the interim relief implementation. The World Bank’s position is that IOM should work through the MoPR however with limited leverage; IOM provides advice and recommendations that are not often incorporated into the programmes. With the arrival of the OHCHR reparations adviser in early 2011, the establishment of a working group between IOM, OHCHR, the WB and MoPR as detailed in the project document will be pursued.

* List the key partnerships and collaborations, and explain how such relationships impact on the achievement of results.

Collaboration with GoN agencies:-

1. National:- Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) Relief and Rehabilitation Unit (RRU), Task Force of MoPR, , Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), Ministry of Home Affairs

2. District:- District Administration Offices (DAO) District Education Offices (DEO) District Development Committees (DDC), District health Officer and Local Peace Committees of Bhaktapur, Kathmandu, Nepaljung and Biratngar,

Ensuring good working relationships with both national and district level GoN implementation agencies has been essential in gaining a better understanding of their challenges and capacities and recommending practical amendments to enhance fairness and efficiency.

Civil society and international organisations:-

Conflict Victims Society for Justice (CVSJ), Advocacy Forum (AF), International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), World Bank (WB), German International Cooperation (GIZ), The Carter Centre, International Commission of Jurist (ICJ), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UNWomen and UNICEF.

An informal group of non-state actors working on reparations and interim relief has met every few months to discuss progress, establish common positions and prevent duplications or overlap. This informal group has been instrumental in ensuring that project resources are maximized by ensuring good coordination. In particular there has been very close coordination between OHCHR, IOM & ICTJ who are directly tasked to work on reparations.

Donors:-

USAID, British Embassy, Norwegian Embassy, Danish Embassy, Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF), GIZ, PBF.

Ensuring the donor community is well aware of new initiatives in this sector is essential especially through the cluster groups of the NPTF where proposals in this sector are vetted and amended.

In addition, the project created an email network, which incorporates a wide range of stakeholders such as donors, UN agencies, civil society, international and national NGOs as well as Government of Nepal, for information sharing. The email network was used to disseminate project publications such as Reparations Newsletter, Project Information Sheet and Mapping and Gap Analysis report to stakeholders and regularly update the stakeholders on project activities.

* Other highlights and cross-cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported on.
* Provide an assessment of the programme/ project based on performance indicators as per approved project document using the template in Section VIII, if applicable.

See section VIII below

# Future Work Plan (if applicable)

* Summarize the projected activities and expenditures for the following reporting period (1 January-31 December 2011), using the lessons learned during the previous reporting period.

 OHCHR’s Reparations Policy Advisor is expected to join the project in February 2011. A strategic review is envisaged at that point and a workplan for 2011 will be developed and attached to this annual report.

* Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs planned.

 Given the recruitment delays indicated in this report and based on the above mentioned review, a request for a no cost extension is envisaged for this project. This will also be reflected in the 2011 workplan.

**VIII. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baselines** | **Planned Indicator Targets** | **Achieved Indicator Targets** | **Reasons for Variance****(if any)** | **Source of Verification** | **Comments** **(if any)** |
| **Outcome 1: Government has effective and transparent structures mechanisms to provide reparations to the victims of the armed conflict****Improved Capacity of the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction and three selected District Administration Offices for the implementation of the Reparations Program**  |
| **Output 1.1: Comprehensive Policy on Reparations Prepared**  | Technical Adviser on Reparation appointed and working | No advisor or plan.  | Adviser recruited and plan developed | Not recruited in 2010 (the advisor was recruited in early 2011).  |  | OHCHR Reports |  |
| Reparation policy in accord with international human rights standards is drafted  | Pending establishment of strategy, participation in meetings and consultations victims groups, CSOsand government agencies were initiated and a mapping of stakeholders established. | Research and production of policy related papers; consultations with stakeholders in order to ensure feasibility of project. | Partial, preliminary and preparatory steps taken, pending arrival of Reparations Policy Advisor | Delays in recruitment of Reparations Policy Advisor. | Reports of workshops/meetings for the formulation of the reparation policyReparation Policy Document |  |
| MoPR adopts Reparation Policy | Government shows evidence of willingness to support a comprehensive reparation policy that accords with international norms and standards | Government is willing to collaborate with the project in formulation of the policy | Mutual coordination and communication with MoPR established |  | Reports of MoPR |  |
| **Output 1.2 Capacity of the Relief and Rehabilitation Unit and three selected District Administration Offices enhanced**  | MoPR and 3 selected pilot districts have trained staff and necessary infrastructure | Limited MoPR training and no district training. Minimal infrastructure in place especially at district level | Staff from MoPR and 3 districts receive training in reparations policy and UNSCR 1325 and 1820 | Capacity assessment being developed to identify training and resource needs.Training modules for employment and skills training programme under development.  |  | Results of capacity assessmentTraining modulesAttendance recordsProcurement of materials |  |
| Appeals/grievance mechanism developed for the reparations programme | No formal grievance mechanism in place | Forms for appeals/ grievance mechanism developed for future reparations  | No progress  | Awaiting direction of reparations policy before further developing grievance mechanism  | No. of complaints made and follow up |  |
| **Output 1.3: Processes, guidelines, SOPs, forms, procedures for various reparations benefits prepared**  | Outreach strategy prepared (including gender perspectives) | No outreach strategy document and little in way of outreach.  | Outreach strategy document for future reparations  | Draft document on outreach strategy developed | Awaiting direction of reparations policy before further developing outreach modalities | Draft Outreach Strategy Document  |  |
| Process for collection of victims and beneficiary information designed (with sex disaggregated data) | No disaggregated data; Total beneficiary data unavailable | Database design input document  | No progress | Waiting further engagement from the World Bank who are designing a comprehensive MIS system for the MoPR | Victim depository and database design document |  |
| Guidelines, SOPs, Forms for determination of entitlements | Existing MoPR guidelines for disbursement of cash and non cash benefits  | Processing, verification, payment and benefit provision guidelines  | Draft process flows, SOPs and forms developed | Awaiting direction of reparations policy before further developing implementation mechanisms | Documents on Process flow, standard forms, Standard Operating Procedure, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework |  |



1. The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Priority Area for the Peacebuilding Fund; Sector for the UNDG ITF. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MDTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MDTF Office GATEWAY](http://mdtf.undp.org/) (http://mdtf.undp.org). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. All activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MDTF programme have been completed. Agencies to advise the MDTF Office. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)