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|  **United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN)****Project Status Update****For the period of January*-*December 2012** |

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| 1. **Project Overview**
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| **Participating UN Organization(s):** | UNDP | **UNPFN Project number:** | UNPFN/B-3 |
| **UNPBF Project number (if applicable):** | NA |

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| **UNPFN Cluster area:** | B. Elections/Governance/ Mediation |
| **UNPFN Funding round Strategic Outcome:** | 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. |
| **UNPBF Priority area (if applicable):** | N/A |
| **UNPBF PMP Result and indicator (if applicable)** | N/A |

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| **Project Title:** | **Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue (CLD)** |
| **National Partners:** |  |
| **Project start date:** | October 2011 | **Original end date:** | October 2012 |
| **Revised end date****(if applicable):** | June 2013 | **Anticipated total project duration:** | 20 months*(For UNDP it is a larger 5 year project)* |

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| **Total approved project budget:** | **Total project budget: 4,000,000 (estimated for Phase 1-two years)****UNPFN contribution: $ 299,800**  |
| **Funds committed and spent to-date by the project:** | $299,800 | **% of approved budget:** | 100% |
| **Funds spent****to-date by the project:** | $234,059.00 | **% of approved budget:** | 79% |
| **Delivery rate:** | 79 % |  |  |

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| 1. **Description of project goal and strategy (5 lines):**
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| **Goal:** Collaborative leadership at the local and national level supports and promotes a culture of dialogue that contributes to conflict prevention and social cohesion.**Peacebuilding Impact:**Sustainable capacity on collaboration and dialogue developed for leaders at local and national levels;Better negotiated solutions on peacebuilding and development-related issues;Strengthened local and national capacities and mechanisms for collaboration, dialogue and conflict management.CLD works with political, civil society, government, youth, women and ethnic leaders at both local and national levels to strengthen their capacities in constructive negotiation, mediation, facilitation of dialogue processes, consensus building, communications, leadership and trust building. This capacity will further be developed through accompaniment, mentoring and coaching as these strengthened skill-sets are applied to key contemporary issues. A network of experts will be formed to enable the application of the skills in the interim period while longer term peacebuilding institutional mechanisms will be created and/or supported through consultation with relevant stakeholders, to sustain the promotion and application of collaborative leadership and related skills. |

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| 1. **Overview of progress to-date against project outcomes**
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| **Project Output (s)** | **Progress: achievements/results/ outputs delivered to-date** | **% of planned** |
| **Output 1:** Local level leaders (civil society, political and governmental) have prevented and mitigated conflict/tension and established/implemented joint socio-political and development visions, programmes and agendas through dialogue | **Developing a network of leaders at the local level:** Capacity of a critical mass of local leaders built and key entry points developed and inserted in strategic spaces (youth, marginalized groups, political and government):* Working principally in the Banke and Dhanusa districts, the project has strengthened the collaborative leadership and dialogue of 253 leaders from government, political parties, political parties’ youth wings, and civil society. 23 % are female (57 of total) and nearly 31% (76 of total) are from marginalized communities including Madhesi, Janajati, Muslim and Dalits. Ongoing support and technical accompaniment is being provided the leaders in order to assist them in the application of their skills.

**Developing local level training and facilitation capacities** * 31 trainers/facilitators, primarily from civil society organizations and development actors, have been provided training and follow-up technical advice. There were two different trainings in the fourth quarter: one for facilitators (ToF) and the other for civil society leaders and development actors.

**Application of skills:**Dhanusha * Supported the ToF graduates from Dhanusha in preparing, planning and convening dialogue processes around broader development of Janakpur with convening a first dialogue including government stakeholders.
* Provided technical support to the dialogue processes initiated including the ‘broader development of Janakpur as Tourist center’ and ‘cleaning Janakpur’ thereby providing an important platform / safe space for more challenging dialogues.
* Provided technical support and accompaniment to the multi-party political mechanism in better organizing themselves for dialogue amongst themselves and on common issues they identify to work with.

Banke * Many of the CLD graduates appear to be utilizing more dialogical approaches to their work, and there is growing interest in “Mission Banke” (a multi-stakeholder initiative to promote development in the district).
* NGO partners have already started dialogue processes in four VDCs and one in Banke. One public dialogue session has been completed so far, and five others have been planned for early to mid-January 2013.
 | 80% |
| **Output 2:** National level leaders (civil society, political and governmental) have collaboratively established and implemented policies, programmes and shared agendas on critical issues to consolidate the peace and prevent conflict | **Creating entry points/ legitimacy:** Political will generated and entry points developed at the national level with political parties and government* The Steering Committee, which includes representatives from seven political parties and civil society organizations, continues to engage with the project as an advisory body.
* The team of three Senior Facilitators continued expert advice and facilitation services regarding structured dialogue on key development issues related to Nepal’s peace and transition process, and designing and facilitating dialogue processes responding to critical issues at the local and national levels, as necessary. They also served as a senior expert and resource person for facilitation, negotiation and collaborative dialogue involving political parties/ leaders, government and civil society actors, the media and others. Their work helped build greater trust and mutual confidence among different sets of actors with a view to strengthen strategic relations and/or lower social and political tensions, in order to promote appropriate conditions for constructive dialogue.
* In October, a two-day seminar for second-tier political party leaders, which also included CLD’s Senior Facilitators, Steering Committee and a representative of the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction was held in Pokhara. The participants viewed this as an important space to ventilate views and develop consensus around ways to resolve the current national political impasse.
* Mid-level government officials from five government ministries/institutions have been trained on CLD and they, along with designated focal points, act as entry points within these ministries (Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, National Planning Commission, Ministry of Local Development and Nepal Administrative Staff College).
* Senior political leadership of seven major political parties received orientation on the CLD project through a three-day workshop. This included discussions on longer-term support to build individual and institutional capacities.

**Developing a network of national level leaders:** Capacity of a critical mass of national leaders built and key entry points developed and inserted in strategic spaces (youth, marginalized groups, political and government):* Collaborative leadership and dialogue skills of 235 national-level leaders from government, political parties, and civil society were strengthened. Out of the total participants 41% (96 participants) were women, and 27 % (62 participants) were from marginalized communities.
* Working relations were established with Women’s Civil Society Networks and the Inter Party Women’s Alliance (IPWA). TOTs for both networks were organized separately.

**Developing training and facilitation capacity at the national level:*** Supported the work of the Senior Facilitator’s team in the planning and execution of engagements on select strategic issues including Land and Electoral Violence.
* Supported the identification of possible candidates for expansion of the Senior Facilitators team.
* 4 different Training of Trainers and Training of Facilitators were organized in which 45 persons were trained as trainers/ facilitators.15 trainers/facilitators from seven major parties’ training units received training on collaborative leadership and dialogue. Out of the 15 participants, 3 were female and 1 was from a marginalized community. The composition of this group was determined by the political parties, which nominated participants from their respective parties. CLD had requested that nominations be done with “diversity” as a key criterion for selection.

**Application of skills:*** Terai Madhes Democratic Party, one of the key Madhesi parties, included a CLD component in their training syllabus while the Rastriya Prajatantra Party expressed interest in doing so.
* After the CLD workshop with media, 7 different articles from editors and sub-editors have been published in national daily and weekly newspapers and magazines.
* CLD held a workshop with national-level student and youth political leaders, and this group identified electoral violence as a shared concern which they would be willing to engage in dialogue about in the coming months. These discussions identified an electoral code of conduct and accompanying monitoring mechanisms as a principal area of interest.
* Participants of the TOT for the political parties are now discussing avenues for creating a cross-party facilitation team.
 | 85% |
| **Output 3:** Policies and programmes developed and implemented by national institutions to foster collaborative approaches to decision making | * Arranged for December meeting of the Steering Committee with visiting team from UNDP Kenya’s Conflict Prevention Programme.
* A three-member team of senior facilitators has been put into place by the CLD. This team, in conjunction with CLD, has begun a process of identifying immediate, medium and longer-term issues for dialogue. As part of this process, the team has been engaging with senior and mid-level members of government, political party leaders and civil society figures about the need for strengthened dialogue capacities and new spaces for cross-party collaboration. During this past quarter they continued engaging different stakeholders to sound out options for CPP to have a deeper engagement on a range of issues including federalism, preventing electoral violence, and steps for resolving the post-27 May institutional crisis.
* To foster informed and robust public discussion of Transitional Justice issues, CLD is supporting the Transitional Justice Resource Center run by World Vision Advocacy Forum. The project is run in close cooperation with the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, and carries out regional and Kathmandu outreach events on Transitional Justice issues. The project has had the following achievements:
* 12 fortnightly discussion programs on TJ topics with national and international resource persons  in which 729 people actively participated
* Provided a common platform for an interaction to debate and discuss the urgent need of a TJ mechanism in Nepal. The 20 interaction programmes had 584 participants from relevant NGO and CS groups. 5 interactions focused on civic campaigns against mass amnesty.
* 6 newsletters were published and 4783 copies were distributed among the concern stakeholders.
* Four regional and one national dialogue on the “TJ process in Nepal” was organized with civil society groups in Biratnagar, Butwal, Nepaljung and Dhangadi.
 | 80% |
| **Output 4:** Public culture of collaborative dialogue fostered through media | * Working relations with the Federation of Nepali Journalists, Sancharika Samuha and Working Women Journalists were established through a workshop focused on the media’s role on influencing dialogue processes.

Pilot initiatives of media completed :* 24 episodes of radio talk programmes targeting eastern and western region aired
* 12 episodes of a radio magazine to promote dialogue aired
* 2 five minutes documentaries on CLD is produced

Media strategy developed:* A longer term media strategy to foster a public culture of collaborative dialogue has been developed and is currently being finalized. An operational plan is being developed.
 | 100% |

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| 1. **Overview of project results, achievements and challenges in this quarter**
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| **Overview of achievements for Q4:**Local level * Capacity-building of key leaders/actors on Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue (CLD) continued, with a Training of Facilitators (ToF) in Hattiban from 3-5 Oct 2012 and a Training of Trainers (ToT) on CLD in Kathmandu from 10-12 Dec 2012. 11 civil society leaders (four from Banke and seven from Dhanusha) participated in the TOF and two civil society leaders from each district participated in the TOT. Altogether 22 local level civil society leaders received trainings.
* Supported the design of dialogue processes led by NGO partners and TOF graduates. In Banke five mini-dialogues along with three public events on public security, service delivery, informal education for girls, domestic violence and drugs took place.
* Supported the ToF graduates from Dhanusha in preparing, planning and convening dialogue processes around the broader development of Janakpur with convening a first dialogue including government stakeholders from on 2 Dec 2012. The dialogue had 16 participants. Technical support to TOF graduates was also provided.
* Identified some institutional locations from where the project could engage in sustained dialogue and explore ways of establishing a multi sector secretariat for dialogue by meeting with various stakeholders.
* CLD offices continued their presence in the field to facilitate more sustained and intensive engagement with local actors.

National * The orientation workshops helped develop informed understandings of issues and actors (bridge-builders) while creating sufficient level of buy-in. The workshops also contributed to identify key partners and consolidate working relations with them. Terai Madhes Democratic Party, one of the key Madhesi parties, included a CLD component in their training syllabus while Rastriya Prajatantra Party expressed interest in doing so.
* During this quarter 3 TOF and 1 TOT were organized in which 45 people were trained (including 23 at the national level)

-2-day TOF for potential facilitators and conveners of dialogue processes on 4-5 Oct-4-day TOT/F for the Central Committee Members of the Inter Party Women’s Alliance on 6-9 Nov-3-day TOF for Civil Society Women’s Networks/Alliances on 4-6 Dec-3-day learning workshop for trainers and conveners of dialogue processes on 10-12 Dec * In addition, CLD held a 2-day CLD consultative seminar on 10-11 Oct for second-tier political party leaders to provide space for experience sharing about previous dialogue and consensus-building efforts and to identify lessons learned about facilitation in the Nepali context. This established CLD as a credible forum for high-level engagement among senior Nepali leaders.
* A 3-day CLD orientation workshop for Federation of Nepali Journalists, Sancharika Samuha and Working Women Journalists was organised on 28 Nov-1 Dec. This was an important step in consolidating the CLD relationship with the journalist community, and an integral part of the project’s aspirations to influence media reporting on collaborative leadership.
* The programme intensified its work with media actors and involved editors of print media in activities. This has successfully generated media interest in dialogue-focused reporting, as well as opinion pieces supporting such efforts.
* The project also continued its effort to utilize its team of Senior Facilitators to engage in issues of federalism with a wide range of national-level actors and understand which types of dialogue forums or issues might be supported by CLD.
* Providing the space for learning through similar programs in the world, an exchange visit of staff and local partners from UNDP Kenya’s Conflict Prevention Programme was organized in December.

**Overview of Challenges for Q4:*** One of the principal challenges was that ToF graduates and their dialogue forums from Dhanusha as well as Banke were used by local actors to discuss development issues rather than more difficult peacebuilding issues.
* The program is still in the process of achieving the necessary human resources and logistical capacity in the field offices, and thus allowing for robust support to local actors on emerging dialogue ideas. It is difficult to support such processes with only one technical staff. The programme will seek to add an additional technical support person to each field office in the first months of 2013.
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| 1. **Progress against key indicators in the UNPFN Monitoring and Evaluation Framework**
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| **UNPFN PRIORITY CLUSTER** : ***Elections/Governance/Mediation*Intermediate Objective:** Assistance, where appropriate, to Government efforts to restore government in the countryside on an urgent basis, and specifically in those instances where UN support is seen by the parties as a direct aid to the peace process or local reconciliation, with efforts conducted in such a fashion as to contribute to strengthened long-term government capacity |
| **(if applicable) UNPBF PMP Result: NA****Indicator: NA** |
| **Strategic Outcome** | **Contributing Outputs** | **Verifiable Indicators** | **Baseline (by year)** | **Milestones and Target 2011-2012** | **Current / Final Status****(June 2012)** |
| 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. | * Local level leaders (civil society, political and governmental) have prevented and mitigated conflict/tension and established/implemented joint socio-political and developmental visions, programmes and agendas through dialogue
* National level leaders (civil society, political and governmental) have collaboratively established and implemented policies, programmes and shared agendas on critical issues to consolidate the peace and prevent conflict
* Policies and programmes developed and implemented by national institutions to foster collaborative approaches to decision making
* Public culture of collaborative dialogue fostered through media
 | 1. *# of leaders that operate with dialogue as a preferred leadership skill set (political, government and civil society)*
2. *# of trainers and facilitators developed at the national and local levels that are able to apply skills to specific issues*
3. *# systems/ mechanisms established and/or supported that links leaders and facilitators to key strategic issues to mitigate tensions and conflicts*
4. *# of institutions/ organizations supported to promote and apply CLD in specific thematic areas*
5. *# Media strategy developed and implemented to promote a culture of dialogue*
 | *Assessment and mapping if existing collaborative capacities at the local levels as a basis of an initial baseline;* *A more concrete baseline being developed.*  | 1. *300 leaders exposed to dialogue as a leadership skill set*
2. *40 trainers/ facilitators developed on CLD*
3. *2 local level institution supported to promote and apply CLD*
4. *Capacity of key government institutions developed*
5. *Media strategy developed and implemented*
 | 1. *488 leaders from political, civic including media and government have been exposed to CLD and have been through 2 /3 day workshops on dialogue*
2. *62 of trainers and facilitators developed at the national and local levels that are able to apply skills to specific issues.*
3. *4 human rights organizations in Banke supported to apply CLD to issues related to service delivery, security and peace.*
4. *7 political parties at the central level, 22 political parties at the local levels, 10 youth wings of political parties, 10 student wings of political parties,*

*5 government agencies have been through CLD workshops raising awareness and enhancing dialogue skills.**Senior facilitation capacity built and on stand-by roster for engagement for transition issue like electoral violence, federalism* *Transitional Justice Resource Center in close cooperation with the MoPR conducted 12 fortnightly discussions on TJRC issues with 729 active participants, 20 interactions organized with 584 participants from NGOs and CS , (5 especially focused on civic campaigns against mass amnesty), published and distributed 4783 copies of 6 newsletters and organized four regional and one national dialogue on“ TJ process in Nepal”*1. *Media strategy developed and is currently being finalized.;24 episodes of radio talk shows and 12 episodes of radio magazine aired; 2 five minute documentaries developed*
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