

**United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal**

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**Project Status Update**

***For the period of [April-June, 2014]***

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| **1. Project Information** | | | | |
| **Project Title:** | | **Project Numbers:** | | |
| Building peace in Nepal: Ensuring a participatory and secure transition | | ***UNPFN / PBF:*** | PBF/NPL/D-3 | |
| ***MPTF Office:*** | 00085963 | |
| **Name of PUNO(s):** | | **PBF Result *(if applicable)*:** | | |
| UNDP, UN Women | | Result 1: Security sector reform and judiciary systems put in place and providing services that reinforce Rule of Law  Result 2: Conflicts resolved peacefully and in a manner that supports the coexistence of all relevant actors/groups that were involved in conflicts that undermine peacebuilding efforts | | |
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| **Primary Project Contact Person:** | | **UNPFN Funding Round Strategic Outcome(s):** | | |
| Mr. Dennis Curry  Head, Peacebuilding and Recovery Unit (PBRU)  UNDP Nepal, UN House, Pulchowk, Kathmandu  Telephone: 9802011388  Email: [dennis.curry@undp.org](mailto:dennis.curry@undp.org) | | SO 6: 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 peacebuilding process | | |
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| **UNPFN Cluster:** | | |
| A: Cantonments/Reintegration  B: Election/Governance/Mediation  C: Recovery/Quick Impact Projects  D: Security  E: Rights and Reconciliation | | |
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| **National Partners(s):** | | **NPTF Cluster:** | | |
| National Counterparts: Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) and Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)  Implementing Partners: Search for Common Ground (SfCG), Forum for Women, Law and Development (FWLD) and DidiBahini | | 1: Cantonments Management and I/R of Combatants  2: Conflict Affected Persons and Communities  3: Security and Transitional Justice  4: CA/Peacebuilding Initiatives on National and Local Levels | | |
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| **Total UNPFN Funding:** | US$ 2,500,000 | **Project Start Date:** | | 16 March 2013 |
| **Original End Date:** | | 15 March 2015 |
| **Funds spent to-date by the project (expenditure as of September 2014):** | UN Women : USD 130,983.76  UNDP: USD 1,352,814.11 | **Revised End Date *(if applicable)*:** | | 15 September 2015 |
| **Funds spent as percentage of budget:** | UN Women- 23.11%  UNDP- 72.15% | **Total Project Duration:** | | 30 months |

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| **2. Project Executive Summary** |
| This collaborative project between UNDP and UN Women Nepal aims to facilitate Nepal’s complex post-conflict transition by fostering collaboration among a broad range of leaders and community representatives to resolve disputes, develop shared agendas, and improve public security at the community level. To achieve this, the project will support the application of capacities in structured dialogue, mediation and conflict management to resolve disputes and reach consensus-based decisions on critical transition issues in Nepal. It will also reduce armed and gender-based violence and improve community security through building trust, dialogue and collaboration between communities and security providers and by strengthening security agencies’ knowledge and skills on community security approaches. It will also empower women and vulnerable groups to lead and play active roles in peacebuilding, security and development processes, and enhance national capacity to deliver National Action Plan commitments on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820. |

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| **3. Overview of project results, achievements and challenges during this quarter** | |
| **Project Outcome(s)** | **Progress delivered and/or challenges during this quarter** |
| Political, resource and identity-based (PRI) conflicts addressed and shared agendas developed through applying collaborative leadership and dialogue. | During this reporting period, the project made significant progress to achieve its targets both at the district and national level. Most importantly, a total of six PRI conflicts were addressed using collaborative leadership and dialogue as tools, applied through mechanisms and processes supported by the project. In addition, five shared agendas on PRI issues were agreed upon through similar methods in EPST programme districts.  As part of the preparatory work for conflict resolution and shared-agenda efforts, the project provided trainings to political party leaders, district women leaders, youth leaders, civil society and government officials to build capacity and skills for Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue (CLD). This quarter, a total of 162 leaders from programme districts, including 41% of women, have been equipped with collaborative leadership and dialogue skills through seven different CLD workshop/training events. 43% of all participants have been from youth/student leaders, followed by 27% Local Peace Committee (LPC) members, 15% Inter Party Women Alliance (IPWA) members and 14% religious leaders. Similarly, there has been representation of different social caste groups. Among the CLD workshop participants of this quarter, about 49% were from Hill Brahmin/Chhetri, followed by 13% each from Muslim and Tarai Janajati communities, 9% Other Madhesi Caste, 7% Hill Dalit, 4% Hill Janajati, 3% Tarai Dalit and 2% Tarai Brahmin/Chhetri. As of the end of the 3rd quarter 2014, altogether 423 leaders from different sectors have participated in collaborative leadership and dialogue workshops, of which 41% are women. CPP has made it a priority to support the trained participants from the vulnerable groups to initiate dialogue on contentious issues. When women leaders receive the standard CLD training, CPP has developed a strategy to work with those women leaders to organize dialogue. As the CLD workshops are about skills on negotiation, facilitation, designing a dialogue process and leadership skills, the participants have applied their skills in the dialogue forums in an effective way.  Moreover, these trainings also provided “safe space” for leaders from diverse groups to identify and hold initial discussions on contentious PRI issues. These initial exchanges have laid the foundations for leaders to come together in a structured and facilitated forum and hold dialogues on these issues in a more sustained manner. Moreover, the project further assisted stakeholders to convene and facilitate these forums, and in some cases created standing multi-stakeholder dialogue mechanisms. For example: the multi-stakeholder mechanism in Banke district dealt with the Kohalpur-Nepalgunj road expansion conflict for two times, both regarding the Surkhet road and the main town segments in Banke district. Similarly, the same mechanism got involved in possible religious tension between Muslim and another community in Nepalgunj. The Political Party District Coordination Committee (PPDCC) in Kailali addressed the conflict of truck, trolley and tractor entrepreneurs. The Kailali Youth Dialogue Forum in Kailali district addressed the LP Gas supply issue together with the district administration office by using a dialogical approach. |
| Community security enhanced in districts most at risk of violence. | During the reporting period, the project took a holistic approach towards trying to influence citizen and security provider perceptions, capacities, and ultimately behaviour. In this attempt, the project provided support to the Nepal Police’s ‘service with smile’ initiative, where UNDP contributed for the training of trainers from all over the country, who then trained people at the district and area level. A total of 42,804 police personnel were trained on ‘Service with smile’ by the trainers supported by UNDP, of which 5% are women. The training also included a session on ‘Gender-friendly work environment”. Through this initiative the project seeks to enhance better police-public relations at the grassroots, eliminate bias, and connect the public with the police in a way that helps them feel safe.  The project also initiated youth police peacebuilding work through the initiation of a program called “My day with the Police Officer.” As part of this initiative, four high schools in these districts have been identified where the police officers, subject matter experts and UNDP shall jointly implement a day long program which involves sessions on drug abuse, weapons possession, human trafficking etc, followed by a visit to the nearest police post to understand police work from up close. The program concludes with the handover of sports equipment to the school children. During this quarter, the activity was conducted in two of the schools in Parsa district, where there were nearly 13% female participants in the police-youth events. To implement the initiative, the Nepal Police Headquarters has nominated Inspector/DSP as focal officers in six project districts. The Project will provide vital assistance to these Police Officers. As a part of its efforts, the project has jointly developed various communication and awareness raising materials, messages and products with the Nepal Police.  This quarter the project, with support from the Nepal Police colleagues, conducted the technical evaluation of the bids for the selection of IT/software companies to upgrade the necessary infrastructure for the establishment of the National Crime Observation Centre (NCOC). This effort will strengthen the existing data collection, analysis and reporting capacity of Nepal Police and institutionalize best practices on data collection and analysis within the GoN, capacitate existing national human resources, and provide a robust evidence base to support decision-making and design public policies on security.  The project also completed a stockpile management assessment in four District Police Offices (DPOs). The assessment was conducted jointly by Nepal Police, MoHA and Project staffs. The needs assessment served the objective of identifying necessary areas of support for stronger stockpile management in order to secure the weapons but also to prevent leakage of arms from the weakly managed stockpiles. The project will provide support for strengthening of these stockpiles.  During this reporting period, multi-stakeholder consultations in six project districts have been completed. These consultations helped in identifying 24 VDCs in six districts where Community Security plans will be developed, and also paved the way for substantive community security planning to take place, whereby communities will work with security personnel to identify and prioritize the most pressing safety challenges and agree on ways to address them.  Having identified political parties as potential spoilers in the process during the district level consultations, the project team met with the political party leaders in three districts Kanchanpur, Bara and Parsa. Nearly 60% women participated in these consultations. The political consultations in the remaining districts shall continue in the final quarter so that a broader range of stakeholders is in alliance with the project objective and activities. |
| Relevant government agencies[[1]](#footnote-1) explicitly address women’s rights, protection, and participation in post conflict situations by implementing and monitoring the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 | Under this outcome, at the national level, the project aims to strengthen the implementation and monitoring capacity of relevant government agencies - who have received funding support from Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF)[[2]](#footnote-2)-  to explicitly address women’s rights, protection, and participation issues in post conflict Nepal. As part of these capacity development efforts, the project provided technical support and guidance to the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) with the mid-term monitoring of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. A mapping exercise on the contribution of different civil society organizations (CSOs), international non-government organizations (INGOs), UN Agencies and Development Partners for the implementation of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 was finalised and contributed to the NAP mid-term monitoring report. A validation workshop was organized to share the findings with the 1325 Action Group. The mid-term monitoring report stated that the total expenditure of the ten (10) NPTFfunded projects is 55.81% for 2012-2013. Through continuous support the project intends to increase the relevant agencies’ expenditure by 70%-100% by mid-2015.  At the district level, District Coordination Committees (DCCs) in Bara, Parsa, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Banke and Bardiya districts have finalized District Action Plans (DAP) to implement the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. For the effective implementation of DAPs, DCCs in each district have incorporated at least three specific NAP actions into their plans. The actions include conducting a preparation class (focusing on increasing the participation of marginalized women in government jobs) for the Public Service Commission Exam (PSCE) for the position of Clerk, capacity strengthening of the women members of the Local Peace Committee (LPC) and supporting peace memorials (monuments) by supporting the cost of constructing a fence and planting new plants. Moreover, DCCs have also allocated budgets for the implementation of the DAP. DCCs in the six districts have been advocating with different organizations to fund implementation of specific DAP action points.  Also, as reported in the last quarter, the district databases in the Women and Children Offices (WCOs) are being updated to include additional information on organizations working on development sectors (including women, peace and security) in the districts to avoid duplication of activities. In the past, the Women Development Officers (WDOs) have faced difficulties in keeping a master record of the local organizations working on development sectors in the districts. This initiative will support the WCOs to coordinate their efforts with district development partners who are working in the sector of women, peace and security, and will reduce duplication and overlap of activities. Information on the database can be accessed through the following link (user name and password are provided in Annex 1. Link: <http://cgp.org.np/wps> ).  The project also supported the DCCs to construct peace memorials in six districts. The memorials (in the form of monuments) are constructed to honor all those, from both sides of the conflict, who lost their lives in the armed conflict. A memorial event was also organized to honour the conflict victims. This was an opportunity to reflect and pave the way to build a peaceful future. Organizations that have conducted exemplary work on women, peace and security were also felicitated with a “peace award” and a cash reward by the Chief District Officer (CDO) in the presence of MoPR and Ministry to Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW) officials, conflict affected families and the CSO members. These organizations were selected on the basis of the criteria developed by DCCs members jointly with SfCG. A call for applications was announced in the newspaper (with the set criteria) where the relevant organizations were asked to submit their applications within the given timeline. Women’s organizations working on marginalised women’s issues - including women, peace and security - were given higher priority during the selection process.  A report of the women’s safety audit (WSA) was published by DidiBahini in this quarter. The report “Safe communities free from violence against women and girls” covers the situation of women’s safety and security in six Village Development Committees (VDCs) of the EPST project. The report will be officially launched in the next quarter. The report is available at:  <http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/publications/2014/10/safe-communities>  In this quarter, the project also produced Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials in a form of flex banner on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and disseminated to the key district stakeholders. Government offices such as VDC, District Administrative Office (DAO), District Police Office, and Women and Children Service Center have kept IEC material especially the flex banner in the highly visible area of their offices. |
| **Project Management: key activities and/or challenges during this quarter** | |
| The project team has been holding its regular weekly Project Coordination Team Meeting to discuss project activities, its implementation status, and to strengthen the working relationship and improve inter-agency partnerships and coordination. Also, in this quarter, UN Women conducted the steering committee meeting to update board members on progress of the project under outcome 3. The meeting was chaired by the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MOPR) joint-secretary and had participation of officials from the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and MoWCSW, among others. In the meeting, the board members also endorsed the proposals of budget revision and No Cost Extension (NCE) of the project until September 15, 2015. The Letter of Agreement (LoA) between UN Women and Local Development Training Academy (LDTA) was signed in this quarter to implement the UN Women’s pilot intervention “To support the MoFALD to implement Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) in select District Development Committees (DDC) and DCC to localize the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820". The focus of the pilot intervention is to strengthen the collective capability of officials of MoFALD and DCCs in the project districts to introduce and institutionalize a GRB system in order to contribute to decentralizing the implementation of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 into district level plans and programmes.  During this quarter, the project also organized and participated in the Joint NPTF, UNPFN and donor field mission to the Central region, covering three districts-Bara, Parsa and Chitwan. The mission aimed at contributing to the understanding of remaining needs of Conflict Affected Persons (CAPs), and best ways for service delivery. It is hoped that the observations from the field mission will contribute to development of NPTF’s strategy on CAPs.  The project has completed the recruitment of all national and district staffs. The recruitment of project staff had been relatively slow due to MoHA reservations on the staffing needs despite agreements at different stages, as well as administrative hold-offs. This quarter, the project recruited, a regional Dialogue Coordinator for Nepalgunj office, Regional Project Assistants for both Nepalgunj and Bharatpur offices, National Project Manager, Field Coordinator and Project Officers to implement community security related have been recruited. Similarly, to kick-start the Community Security planning activities, a roster of 20 Community Security Facilitators (CSFs) was prepared through a competitive process. Among them, contracts with six CSFs Facilitators were completed so as to kick-start the gender responsive, conflict sensitive and inclusive Community Security Planning process. The Dialogue Coordinator, Project Officers and Assistants were deployed to the respective field offices, and all three regional offices (in Kailali to serve the Far West, Banke to serve the Mid-West and Chitwan to serve the Central regions) are now fully functional.  **Challenges**  There have been some challenges that have affected the implementation of various activities undertaken by the project at the district level. In particular, coordination and communication with relevant district government agencies and local institutions working on women, peace and security has been challenging. As CDOs and WDOs have been extremely occupied with their work, the development of the DAPs within the given timeline has been a challenge. In addition, the construction of peace memorials and distribution of peace awards required several rounds of consultation with extensive discussions. Therefore, continuous consultation with all major stakeholders and a careful step by step approach were seen as critical for effective implementation of the activity.  Another challenge is the frequent changes in the leadership positions of district and national political parties, making the coordination and project implementation process difficult. The frequent change in the party chairpersons affects the formation and functioning of the dialogue mechanisms. Initial engagements and training of leaders have been very successful in prompting them to enter into multi-stakeholder dialogues on difficult issues. However, with frequent changes, more support is required to assist the stakeholder groups to conduct full-fledged dialogue in a sustained manner. The project currently provides such support, but frequent turnover in key leadership position complicates the effort to further develop these skills. Also, inclusion of women and vulnerable groups still remains a challenge as virtually all of the government officials and the vast majority of political party leaders are male and from influential communities.  Similarly, challenges related to one of the local implementation partners, Search for Common Ground (SfCG), in terms of their reporting system with their local partners contributed to delay in the expenditure of approved budget. For example SfCG has its own financial reporting system for local partners where the reporting dates did not align with UN Women’s reporting calendar. However, this issue has been addressed with a meeting held between UN Women and SfCG in September 2014. An increased delivery rate will be reflected in the next financial reporting. Also, The transfer of the Joint Secretary of Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) and arrival of new Joint Secretary also delayed the implementation of the activities by a few months. Since the Joint Secretary is directly involved in the initiatives implemented under Outcome 3, particularly activities related to enhanced implementation and monitoring capacity of relevant government agencies on NAP 1325 and 1820This delay also contributed to the low expenditure of the project in this reporting period.  **Next Steps**  In the period of October-December 2014, the project will dedicate significant attention to the selection and hiring of remaining 14 Community Security Facilitators (CSFs), completion of consultations with political party leaders on community security issues, and implementation of “service with smile” initiative. With the full team in place, it is expected that the implementation of Community Security Planning activities will be accelerated considerably in the next quarter. The Nepal Police Day (16 October) will be utilized for the launch of the project’s ‘Armed Violence Reduction and Strengthening of Community Security” Awareness Raising Campaign – with its key objective of trust building among the community and the security providers. Also, the selection process of the consultants for both the Gender Based Violence (GBV) trend analysis and GBV Peer Education Manual preparation is at the final stage. Both of them will be contracted by mid-October. Now that the field offices are well-set up, and fully staffed both regionally and nationally, it will carry out with the activities of dialogue on key PRI issues of conflict in the districts through the dialogue groups trained so far. In the districts where the multi-stakeholder dialogue forums are active, CPP will support them to address the identified contentious issues of the district through dialogues. Also, it is expected that the Gender Responsive Budget related activities in collaboration with Local Development Training Academy (LDTA) is rolled out. | |

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| **4. Progress against key indicators in the UNPFN Results Framework** |

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| ***PBF Level*** | | | | | |
| ***UNPBF PMP Result(s) (if applicable):*** | | Result 1: Security sector reform and judiciary systems put in place and providing services that reinforce Rule of Law  Result 2: Conflicts resolved peacefully and in a manner that supports the coexistence of all relevant actors/groups that were involved in conflicts that undermine peacebuilding efforts | | | |
| ***UNPBF PMP Result Indicator(s) (if applicable):*** | | **Baseline** | | **Target** | **Current / Final Status** |
| Indicator 1.1: National armed forces/police recognize and improve the security concerns of target population as they fulfill their regular duties | | * 60% of the citizens agree that the police are present and are working hard to protect the community. | | * Incidences of violent activity and security incidents, including incidents of gender based violence in targeted districts are reduced |  |
| Indicator 1.2: Effective partnerships and procedures in place that maintain regular inclusive policy dialogue to resolve disputes and overcome deadlocks on critical issues. | | * At least 11 methods/ procedures were used to resolve conflict in the 6 districts. | | * On a national and targeted district level, multiple key disputes are resolved through dialogue processes. | A total of 423 leaders from different sectors have been equipped with collaborative leadership and dialogue (CLD) skills, of which 41% are women.  “Safe space” provided for leaders from diverse groups to identify and hold initial discussions on contentious PRI issues in a more sustained manner. For example:  - In Banke district leaders dealt with the Kohalpur-Nepalgunj road expansion conflict for two times, both regarding the Surkhet road and the main town segments in Banke district.  - The Political Party District Coordination Committee (PPDCC) - formed by leaders who were trained on CLD skills - in Kailali addressed the conflict of truck, trolley and tractor entrepreneurs.  - The Kailali Youth Dialogue Forum-formed by youth leaders who were trained on CLD skills- in Kailali district addressed the LP Gas supply issue together with the district administration office by using a dialogical approach. |
| Indicator 1.3: Evidence of women assuming leadership/responsibilities in peace relevant sectors and functions | | * 0 peace process led by women * 40%% of the total women are involved in some kinds of organizations. Among them 83% are involved with the microcredit groups, 8% with mothers’ group, 4% with NGOs, some 6% are with women paralegal committee/GBV watch group and merely 1.4% with political party. However, the total percentage of women that held key positions accounted for 2.0% only. | | * Number of peace processes led by women * Proposals of women’s networks funded from district funds | - A working committee of Women Safety Audit in Kanchanpur district collaborated with village authorities to address the issue of inadequate policing. As a result, a temporary police station was established with the support of community members. |
| ***UNPFN Level*** | | | | | |
| ***UNPFN Strategic Outcome:*** | | SO 6: 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 peacebuilding process | | | |
| ***Project Peace-Building Impact:*** | | **Trust, confidence and peaceful coexistence between communities is restored, and violence reduced through enhanced gender responsive and inclusive dialogue and collaboration among a broad range of leaders in targeted areas.** | | | |
| **Impact Indicator(s)** | | **Baseline** | | **Target** | **Current / Final Status** |
| 1. Communities perceive increased trust, confidence and peaceful coexistence. | | 1. Over the past year, 27% of the people perceived that group conflict had gone down a lot, indicating the increased trust, confidence and peaceful coexistence. 2. 49% of the people always felt safe suggesting the increased trust, confidence and peaceful coexistence of the communities. | | 10% increase in citizen perception that trust and confidence between diverse communities has improved in the last 12 months. | The final evaluation will assess this impact indicator. |
| 1. % of people who feel that the security situation is improving | | a) 57% of the people felt that the security situation improved (including remarkably improved) over the past year | | 10% increase in citizen perception that the security situation in their district has improved in last 12 months | The final evaluation will assess this impact indicator. |
| 1. % of women who would report an incident of armed violence (including GBV) to a police officer or relevant/appropriate authority | | a) Only 3% of the women (that were victims of different types of violence) sought help from different sectors. The appropriate actors include Police, CDO, Court/Judge. | | 10% increase in likelihood that a woman would report an incident of armed violence (including GBV) to a police officer or relevant/appropriate authority | The final evaluation will assess this impact indicator. |
| ***Project Level*** | | | | | |
| **OUTCOME 1:** | Political, resource and identity-based (PRI) conflicts addressed and shared agendas developed through applying collaborative leadership and dialogue | | | | |
| **Outcome Indicator(s)** | **Baseline** | | **Target** | | **Current / Final Status** |
| 1. Number of PRI conflict addressed by using collaborative leadership and dialogue tools in six project districts | 2 PRI conflicts addressed by using dialogical approach | | At least 14 PRI conflicts addressed by using collaborative leadership and dialogue tools | | 6 PRI conflicts addressed by using collaborative leadership and dialogue as tools so far in the programme districts. The following are the details of the conflicts addressed:  - Kohalpur-Nepalgunj road expansion conflict twice on Surkhet road and the main town segments in Banke district.  - Possible religious tension between Muslim and other community in Banke district.  - Improvement of water drainage between Nepalgunj municipality authority and community people in Banke district.  - Conflict of truck, trolley and tractor entrepreneurs addressed by Political Party District Coordination Committee (PPDCC) in Kailali.  - LP Gas supply issue with district administration office addressed by Kailali Youth Dialogue Forum in Kailali district. |
| 1. Number of shared agendas on PRI issues developed through collaborative leadership and dialogue processes | 3 agendas on PRI issues developed | | At least 9 shared agendas on PRI issues developed through collaborative leadership and dialogue process | | As of now, 5 shared agendas on PRI issues have been developed through collaborative leadership and dialogue process.  - Youth leaders of different parties jointly organized a mini-dialogue and pledged for “Ensuring Peaceful By-Election in Kailali district.  - Multi-stakeholders dialogue group pledged to work together and jointly discussed the challenges and opportunities for managing and resolving conflicts in Banke district.  - A Multi-stakeholder dialogue group agreed to identify key issues with the potential to escalate and bring actors together for dialogue in Bardiya.  - Inter Party Women Alliance (IPWA) agreed to work more closely to promote gender equality in Bardiya.  - KYDF and IPWA Kailali agreed to work collectively for enhancing participation of women and marginalized community in local development activities. |
| 1. Number of effective mechanisms in place and operating to promote consensus and dialogue, resolve disputes and overcome deadlocks on critical district priorities (UNDAF indicator 9.1.1) | 1 effective mechanism in place | | At least 3 effective mechanisms in place and operating to promote consensus and dialogue, resolve disputes and overcome deadlocks on critical district priorities | | Altogether, 5 mechanisms in place. All these mechanisms are well placed to promote consensus and dialogue, resolve disputes, and develop critical district priorities as and when necessary.  - A multi-stakeholder dialogue forum in Bardiya  - Two mechanisms i.e. Social Goodwill Committee and Human Rights Defenders, supported in Banke district for dialogue.  - Political Party District Coordination Committee (PPDCC) in Kailali district.  - Kailali Youth Dialogue Forum (KYDF) in Kailali district.  - Additionally, one mechanism each in Chitwan and Parsa district is in the process of formation. |
| **OUTCOME 2** | Community security enhanced in districts most at risk of violence. | | | | |
| **Outcome Indicator(s)** | **Baseline** | | **Target** | | **Current / Final Status** |
| 1. % reduction in incidents of armed violence, including incidents of gender based violence, in targeted geographic areas as a result of better trained personnel, conscious of the gendered security needs. | 31% experienced violence in the last 12 months. | | 10% decrease in citizens who experienced violence in last 12 months | | Since the project implementation is at the startup phase (this component was severely delayed in 2013 and early 2014), except slight advances made in the direction of strengthening community security and raising awareness, it is too early to measure the project’s impact in the reduction in armed violence and incidents of GBV in target districts. The project is at the following status;  - District level multi-stakeholder consultations and consultation with political parties in 3 districts are completed that has increased commitment from different stakeholders to support the implementation. A total of 24 VDCs from six districts are selected to implement the community security planning and implementation activities.  - The physical infrastructure for the NCOC is ready at the Nepal Police Academy; for the software development the vendor selection process is underway.  - A joint (MoHA, Nepal Police, and the Project) mission was conducted to assess the stockpile management in four districts. |
| 1. % of citizens who believe that police are effective in responding to/addressing incidents of armed violence | 28% of the people agreed that the police would investigate the case effectively | | 10% increase in citizens who believe that the police are effective in responding to/addressing incidents of armed violence | | - A total 42,804 police personnel were trained on ‘Service with smile’ by the trainers supported by UNDP.  - Nepal Police has assigned focal officers in all 9 project districts to support in coordination and the implementation of the project activities. |
| **OUTCOME 3** | Relevant government agencies[[3]](#footnote-3) explicitly address women’s rights, protection, and participation in post conflict situations by implementing and monitoring the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 | | | | |
| **Outcome Indicator(s)** | **Baseline** | | **Target** | | **Current / Final Status** |
| 1. Percentage of expenditure by the relevant ministries receiving funds from NPTF for NAP 1325 and 1820 implementation | Approximately 8-10 % expenditure by 2012 | | 70%-100% increase in expenditure by MoPR, MoWCSW, MoLJCAPA, PHQ, MoD, NFEC, MoHA , MoI, MoLJCAPA and NWC by 2015 | | 55.81 % expenditure recorded for 10 projects implemented with NPTF funding 2011/2012-2013/2014 (source: Mid-term monitoring report of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820) |
| b) Community perception that women are involved effectively in the peacebuilding and development activities in six project districts | 56.55% percentage of community members surveyed | | 10% increase in surveyed community members in project districts by March 2015 | | - 100 women from the vulnerable groups such as Dalit, Janajatis and disabled women participated in women’s safety audit.  - In order to enhance women’s participation in the civil service (as envisaged by the pillar one of the NAP), 192 women from the six districts completed a one month long coaching class for the Public Service Commission Examination (PSCE) for the position of the clerk. The PSCE for the position of the clerk took place in mid of June 2014. Out of 192 women who attended the coaching class, 98% took the exam. The result is yet to be announced.  - 191 local level stakeholders have enhanced their knowledge on issues related to women in leadership, peacebuilding, and violence against women, community security, UNSCRs 1325 & 1820, and the NAP in general. These stakeholders included: 22 women Local Peace Committees (LPC) members, 76 conflict affected women and girls, 93 representatives of civil society organizations (including women from CSOs). |

**Annex I**

**District database:** The complete district database consists of information about the agencies implementing different activities (also targeting conflict-affected people) in the six project districts. The detail information regarding the database can be accessed through the following link. Link: <http://cgp.org.np/wps>

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| **District** | **Username** | **Password** |
| Bara | Barawps | bara123 |
| Parsa | Parsawps | parsa123 |
| Banke | Bankewps | banke123 |
| Bardiya | Bardiyawps | bardiya123 |
| Kailai | Kailaliwps | kailali123 |
| Kanchanpur | Kanchanpurwps | kanchanpur123 |

1. The relevant government agencies include those agencies who received funding from Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) for the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. These agencies are Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR), Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW), Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJCAPA), Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Ministry of Industry ( MoI), Ministry of Defense (MoD), Police Headquarter and Non-formal Education Center (NFEC) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) was established in January, 2007 to support the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Accord and subsequent peace agreements. As an effective joint government-donor initiative the NPTF is presumably a unique funding mechanism in the world in the areas of peacebuilding that is owned and managed by the Government. For further information please visit <http://nptf.gov.np/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The relevant government agencies include those agencies who received funding from Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) for the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. These agencies are Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR), Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW), Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJCAPA), Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Ministry of Industry ( MoI), Ministry of Defense (MoD), Police Headquarter and Non-formal Education Center (NFEC) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)