# RUNO Half Yearly Reporting TEMPLATE 4.3

  

**[**NEPAL**]**

**PROJECT HALF YEARLY PROGRESS UPDATE**

**PERIOD COVERED: JANUARY – JUNE 20**15

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| **Project No & Title:** | PBF/NPL/D-3 Project ID: 00085963Building peace in Nepal: Ensuring a participatory and secure transition |
| **Recipient Organization(s):**  | UNDPUN Women  |
| **Implementing Partners (Government, UN agencies, NGOs etc):** | National Counterparts: Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) and Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)Implementing Partners: Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW), Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD), Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJCAPA), Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers (OPMCM), National Women Commission (NWC), Nepal Police (NP), Armed Police Force (APF) and National Investigation Department (NID), National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), National Administrative Staff College (NASC)Civil Society: DidiBahini, Forum for Women, Law and Development (FWLD), Search for Common Ground (SfCG), Centre for Investigative Journalism (CIJ), and International Alert (IA).  |
| **Location:** | National and six districts (Kanchanpur, Kailali, Bardiya, Banke, Parsa, Bara) |
| **Total Approved Budget :** | Total Budget: USD 2,499,999UNDP: USD 1,933,368.50 UN Women: USD 566,631.50 |
| **Preliminary data on funds committed : [[1]](#footnote-1)**  | UNDP: Total committed funds as of June 2015= US$ 1,96,400UN Women- Total committed funds as of June 2014=US$ 131,095.00  | **% of funds committed / total approved budget:** |  |
| **Expenditure[[2]](#footnote-2):** | Total expenditure as of June 2015 UNDP:US$ 17,36,968.50Total expenditure as of 20 May 2015 = US$ 390,175 | **% of expenditure / tota****l budget: (Delivery rate)** | UNDP: 90%UN Women: 69% of Total project: 85% |
| **Project Approval Date:** | 14 February 2013 | **Possible delay in operational closure date (Number of months)** | 2 months with a new deadline of 15 November 2015 due to government partner’s suspension of normal development works following the deadly earthquake in late April.  |
| **Project Start Date:** | 15 March 2013 |
| **Expected Operational Project Closure Date:** | 15 September 2015 |
| **PBF Focus Area[[3]](#footnote-3)** | 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. |

**Qualitative assessment of progress**

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| *For each intended outcome, provide evidence of progress during the reporting period.* *In addition, for each outcome include the outputs achieved.**(500 words max.)* | **Outcome 1:** **Political, resource and identity-based (PRI) conflicts addressed and shared agendas developed through applying collaborative leadership and dialogue.**The Outcome 1 of the project was completed by the end of 2014. However, the dialogue activities initiated by this project in the districts have been continued with resources from other sources. **Outcome 2: Community security enhanced in districts most at risk of violence**Taking a holistic approach towards strengthening community security (CS), this project brought CS stakeholders across both horizontal and vertical lines, like security institutions, civil societies, and private sector together to jointly develop and implement security plans. Part of the CS plans were implemented through grants from local bodies. To ensure effective community security planning and implementation, and meaningful collaboration between security providers and the community, the project reached out to the community and sought high level coordination and direction from the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and Nepal Police (NP). This not only helped community to become proactive and security providers more responsive, but it also helped the community and security providers understand insecurity issues deeply rooted in community, know each other, build mutual trust, and forge collaboration to address those insecurity issues. In the previous reporting period, communities had identified and prioritized their insecurity issues and developed CS plans. In this reporting period, communities proactively approached Village Development Committees (VDCs) and secured fund to implement some part of CS plans. At the coordination of the National Project Director of AVRSCS project (MoHA Joint Secretary) and National Project Coordinator of AVRSCS project (DIG, Nepal Police), CDOs and NP officials took active role for the development and implementation CS plans. Moreover, Nepal Police officials happily shared their mobile numbers for the public to dial in emergency situations; and stickers containing phone numbers of security responsible persons were also pasted on crowd gathering places. The project continued engaging youth and local police through Youth Police Activity which seeks to enhance positive relationships and build trust between local police and youths via engagement. The project's awareness activities helped community members as well as security providers become aware of issues of gender based violence, youth violence, small arms, other CS threats to their communities. Besides this, the project continued its software database development work to establish the National Crime Observation Center (NCOC) at the central level to help institutionalize best practices on data collection, analysis and reporting within the government institutions, capacitate existing national human resources, and provide a robust evidence base to support decision-making and design public policies on security. Broader consultations among potential stakeholders of NCOC--Nepal Police, Office of the Attorney General (OAG), and other stakeholders including UN agencies --is currently underway to garner proper support from stakeholders for the long-term sustainability of NCOC. In order to help Nepal Police better manage arms and ammunitions, the project, together with senior NP officers and MoHA offcials, has developed an action plan to control small arms, with one of the key activities being building a model armory in one of the District Police Offices (DPOs) within the project area. To enhance community security in the project districts, 6 district community security plans and 6 CDO-led CS committees were formed and project activities expanded to twelve Area Police Posts (APO) and corresponding Village Development Committees (VDCs). The project collaborated with local groups and even with VDCs to raise awareness on GBV (rape, dowry, child marriage, and domestic violence), small arms, drugs, and youth violence through street theaters, poster and pamphlets, hoarding boards, message walls, radio messages, rallies, door-to-door campaigns. More than 50,000 people attended these awareness raising events.**Outcome 3: Relevant government agencies explicitly address women’s rights, protection and participation in post conflict situations by implementing and monitoring the National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820**During this reporting period, the project was able to achieve the progress toward the results both at national and district levels.The project contributed to an agreement with the Government through Local Development Training Academy (LDTA) to pilot Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) mechanism to support the efforts of localization of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. With support from UN Women core funds and two other projects (Strengthening Implementation of Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Nepal (funded by Government of Finland) and Gender Responsive Recovery for Sustainable Peace (funded by UN Peace Building Fund)), the initiative is piloted in 11[[4]](#footnote-4) districts. At the national level, LDTA drafted a GRB Localization Strategy in consultation with the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and Project Steering Committee (PSC), formed under MoFALD for this particular initiative. The strategy included chapters on concept and definition of GRB, long-term vision, objectives, quantitative goal, strategy, expected achievements and indicators, structures of different level GRB committees and their roles, GRB measurement indicators and sub-indicators, and relationship among agencies involved in promoting GRB. This strategy will be endorsed and adopted by MoFALD tentatively from third quarter of this year for its effective implementation across the country. An evaluation carried out by the Design, Monitoring and Evaluation (DM & E) Unit of the Search for Common Ground (SfCG), found out that the DCC had rarely met and discussed about the NAP. In respond to this finding, this project organized a series of workshops and consultation meetings which helped them to enhance their understanding and sense of ownership on NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and supported them for further coordination for the implementation of the NAP. The Acting Chief District Officer (CDO) of Bara district and Women Development Officer (WDO) of Parsa district reported that they find the DCC as an appropriate forum to build good relationship between the local civil society and government bodies which help them avoid duplication and overlapping in NAP implementation. The DCCs meet once in every two months to discuss the progress made in the DAPs and the status of the implementation of the NAP.The project has contributed for both individual and group empowerment of conflict affected women in Bara and Parsa districts. During Focus Group Discussions conducted by SfCG, participants reported that now they are assertive about women’s right with political parties in their villages and that they are confident claiming interim relief in relevant government offices. Similarly, in Kailali, participants reported they have been able to share the knowledge on NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 not only with other conflict affected women but also with women victims of sexual abuse and other forms of domestic violence; and linked those victims to other women’s network in the district. Furthermore, out of those surveyed by SfCG in a mini survey, 71% women and girls reported having engaged in ward citizen forums (lowest level of government’s development planning unit), consumer's  groups, village level Local Peace Committees, women’s groups/mother’s groups, community forestry users groups etc. after the project intervention. Similarly, 56% conflict affected women reported that they have noticed positive change in the attitude of their community members about the conflict affected women. This is a result of the capacity development trainings, seed money support to the conflict affected women and their regular interactions with the DCC and LPC which have supported in changing the attitude of the community members toward them. Although the preparation classes offered to young women for entry level Public Service Commission’s Exam (PSCE) for the position of Non-gazetted Officer did not yield direct results (except for one candidate out of 262 getting through the Education Commission Exam for the Permanent Teacher position) participants reported the classes were useful in enhancing their confidence. **Output 3.1: Select ministries and select government bodies (NWC) have enhanced capacity to implement NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820**Draft monitoring framework for the implementation of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 has been developed by the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) with support from UN Women through the Forum for Women, Law and Development (FWLD) The monitoring framework has been developed as per the five pillars of the NAP. The recently activated Gender Unit of MoPR will be responsible for updating the information in the monitoring framework (The endorsed ToR of the Gender Unit of MoPR is attached in Annex I).The MoPR and Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW) have been implementing 29 and 20 NAP’s action points (out of 59 under five pillars of the NAP) respectively. Both the ministries have prepared these action points as per the NAP’s pillars. Please refer to Annex II for the action points being implemented by both the ministries. Similarly, additional two government agencies, Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and Armed Police Force (APF) have already submitted the work plan to the MoPR for the implementation of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. **Output 3.2: District Coordination Committees (DCCs) able to implement NAP 1325 and 1820 action points (lead coordination and monitoring role in the districts as mentioned by the NAP Localization Guideline) explicitly addressing women’s rights protection and participation (UNDAF indicator 9.2.1)**According to the finding of the mini survey conducted by DM & E Unit of SfCG: household visits conducted by Women and Children Service Center Cell of Nepal Police in Bara district to learn and understand the issues of local women in villages and encourage them to break the silence on the Violence Against Women (VAW) related cases by reporting it to the police; DCCs in Banke and Bardia have categorized the organizations working on women, peace and security issues in the districts in order to avoid duplication and overlapping on women, peace and security related programmes. Additionally, DCCs formed community groups to monitor the seed grant activities conducted as part of the EPST project. The grants will be used as revolving fund to provide relief support to the conflict affected women.There were a total of 18 district level dialogues/consultations conducted jointly with different stakeholders such as DCC members, civil society and the media for the establishment of the peace memorials by SfCG in six districts, which resulted in establishment of peace memorials (monuments) in all the six districts. The mini survey conducted by SfCG reported that 52% out of 102 respondents who visited the peace memorial sites said that the peace memorial motivated them to promote women’s role in local peacebuilding initiatives.With the technical support of a team of consultants, MoFALD and UN Women, LDTA prepared a training workshop manual on GRB and Women, Peace and Security; which will be used to train district and national level stakeholders. As the first step LDTA provided Training of Trainer (ToT) to 16 participants[[5]](#footnote-5).LDTA with the support of this project developed a draft GRB software and submitted to MoFALD for its review. Upon finalization of the software, LDTA will train Computer Operators and the Social Development Officers /Planning Officers at District Development Committee (DDC) from project districts in the following quarter.A total of 178[[6]](#footnote-6) participants (117 male and 61 female), including the District Gender Responsive Budget Committee (DGRBC) members, DDC officials, and civil society representative were equipped with an enhanced knowledge and understanding of the GRB and WPS as a result of a two-day training held in six project districts. As a result of this two-day training, DGRBCs were formed and held their first meeting in the six project districts. LDTA successfully conducted a “desk review” in the six project districts with an aim to analyze the DDC’s current year budget programs with reference to the GRB guidelines and indicators. It revealed that only 0.11 % budget in Kailali, 4.7% in Kanchanpur, 1.73% in Banke, 4.15% in Bardiya, 8.46% in Parsa and 4.50% in Bara was allocated by the concerned DDC for the implementation the NAP commitment. **Output 3.3: Project beneficiaries have enhanced capacity to carry out women’s safety audits (WSAs) and develop peace and security action points in select districts.**The peace and security action points were developed in six districts by the Working Committee (WC) which has representation of all 9 wards of VDC. These action points included separate treatment room for women and girls in health post and hospitals, awareness programme on women’s safety issues, separate toilets for men and women in government offices and schools, arrangement of street lights in the communities etc. To implement the action points, a grant NPR 25000 was provided to each WC. The WC in Bara and Parsa started and maintained street lights for the safety and security of women in their communities as a result, as reported by project partners, local women feel safer walking in the neighborhoods in evenings.  |
| *Do you see evidence that the project is having a positive impact on peacebuilding?**(250 words max.)* | There have been increasing positive impacts on peacebuilding as a result of the project activities.In the project districts, six districts security plans have been made and 1 CS (CS) plans developed in the clusters of VDCs most at risk, through active participation of security providers and community members, including the most vulnerable groups, in gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive manner. Of the issues/action points to be addressed through CS plans, more than 72 percent are directly are directly gender-responsive. The project has focused on most-at-risk VDCs identified through the CDO-led district level stakeholder consultations, and reached out to the most vulnerable groups such as single women, Dalits, the landless, freed Kamlaris, flood victims, etc. through Focus Group Discussions conducted at settlement levels. The development and implementation of security plans have directly addressed the CS challenges, and improved collaboration for common issues among citizens, security personnel, and other service providers as it involved an inclusive and participatory process. Social exclusion is considered as one of the underpinning cause of the past armed conflict. Hence, gender responsiveness, conflict sensitivity, participation of all sections of society is envisioned as the ideal process of CS planning to contribute to the broader goal of peacebuilding in Nepal.  |
| *Were there catalytic effects from the project in the period reported, including additional funding commitments or unleashing/ unblocking of any peace relevant processes?**(250 words max.)* | At the donor level, the project was able to generate funding for the implementation of Gender Promotion Initiative - Central Terai (GPI-CT) project, which is an upscaling of this project with the same implementing partners UN Women and UNDP (CPP and AVRSCS) in Bara and Parsa districts. At the local level, the project has been able to mobilize government funds to carry out activities identified in CS plans. AVRSCS project facilitates the development of CS plans in VDC clusters in project districts in presence of VDC secretaries or their representatives. Once the community plan is agreed upon, VDCs are approached for the fund. During the reporting period, VDCs and municipalities have made formal commitment to allocate budget for women, children and security issues outlined in CS plans. Funding by the VDCs (local bodies) on community security issues is a very unique initiative. |
| *If progress has been slow or inadequate, provide main reasons and what is being done to address them.**(250 words max.)* | During this reporting period, a major earthquake hit Kathmandu and nearby districts which has halted progress towards the establishment of the crime and violence observatory, 'Nepal Crime Observation Center (NCOC)'. MoHA and Nepal Police both are occupied with earthquake response work. Several buildings within the premises of Nepal Police headquarters have been rendered unlivable. Due to this, the contracted supplier which was working inside Nepal Police headquarters, Naxal to develop NCOC database is not able to work until another arrangement of physical space for them by the Nepal Police headquarters. The suppliers cannot work outside the Nepal Police headquarters as it involves detailed study of the confidential crime and violence data. NCOC office space is located at Nepal Police Academy, Maharajgunj. Part of the furnishing work was carried out in the previous reporting period. The building assigned for NCOC at Nepal Police Academy is also rendered unlivable which requires stoppage of remaining furnishing work. Besides this, in both the quarters, the approval of quarterly plans by PEB and NEX advance release by UNDP got delayed which hindered smooth implementation of the project activities. The project partially supports in both NCOC and other AVRSCS activities, so it will not make any impact on the project duration, though. |
| *What are the main activities/expected results for the rest of the year?**(250 words max.)* | In the next quarter, the project aims to develop at least 5 more cluster level CS plans, and implement those plans to address the CS issues at the local level. There is also a plan to develop a model armory in a District Police Office (DPO), most probably in Kailai DPO, in the next quarter. Exposure visits to the model armory will be organized to impart the knowledge of armory and stockpiling standards to the members of Nepal Police armory units from other project districts. In the next quarter, the GBV prevention peer education is also expected to be rolled out through an NGO. Additionally, the project plans to achieve the following in coming months; * Training to DDC officials and DCC members on women, peace and security agenda, GRB and its principles, localization of the NAP on UNSCRs on 1325 and 1820 by the LDTA in six districts.
* Endorsement of the GRB Localization Strategy by MoFALD.
* Finalize, install and operationalize GRB software in the six project districts.
* Success stories on the intersection of GRB and women, peace and security made available.

The project will also conduct evaluability assessment of the project followed by the actual final evaluation of the EPST project between June-August, 2015. |
| *Is there any need to adjust project strategies/ duration/budget etc.?**(500 words max.)* | Under the Outcome 2, the following VDC selection criteria were changed for the adjacent reasons--: a) VDCs selected would not be necessarily adjacent to each other, due to which project suffered outreach problems. b) VDCs selected would fall under the territory of more than one Area Police Office (APO) which required more than one counterpart police units to implement the same plan developed by a single cluster of VDCs. This would create not only confusion among the community members but also took a lot of time and resources on the part of the project. In order to tackle this problem, the project has refined the criteria of VDC selection as 'VDCs with security risk, vulnerability and problems, and under a single APO.' The project currently does not cover all the VDCs in project districts due to time and resource constraint. Therefore, the project has decided to pilot by covering all the VDCs in Kanchanpur district which has the least number of VDCs, requiring relatively less resources.Request for a no-cost extension presented by the national partner NDTA has been attached in Annex 1.In the post-earthquake scenario, the project will incorporate disaster-preparedness, response and management as a key community security issue to be addressed through CS plans and will be included in the youth engagement programmes.In case of the establishment of the NCOC, it has been realized that there will be more diverse stakeholders than initially envisaged. Crime and violence data needs to be brought in from all pillars of criminal justice system along the vertical line of Nepal Police (NP, OAG, Judiciary, Prison) and those along horizontal lines of Nepal Police (Forest Office, CIAA, Customs, and other quasi-judicial bodies). Likewise, the database maybe linked with national id or voter id programs making it easier for identification of criminals or victims. In order to develop a database to meet the all of these needs, a broader multi-stakeholder consultation is required which was not envisaged earlier. As result of this adjustment, establishment of NCOC will take a longer than initially envisaged. The project partially supports in both NCOC and other AVRSCS activities, so it will not make any impact on the EPST project duration, though. |
| *Are there any lessons learned from the project in the period reported?**(500 words max.)* | * In this reporting period, it has been learned that the central level coordination, at the level of Ministry of Home Affairs, key to successful implementation in the field. Following the February 2015 coordination meeting led by the National Project Director (MoHA Joint Secretary) and National Project Coordinator (DIG of Nepal Police) and attended by the CDOs and SPs from 9 project districts. CDOs and SPs on the ground proactively took the ownership of the project in their respective districts leading to smooth implementation of activities. Another benefit of this coordination meeting was that the meeting offered a platform to monitor and update project activities and share information relevant to the effective implementation of project activities.
* Likewise, it was also realized that the development of CS plans together with government representatives--VDC secretaries, in particular--helps secure funding for the implementation of CS plans; which has happened for the first time in Nepal. The project's successful lobbying work to secure local grants for CS initiatives is a step towards creating a sustainable mechanism to address armed violence and security at the very community level.
* Working with conflict affected women and girls also require psychosocial support related components in the project as many of them vent out their past stories during the programme and get mentally disturbed.
* Involvement of the Government Officials from the national level during the field visit in the districts brings positive response during the district level coordination.

Devastating earthquake and focus of stakeholders especially in relief, recovery, reconstruction in coming many months. This may hamper their upcoming plans on NAP implementation.  |
| *What is the project budget expenditure to date (percentage of allocated project budget expensed by the date of the report) – preliminary figures only?**(250 words max.)* | UNDP spent approximately USD US$ 1,96,400 till date. As per the planned activities, the expenses are on track.  UN Women spent US$ 390,175 until the reporting period. The Outcome 2, being implemented by the UN Women needs two months no-cost extension.  |
| *Any other information that the project needs to convey to PBSO (and JSC) at this stage?**(250 words max.)* |  |

**INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT*:*** U*pdate on the achievement of key indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation in the qualitative text above.*

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|  | Performance Indicators | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Current indicator progress | Reasons for Variance/ Delay(if any) | Adjustment of target (if any) |
| Outcome 1: Political, resource and identity-based (PRI) conflicts addressed and shared agendas developed through applying collaborative leadership and dialogue | Indicator 1.1: Number of PRI conflict addressed by using collaborative leadership and dialogue tools | 2 PRI conflict addressed by using dialogical approach | At least 14 PRI conflict addressed by using collaborative leadership and dialogue tools | 9 PRI conflict addressed (Tharuhut and undivided issue in Kailali, Religious tension Banke, road expansion issue in Banke, Water drainage issue in Banke, conflict between trolley and tractor entrepreneurs and local administration-Kailali, LP gas issue between district administration and Youth dialogue forum-Kailali, conflict of flood affected family-Bardiya, converting hindus into Christians-Banke, financial mismanagement issue of school headmistress-Kailali) | Formation of effective mechanisms to promote consensus and dialogue, resolve disputes (Indicator 1.3) have been helpful to reduce number of conflicts to surface  |  |
| Indicator 1.2: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 | 8 shared agendas developed. (Kailali Youth: peace by-election; Banke political leaders: to continue road expansion project and Religious leaders: to handle religious tension peacefully; political parties to identify key issues with the possible escalate and bring actors together for dialogue-Bardiya, IPWA agreed to work closely to promote gender equality-Bardiya, KYDF and IPWA-Kailali: enhance participation of women and marginalized groups in development works, district level stakeholders and LPC Banke: agreed to generate early warning on localized conflicts and quick and appropriate response mechanism, KYDF and Dhangadi Youth Network: collaborate for evading local tension.  |  |  |
| Indicator 1.3: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 | 6 mechanisms developed i.e. Kailali Youth Dialogue Forum, Political Party District Coordination Committee (PPDCC) Kailali, 2 (social goodwill committee and HR defender network in Banke, Multi-stakeholders dialogue forum-Bardiya, Committee on collaboration and dialogue for peace-Parsa  | Project has been successful in forming 3 additional dialogue mechanism than the target; reducing the conflicts surfaced (Indicator 1.1) |  |
| Output 1.1National and local leaders (Government, political and civil society) are capacitated to develop shared agendas and address conflicts related to Political, resource-based and identity-based (PRI) issues using Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue | Indicator 1.1.1: # of leaders equipped with basic skills to participate in structured dialogue  | Till 2012: total 490 leaders of which 28 % women | At least additional 600 leaders equipped with basic skills to participate in structured dialogue  | 699 additional leaders equipped with basic skills to participate in structure dialogue of which 31% are women |  |  |
| Indicator 1.1.2# of initiatives involving CLD-trained facilitators to address PRI related issues  | None | Reporting on collaborative leadership and dialogue increased at least by 30%. | 1 initiative taken by CLD trained facilitators (religious leaders) in Banke |  |  |
| Indicator 1.1.3:% of leaders in the programme districts supportive of collaborative leadership and dialogue as tools for addressing PRI conflicts | 3% of the leaders are supportive of CLD for addressing PRI conflicts | 30 % of leaders in the prog. districts supportive collaborative leadership and dialogue as tools | As per CLD workshop evaluation and field monitoring visit report, majority of the stakeholders/leaders in the programme districts supportive of collaborative leadership and dialogue as tools for addressing PRI conflicts. |  | Practically, it is found difficult to find exact data in % form from field.  |
| Indicator 1.1.4:% of women and vulnerable groups satisfied and supportive of CLD as tools for addressing their needs and priorities. | 20% of the women and 34% of the vulnerable groups that participated in the CLD felt their participation meaningful in addressing deeper concerns. | At least 33% women and vulnerable groups satisfied and supportive of CLD as tools for addressing their needs and priorities | As per CLD workshop evaluation and field monitoring visit report majority of women and vulnerable groups are satisfied and supportive of CLD as tools for addressing their needs and priorities. |  | Practically, it is found difficult to find exact data in % form from field.  |
| Indicator 1.1.5:Number of LPC-led initiatives per programme district to address PRI conflicts | LPC –led 4 initiatives per programme district to address PRI conflicts | At least 6 initiatives per programme district led by LPC | 2 additional dialogue initiatives have taken place in Kanchanpur and Banke. |  |  |
| Outcome 2CS enhanced in districts most at risk of violence. | Indicator 2.1% 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  |  |  |       |
|  | Indicator 2.2% 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 | Results yet to be measured.Activities in progress. |  |       |
| Output 2.1Strengthened national capacities to collect, analyze and disseminate data related to armed violence which can be integrated in district development and security planning  | Indicator 2.1.1National crime and violence observatory formally established, including set-up of its physical space. | No crime and violence observatory exists in Nepal | Physical space and sufficient infrastructure for national crime and violence observatory. | Physical space already provided by Nepal Police. Furnishing work ongoing. IT company contracted; reengineering of Police databases is 90% complete. Stakeholder consultation ongoing for the development of NCOC software with a buy-in and ownership of all the stakeholders. | Progress slightly delayed by April 25 major earthquake. |       |
|  | Indicator 2.1.2Existence of a quantitative MoHA-led national database monitoring incidents of armed violence (data disaggregated by gender, vulnerable groups) | Existing databases are not quantitative and operate independent of one another | MoHA databases on AVR/SCS contains quantitative data | Databases do not yet exist.Work in progress. |  |       |
| Output 2.2Gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive CS plans developed and implemented in an inclusive manner in six project districts (UNDAF indicator 9.3.1) | Indicator 2.2.1Number of gender-responsive CS Plans (CSPs) developed and implemented | No complete CSPs exist or implemented in six project districts | 18 CS Plans (CSPs) developed and implemented in 6 districts | 7 CS plans (CSPs) developed and six district CS plans developed. Development of 5 more CSPs is ongoing. Implementation of CS plans ongoing. |  |       |
| Indicator 2.2.2Community perceptions of how CSP was planned and implemented (in an inclusive, conflict- and gender-sensitive manner) | TBD by post-testing/M&E | 65% of citizens in communities that underwent CS planning believe that the CS plan was developed in an inclusive, conflict- and gender-sensitive manner | Yet to be measured. Activity yet to commence. |  |       |
| Indicator 2.2.3CSPs used to inform Police Action Plans and District Development Plans | No CSPs exist to be integrated into other plans | CSPs used to inform Police Action Plans and District Development Plans | The initiation has started. In one district, CSPs has been partially integrated into Police Action Plans. | . |  |
| Output 2.3Public awareness of armed violence reduction/ CS (AVR/SCS) issues increased for violence prevention in six project districts | Indicator 2.3.1Number and scope of information activities under the AVRSCS campaign per district | Some awareness raising activities | District level awareness initiatives implemented | Awareness raising activities being carried out as part of CSP implementation in collaboration with local groups, VDCs and Nepal Police.  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.3.2Number of VDCs/ districts reached through AVR/SCS awareness raising activities | O VDCs/ districts reached | At least 1 activity/month in each project VDC/ district | Awareness raising activities are being carried out at a frequency of 1 activity per month per cluster rather than 1 activity per month per VDC as the latter is not feasible. |  |  |
| Indicator 2.3.3% increase in level of awareness and knowledge of AVR/SCS issues and laws | Some awareness on issues of AVR/CS and relevant laws  | 10% increase in level of awareness and knowledge of AVR/SCS issues and laws (using pre-test results as a baseline to compare with post-test results) | Activity yet to commence. |  |  |
| Outcome 3Relevant government agencies[[7]](#footnote-7) explicitly address women’s rights, protection, and participation in post conflict situations by implementing and monitoring the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 | Indicator 3.1 1. Percentage of expenditure by the relevant ministries receiving funds from NPTF for NAP 1325 and 1820 implementation
 | 1. Approximately 8-10 % expenditure by 2012
 | a) 70%-100% increase in expenditure by MoPR, MoWCSW, MoLJCAPA, PHQ, MoD, NFEC, MoHA , MoI, MoLJCAPA and NWC by 2015 | * As per the NAP Mid-Term Monitoring Report, 55.81% expenditure (in NPTF funded project districts) recorded for 10 project implemented with NPTF funding in 2011/2012-2013/2014
 | While It was beyond the projeccontrol of the project to interfere government’s decisions in terms of the expenditure. This risk wwawas not foreseen in the project document |  |
| 1. Community perception that women are involved effectively in the peacebuilding and development activities in six project districts
 | 56.55% percentage of community members surveyed regarding their perception on the effective involvement of women in peacebuilding and development activities in project districts (baseline survey data available by March 2014) | b) 10% increase in community members surveyed who believe that women are involved effectively in peacebuilding and development activities in project districts by March 2015 | * Out of those surveyed by SfCG 71% women and girls reported having engaged in ward citizen forums (local level of government’s development planning unit), consumer's  groups, village level Local Peace Committees, women’s groups/mother’s groups, community forestry users groups etc. after the project intervention. Similarly, 56% conflict affected women reported that they have noticed positive change in the attitude of their community members about the conflict affected women.
 |  |  |
| 3.1 Select ministries and select government bodies (NWC) have enhanced capacity[[8]](#footnote-8) to implement NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820  | a) Number of NAP 1325 and 1820 action points implemented by select ministries | a) 38 action points as of 2013 | a) At least 2 relevant ministries (MoWCSW and MoPR) implement at least five NAP action points in total by 2015 | * MoWCSW and MoPR currently implementing 20 and 29 Action Points out of the total 59 respectively.
 |  |  |
| b)Number of action points implemented by NWC | b) 4 action points by NWC as of 2013 | b)At least 3 NAP additional action points implemented by NWC | * NWC is currently implementing 6 additional action points out of the total 59.
 |  |  |
| c) Number of guidelines developed to implement NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 by 2014 | c) 1 guideline (NAP Localization Guideline by MoPR in 2013) | c) At least 2 more guidelines by other relevant ministries developed by 2015 | * To support for the localization of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 a GRB localization Strategy developed by LDTA and submitted to MoFALD for its endorsement. The draft is under the consideration of endorsement by MoFALD.
 |  |  |
| d) NAP monitoring report highlighting national and local level implementation and comprehensive analysis of progress and gaps (collect sex disaggregated data, ensure 50% representation of women in all meetings; set up a VAW fund, prioritize issues of SGBV survivors, use GRB as a monitoring tool) available | d) NAP first year monitoring report by MoPR of 2012 | d) 2014 NAP monitoring report produced | * NAP Mid-Term Monitoring Report, 2014 lunched in October 2014 by the MoPR
 |  |  |
| 3.2 DCCs able to implement NAP 1325 and 1820 action points (lead coordination and monitoring role in the districts as mentioned by the NAP Localization Guideline) explicitly addressing women’s rights, protection, and participation (UNDAF indicator 9.2.1) | a) Number of NAP 1325 and 1820 action points implemented by DCCs in the 6 districts (UNDAF indicator 9.2.1) | a) 0 action points as of 2013 | a) At least 18 (3 in each district)[[9]](#footnote-9) action points implemented in the 6 districtsby 2014 | * Six DCCs of Bara, Parsa, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur developed district work plans complimenting the activities of NAP action points
* Six DCCs implemented 18 action points of the NAP document. These action points overall include preparation of coaching class for young women and girls, trainings to women LPC members and caring support to established peace memorials. These action points are linked with the participation and promotion pillars of the NAP
 |  |  |
| b) Number of DCC’s work plans developed and implemented in a close collaboration with CSOs and conflict affected women in six districts | b) 0 work plans developed by DCCs as of 2013; 0 work plans implemented as of 2013 | b) 6 DCC work plan developed by 2014; 6 DDCs partially implemented[[10]](#footnote-10) their work plans by 2015 | * Six districts have developed and finalized the work plan incorporating at least three action points of the NAP in each district
 |  |  |
| 3.3 Project beneficiaries have enhanced capacity to carry out women’s safety audits[[11]](#footnote-11) and develop peace and security action points in select districts  | a) No. of VDCs in project districts that complete women’s safety audits | a) 0 VDCs as of 2013 | a) At least six VDCs of project districts by 2014 | * Six VDCs in six districts completed Participatory Women’s Safety Audit (PWSA)
 |  |  |
| b)Number of VDCs in project districts that develop peace and security action points to address women’s safety and security in the VDCs | b) 0 VDCs as of 2013 | b) Six VDCs in the project districts develop peace and security actions points by 2014 | * Six VDCs in the project districts developed peace and security action points.
* The Working Committee in Bara and Parsa districts already implementing the developed action points
 |  |  |
| c) Number of vulnerable women in select project locations that are able to participate in the women’s safety audits and express their security concerns | c) 0 vulnerable women as of 2013 | c) At least 100 vulnerable women in the 6 districts by 2014 | * 100 women from the vulnerable groups such as Dalit, Janajatis, disabilities and other backward communities participated in PWSA. Due to their continuous advocacy with the VDC, a police station was established in Daiji VDC in Kanchanpur district
 |  |  |

1. Funds committed are defined as the commitments made through legal contracts for services and works according to the financial regulations and procedures of the Recipient Organisations. Provide preliminary data only.

4 Actual payments (contracts, services, works) made on commitments.

5 PBF focus areas are:

*1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1)*:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

*2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2)*:

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.1) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Management of natural resources;

*3:Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3)*;

(3.1) Short-term employment generation; (3.2) Sustainable livelihoods

*4) (Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)*

(4.1) Public administration; (4.2) Public service delivery (including infrastructure). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The district includes Bara, Parsa, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Kaver, Sindhuli, Ramechhap, Doti and Bajhang. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. 7 from LDTA, 1 from MoFALD and 8 freelance consultants. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. 29 from Kailali, 28 from Kanchanpur, 31 from Parsa and 30 from each Banke, Bardiya, and Bara. participants in Kailali, 25 in Doti and 35 in Bajhang district. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. 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-7)
8. **Capacity i**s defined as the ability of a system to create public value. **Individual competencies** refer to knowledge, skills, mindsets, attitudes and motivations. **Collective capabilities** refer to the abilities of a group, organization or an institution to commit or engage, carry out tasks, build relationships and legitimacy, learn and adapt, and find balance among the different pressures on a group, organization or an institution to engage strategically. **System capacity** is the overall ability of a system to create public value. It emerges over time out of the interactions between individual competencies, collective capabilities and a dynamic external context (e.g., political, social, economic, and cultural) in which an institution is embedded. With regard to the implementation of NAP, the work refers to collect sex disaggregated data, ensure 50% representation of women in all meetings; set up a VAW fund, prioritize issues of SGBV survivors, use GRB as a monitoring tool.

 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. A review of the NAP by UN Women reveals that 28 action points can be implemented both at the national and district level and 8 action points at both the district and municipality/VDC level and 8 action points can be implemented at all level [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Partial implementation refers to 30 % implementation of the work plan of DCCs in project districts by 2015 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. A safety audit is a systematic analysis undertaken to gain an understanding of the crime and victimisation-related problems in a city; to identify assets and resources for preventive activity; to enable priorities to be identified; and to help shape a strategy that will enable those priorities to be tackled - International compendium of Safety Audits (<http://www.ffsu.org/fileadmin/efus/secutopics/EFUS_Safety_Audit_e_WEB.pdf>) One of the ways women have worked to promote women’s safety and challenge traditional planning approaches is through the use of Women’s Safety Audits. These were initially developed in Canada, by the Toronto Action Committee on Public Violence Against Women and Children (METRAC) in 1989, in response to increased crime and fear of crime among residents, and have been locally adapted and replicated in diverse urban settings in India, Tanzania, and other countries across the world. Women’s Safety Audits refer to a participatory process where individuals gather to walk through a physical environment, usually in the evening, evaluating how safe it feels to them and identifying ways to make the space safer. They can be efficient cost-effective means of engaging community women to participate proactively and influence city-level safety policies and programmes for which they are the intended beneficiaries. Source: UN Women (2012) Women’s Safety Module. UN WOMEN Safe Cities free of Violence against Women and Girls Global Curriculum. Module Developed by Women in Cities International in collaboration with UN Women Safe Cities Global programme team. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)