



1 – Project Document Cover Sheet

1.1 Project Title: Building peace in Nepal: Ensuring a participatory and secure transition	1.2 Project Numbers (designated by UNPFN Support Office)	
1.3 Name of PUNO(s): UNDP UN Women	UNPFN:	
1.5 Primary Project Contact Person: Michael Brown, Head, Peacebuilding and Recovery Unit (PBRU) UNDP Nepal, UN House, Pulchowk, Kathmandu Telephone: 98010-73791 Email: michael.brown@undp.org	PBF:	
1.8 National Partners(s): Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Ministry of Home Affairs, Nepal Police	MPTFO:	
1.9 Implementing Partner(s): Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW), Ministry of Local Development and Federal Affairs (MoLDFA), Ministry of Law, Justice, Constitutional Affairs and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLICAPA), Office of the Prime Minister (OPMCP), National Women's Commission (NWC), Nepal Police (NP), Armed Police Force (APF) and National Investigation Department (NID), District Coordination Committees (DCCs), Local Peace Committees (LPCs), District Administration Offices (DAOs), Village Development Committees (VDCs); National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), National Administrative Staff College (NASC), CSOs, political parties, media	1.4 UNPFN Funding Round Strategic Outcome(s): 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	
1.11 PBF PMP Result(s): Result 1: Security sector reform and judiciary systems put in place and providing services that reinforce Rule of Law (RoL); 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	1.6 UNPFN Cluster: E. Rights and Reconciliation	
1.12 PBF PMP Result Indicator(s): Indicator 1.1: National armed forces/police address the security concerns of target population as they fulfill their duties; Indicator 2.1: Effective partnerships and procedures in place that maintain regular inclusive policy dialogue to address issues of conflict, instability and political participation;	1.7 NPTF Cluster: 4: CA/Peacebuilding Initiatives on National and Local Levels	
	1.10 Total UNPFN Funding: US\$ 2,500,000 Funding through additional sources: US\$1,300,000 UNDP from Swedish SIDA via BCPR trust fund for Community Security in 2012: \$400,000 UNDP TRAC allocation for 2012-13: \$ 300,000 UN Women from Finland for 2012-13: \$600,000 Total Project costs: US\$3,800,000	
	1.13 Project Duration: 2 years Start Date: 1 March 2013 End Date: 28 Feb 2015	
	1.14 Project Geographical Coverage: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regions <i>Central, Mid-West, Far-West, Kathmandu Valley</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Districts <i>Districts and VDCs to be decided based on a scoping mission that is currently underway</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VDCs	
	1.15 Gender Marker: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	1.16 Inclusion Marker: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3

Indicator 2.4: Evidence of women assuming leadership/responsibilities in peace relevant sectors and functions

1.17 Project Executive Summary:

The overarching objective of this project is 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 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 Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820.

1.18 UNPFN Support Office Use:

Sectoral Cluster Review Date:	17 January 2013
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Executive Committee Approval Date:	14 February 2013

On behalf of the Participating UN Organization(s):

Signature

Shoko Noda, County Director
Name, Title and PUNO UNDP

Date

26 February 2013

Signature

ZAD STEIKH, REPRESENTATIVE
Name, Title and PUNO UN WOMEN

Date

26 February 2013

Endorsed by the Executive Committee:

Robert Piper
Chair, UNPFN Executive Committee
UN Resident Coordinator for Nepal

Signature

28.2.13
Date

2 – Project Document Narrative Section

2.1 Background and Problem Analysis

Overview: enduring conflict causes, a stalled peace process and rising tensions and violence

Nepal is in a critical transition phase. Since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA) in November 2006, formally ending the 10-year armed conflict between the Government of Nepal (GoN) and the Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist: UCPN-M), Nepal has experienced unprecedented social and political change. The 2008 elections for the Constituent Assembly (CA) brought into office dozens of representatives from historically marginalized groups, promising greater inclusion and democratic evolution. National policies and laws on gender-based violence and discrimination from 2006 to 2010 laid the foundation for greater gender equality. Examples include the Gender Equality Act of 2006, Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act of 2009, and the National Action Plan on Gender-Based Violence of 2010. The Disarmament and Demobilization process and establishment of institutions such as the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction and Local Peace Committees laid the foundation for improved national peacebuilding and security.

Six years into the transition, however, the peace process has slowed on many fronts. While the CPA set forth a progressive agenda to address grievances and promote inclusion, the political landscape, characterised by intra-party divisions and inter-party struggles for power and positioning, has made achieving consensus on key peace process issues extremely challenging. A confrontational, zero-sum approach to decision making among political leaders prevails. The institutions and mechanisms established to manage and defuse tensions at national and local levels remain weak. Moreover, opportunities for citizens to shape and influence decisions that affect their peace, security and safety concerns are limited, and the voices of women, youth and vulnerable groups remain especially excluded.

A particular concern is the failure of the Constituent Assembly (CA) to agree upon a new, more inclusive constitution. The situation came to a head on 27 May 2012 when the CA, which functioned as an interim parliament, reached a Supreme Court-mandated deadline without approving a new constitution and was dissolved. There is no agreed legal framework for promulgating a new constitution or holding elections. A caretaker government, headed by Prime Minister Baburam Bhattarai of UCPN-M, remains in power, but the main opposition parties¹ (Nepali Congress Party – NCP - and Communist Party/United Marxist-Leninist – CPN-UML) do not accept this as a transitional arrangement.

Underlying the immediate constitutional and partisan concerns are a series of deep-rooted tensions associated with ethnic-, caste- and gender-based marginalization and socio-economic inequality and their various expressions, such as skewed land tenure: all root causes of Nepal's civil conflict. Ongoing grievances are weakening public confidence in political mechanisms and state institutions, including the security sector. The CPA components designed to address these causes, including the promulgation of a new constitution, holding democratic elections, state restructuring, transitional justice, land reform and mechanisms to boost equality remain hostage to the political crisis described. The lack of progress and participation is creating popular frustration and mobilization on the part of certain interest groups, which in turn feeds political polarization. In the years ahead, there is significant potential for levels of tension and violence to escalate as Nepal grapples with a number of contentious issues

Indeed, Nepal is already seeing a sharp rise in localized socio-political tensions. The most visible expression of this has been the tensions between Pahadis and Tharus which came to a head in May 2012 in the heated protests in the Far West. These tensions are primarily being driven by polarization along identity lines, and are linked to long-standing grievances, the collapse of the constitutional process and attendant near-term aspirations for a greater degree of regional autonomy, and manipulation by leaders who are promoting radical positions on state restructuring. An accompanying concern is that Nepal's political leadership, long-accustomed to Kathmandu-based politics, is ill-equipped to address these complex regional challenges.

Equally, Nepal is experiencing a rise in interpersonal and organized armed violence, including violence against women. A UNDP 2012 assessment conducted in partnership with Saferworld and Interdisciplinary Analysts, and in close coordination with Ministry of Home Affairs, explored the causes and dynamics of violence¹ in four geographical clusters (the Kathmandu Valley, Ilam/Jhapa,

¹ For the purposes of the assessment, the working definition of armed violence was “the intentional use of physical force, threatened or actual, through the use of weapons, including small arms, explosives and other sharp or blunt objects to inflict death, injury or psychosocial harm.”

Bara/Parsa/Rautahat, and Banke/Bardiya - reflecting a mix of urban/rural locations, demographic make-up and areas with high incidences of armed violence). Many respondents referred to a growing 'culture of violence', with violence seen as a means to have voices heard and frustrations addressed. Communities reported feeling increasingly less secure, with criminal violence on the rise. In an analysis of data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) the National Institute of Policy Studies (NIPS), recorded that the incidents of murder rose by 32.13%, rape/sexual offences rose by 50.41% and attempts to murder rose by 300% from 2006-7 to 2009-10. Informal Sector Service Center (INSEC) also tracked a 26.86% rise in the number of criminal incidents from 2010 to 2011.

This problem is especially apparent in the domain of domestic violence. According to INSEC's Nepal Human Rights Yearbook 2012, the proportion of Nepali women who have been subjected to domestic violence is estimated at 60 to 70 per cent. Gender-based violence is worse in rural communities where an estimated 81 per cent of women experience recurring domestic violence. Survey results also show that 20 and 23 per cent of men and women in Nepal view domestic violence as being acceptable.

The legacy of the war and prevalence of confrontational politics can also undermine efforts to resolve disputes and to tackle armed violence. While some good progress has been made in strengthening community-police relations², citizens, especially women and vulnerable groups, tend not to report crimes or assist police investigations and remain reluctant to turn to the police to resolve disputes. In addition, only a handful of LPCs have been able to provide the leadership required to address local conflicts.

Peacebuilding needs

There is an overarching need for more inclusive and collaborative political, security and development processes to channel political expression away from violence and confrontation into constructive dialogue. Employing collaborative leadership and dialogue to develop consensus to resolve disputes, improve community security and enhance women's empowerment will help to catalyse the 'step-change' in inclusive peacebuilding necessary for a transformative agenda, highlighted in the Nepal Peace and Development strategy (p.xiii) as fundamental to durable peace. Critical to a peaceful transition will be:

- Strengthened mediation and dialogue capacities among Nepal's leaders (government, political and civil society) at the national and local levels to respond to crises, prevent conflict and build consensus on critical political, security and equality issues. These capacities are needed in actors from different (ethnic, caste, age) backgrounds and genders to counter exclusion and engage stakeholders effectively. The application of dialogue and mediation should be focused on areas of high conflictivity and insecurity, anticipating where flashpoints may occur.
- Increased confidence between citizens and government institutions (including the police) resulting in shared agendas that address citizen's peace, security and safety concerns. Better national monitoring of incidents of violence would help to inform response strategies. More effective community security strategies are needed to protect vulnerable groups, particularly women and girls, and to prevent and reduce armed violence. Police and other security stakeholders need to better engage with (through dialogue), understand and respond to women and vulnerable groups' particular security needs, especially at the local level, and have begun to implement the National Action Plans (NAP) on 1325 and 1820.
- Greater leadership and participation of women and vulnerable groups in peacebuilding, security and development processes so that their perspectives are included and the outcomes of such processes are responsive to their needs. The NAP on Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 need to be widely understood by government institutions and communities and implemented effectively at national and local levels.

This analysis draws on: Country Analysis informing UNDAF 2013-2017 (2011-2012); UNDP's 3-month assessment of local level dialogue and mediation capacities (2011); UNDP's armed violence assessments (2011-12); UN's 5 regional context analyses (2012); Nepal National Action Plan (NAP) on the implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 First Year Monitoring Report (2012); assessment of women's vulnerability in the Western regions (2011) and UNRCHCO Field Bulletins.

2.2 Project Approach and Strategy

2.2.1 Project Strategy

Intended change: Nepal's complex post-conflict transition is facilitated by fostering inclusive collaboration among a broad range of leaders, as well as improving public security at the community level, with special attention to women and vulnerable groups.

To achieve this, the project will support the application of capacities in structured dialogue, mediation and conflict management

² KIII2- Human Rights Activist, Bara/Parsa/Rautahat cluster, Armed Violence Assessment, 2012

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 strengthening security agencies' knowledge and skills on community security approaches. It will also empower women and vulnerable groups (conflict-affected people, young people, especially young women and girls, marginalized groups) to lead and play active roles in peacebuilding, security and development processes and enhance national capacity to deliver National Action Plan commitments on Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820.

The project will consolidate peace and promote social cohesion by addressing some of the key causes and consequences of the underlying tensions in Nepal. Empowerment of women and vulnerable groups will help to redress some of the grievances fuelling conflict and disputes. The application of dialogue and collaborative leadership will mitigate the conflictual approaches and socio-political polarization and bridge the divergent positions that are fuelling the political crisis and localized conflict. Strengthening trust and collaboration between communities and security providers will improve responses to curb the rise in armed and gender-based violence, which are a consequence of the war experience and stalled peace process. In this way the implementation of key components of Nepal's peace process will be supported.

Theory of Change

- *Where we are now:* Combative, zero-sum approaches to tackling critical transitional issues at national and local levels preventing consensus; increasing socio-political polarization and recourse to armed violence; limited cooperation between the police and communities to address safety and security concerns; exclusion of women and vulnerable groups from peacebuilding, security and development processes.
- *Strategy/Type of change:* The strategy aims to prevent conflict, resolve disputes and strengthen peacebuilding through applying inclusive dialogue to produce consensus-based decisions, plans and actions that improve community security and benefit women, vulnerable groups and the wider population in target areas. The components of the strategy are mutually complementary and drawn directly from UNDAF Outcome 9. They include: i) changing attitudes of leaders (political, governmental, civil society – selected based on the local context) and strengthening capacities of institutions (national and local) through improved skills and strengthened capacity so they are better able to resolve disputes and develop shared agendas to build peace; ii) increasing trust and confidence between citizens and government institutions (including the police) through the development of gender- and conflict-sensitive community security plans, resulting in shared agendas that address citizen's peace, security and safety concerns; and iii) strengthening implementation of action plans on women, peace and security that bolster women's leadership of and participation in peacebuilding processes, resulting in greater response to women and girls' security concerns.
- *Where we want to go:* tensions diffused, crises managed, disputes resolved, peacebuilding strengthened and agreements reached on critical transition issues nationally and locally; armed and sexual violence addressed and gender-based violence reduced through increased protection; citizens and the police working together to increase safety and security; women and vulnerable groups playing more leading and active roles in peacebuilding, security and development processes.

In so doing, the project will contribute to:

- UNPFN Strategic Outcome 6, by supporting national and local leaders in applying dialogue and collaboration in responding to and resolving disputes, and developing shared agendas for peace;

The project will contribute to PBF results 1 and 2, and indicators 1.1, 2.1 and 2.4 by:

- strengthening dispute resolution and conflict management mechanisms (Result 2, Indicator 2.1);
- building trust and confidence between citizens and the police (Result 1, Indicator 1.1); and empowering women to assume leadership roles on peace and security issues, (Indicator 2.4).

Please see **Annex 1** for the project **Results Chain**

Key stakeholders benefiting from this change will be communities in targeted conflictive or insecure areas, particularly women and vulnerable groups, and victims of discrimination, and Nepal more broadly through key transition issues being unlocked and the peace process catalyzed at a national level (see section 2.2.2)

Key project features

The project aims to facilitate Nepal's complex post-conflict transition by fostering inclusive collaboration among a broad range of

leaders to resolve disputes, develop shared agendas, and improve public security at the community level. Three integrated and complementary core components are designed to work jointly towards this aim: 1) strengthening and applying **collaborative leadership and dialogue**, 2) improving **community security** and 3) strengthening the **participation and protection of women and vulnerable groups** through implementation of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. These components will also closely interrelate in implementation- see Integrated Implementation section below.

Each of the three components are well-grounded in existing initiatives by UNDP and UN Women, including UNDP's Conflict Prevention Project (underway since September 2010), UNDP's Armed Violence and Community Security Programme (launched in September 2012), and UN Women's programme of work to support NAP roll-out and implementation.

Outputs centred on **developing, applying and sustaining** dialogue and collaborative leadership capacity will seek to strengthen individual and institutional (MoPR, LPCs, DCCs) capacities to resolve disputes, manage conflicts, improve community security and build peace. The project's approach to capacity development will include a sequential focus on developing knowledge and skills on dialogue, mediation and collaboration amongst a range of leaders (political, governmental and civil society – selected based on the local context) from diverse backgrounds (prioritizing women, and vulnerable groups, including youth – especially young women). It will support the application of this capacity to critical transition issues (focusing specifically on issues of socio-political significance, such as land reform, rather than individualized disputes), community security planning and implementation and implementation of the NAP. It will ensure this capacity is sustained and replicated through supporting the project's key institutional partners (eg MoPR, NASC, LPCs, CSOs, universities) to ensure that they are able to independently apply the relevant capacities and that a community of practice around dialogue emerges.

Outputs promoting community security seeking to strengthen individual and institutional (including MoHA, NP, APF, NID and DAO) capacities to develop and implement participatory plans (produced using inclusive structured dialogue) to address citizens' safety and security concerns shall be financially supported and implemented. The project will also support the implementation of these plans through support to government partners at the district level, grants to civil society at the VDC level, targeted capacity building and accompaniment. Alongside this the project will also support the MoHA and CSOs to monitor and analyse trends in incidence of armed violence, as well as work with civil society to raise awareness of community security strategies among communities. Crucially, activities will focus on using CLD to build trust and collaboration between security agencies and communities so that these agencies are better able to work with and address citizen's security concerns, especially for those most acutely affected – women and vulnerable groups.

Outputs relating specifically to empowering women and vulnerable groups will strengthen individual and institutional (GoN ministries, DCCs, WDOs) capacities to address some of the underlying causes of conflict associated with discrimination and exclusion. Activities will support the implementation of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 at national and district levels. They will work to strengthen women's leadership in peacebuilding and participation in dialogue initiatives and community security processes, and the prevention of and response to gender-based violence.

Integrated Implementation

The components of this project are based entirely on UNDAF Outcome 9 and are therefore conceptually and institutionally integrated and complementary. Maximizing synergies will also be prioritized at the implementation level. Specifically: **a) All project components will cover the same two districts in each target region (project field staff will share offices in the Mid-West and Far-West; UNDP collaborative leadership and dialogue and community security staff will share an office in the Central region, and UN Women will provide support through a mobile team based in Kathmandu); b) Joint engagement** of local partners and communities to establish project entry points & relationships; **c) Joint activities**, including trainings (e.g., conflict sensitivity, gender), capacity building initiatives, media engagement, context analyses, mid-term review, evaluation; and **d) a single Project Coordination Team and National Project Coordinator** to ensure overall coordination and integrated reporting.

Key features of the integrated project implementation approach are below:

- Entry points and legitimacy will be built jointly by project staff, generating engagement by key parties with all elements of the project and agreeing integrated mechanisms for engagements (ie working together with existing committees, etc).
- CLD capacities will be built for key stakeholders relating to all project Outcome areas, in order to foster the skills for greater collaboration and permit greater inclusion of women, marginalized groups and youth in peacebuilding processes.
- CLD capacities will then be applied to community security planning.
- Community security planning will incorporate key elements of the NAP on 1325 1820, particular those focused on violence against women

and women's participation.

- The planning will occur at the district level, and select VDCs in each district (bringing civil society and state security providers together).
- Priorities will then be supported through small grants to civil society and direct support by GoN for security improvements.
- Networks and groups (especially LPCs) applying CLD to socio-politically important issues including community security, NAP implementation and contentious transition-related issues will be established and supported. They will also be encouraged to address emerging social tensions as they arise to serve as conflict prevention mechanisms.
- Further elements of the NAP architecture will be strengthened, such as DCC awareness and capacity, and the project will provide support to the implementation of key NAP and community security action plans to ensure results.

All outputs will be informed by regularly updated context analyses, to enable the project to focus on strengthening connectors and weakening dividers. In doing so, it is mindful of its resource transfers (goods, services, funds) to communities and stakeholders. These can be summarized as: knowledge and capacity in dialogue and collaborative leadership, community security approaches and the NAP on 1325 and 1820, and technical support to national agencies. Examples are support to MoHA to develop a gender-sensitive data collection and analysis system, and to communities and security agencies to develop shared community security plans, and small grants to civil society organizations and community groups (eg. for awareness raising activities). The potential negative effects of resource transfers and risks around certain implicit ethical messages are mapped and mitigating strategies explained in the Risks and Assumptions section below (2.3).

In terms of incentives for participation in activities, none shall be provided, since political will and personal motivation is crucial to the success of the interventions. This also mitigates risks of distortive/negative distributional effects among those participating and those not. However transport costs and Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) will be provided to ensure no-one is prevented from participating due to lack of funds. DSAs will be proportional to cost recovery to avoid it acting as an incentive.

In terms of selecting participants for CLD component activities, women and vulnerable groups will be prioritized, as will existing leaders with recognized legitimacy, convening power within their contexts and scope to cascade learning, along with those with specifically relevant roles such as Chief District Officers and Senior Development Officers. In terms of civil society actors, umbrella organizations and networks may be considered to increase representation and reduce perceptions of political partisanship, but organizations and individuals will be selected relative to their relationships and perception in each context. Conflict sensitivity, situational and baseline assessments will inform guidelines on tailored selection processes for all project activities.

The development of this proposal has been informed by context analyses and assessments and will continue to be further refined using the findings of the ongoing scoping mission. The **2010 CLD capacities assessment** and the **2012 Armed violence assessment** continue to remain a baseline for information, including understanding what others are doing in these areas and resultant gaps and needs. A Do No Harm workshop conducted in Dec 2012 helped further identify the dividers and connectors conceptual framework, risks and mitigation strategies and implementation plan. Context analyses will be updated annually and the project will train national partners and key implementing partners on conflict and gender sensitivity (and UNCSR 1325 and 1820) during the first quarter of the project.

2.2.2 Beneficiaries, Stakeholders and Geographical Scope

Beneficiaries

The project will directly benefit key agencies and groups working to ensure citizens' wellbeing and security, including government bodies - MoPR, MoHA, MoWCSW, NWC, OPMCP, DAOs, DDCs, LPCs, WDOs, Security Agencies (Nepal Police, APF, NID); NHRC, and political party and civil society representatives. Direct beneficiaries (at national and local levels) include approximately: 400 government officials; 200 political leaders; 1,200 community leaders and mobilizers; 150 CSOs including women's organizations working nationally and in 3 regions and security providers working in 6 target districts. They will benefit through gaining enhanced skills, knowledge, relationships (through increased collaborative working) and opportunities to support peace.

Indirect beneficiaries include citizens, within the 6 target districts across the 3 target regions. Special attention will be given to women and vulnerable groups - including conflict affected people, marginalized groups (eg. Dalits, young people - especially young women and girls) and others to be identified through the planned context analyses - to enhance their roles in political processes and public security plans and mechanisms. Target communities will derive a direct benefit from improved collaboration with public security officials and more participatory approaches to decision-making.

Stakeholders

Stakeholders that have an interest in the project's aims and activities but will not necessarily directly benefit include civil society,

political and economic groups or bodies interested in the particular peacebuilding and community security processes being supported. National stakeholders were also thoroughly consulted on the 3 project components' development; see section 2.4.1 (national ownership). **Other groups with similar needs not covered** include regional/local agencies and communities in districts not covered by the project. However the intention is to expand work nationally following or alongside this project. See Risks and Assumptions section (2.3).

Geographic focus

The project will focus on two districts in each of three development regions of Nepal – **Central, Mid-West and Far-West**– which contain 20 of the 23 UNDAF priority districts and are areas of comparatively high conflictivity, insecurity and gender-based violence. It will also have a central presence covering the **Kathmandu Valley**, focusing on national issues. In the Central and Mid-West regions, the project will expand upon work already undertaken by the UNDP CLD based out of Dhanusa and Banke. A third geographic cluster will build upon UN Women's work to establish activities in the Far-West region. The exact choice of the 6 districts (2 per region) and focus VDCs (likely to be 2 per district, totalling 12) will be determined by a scoping mission undertaken by UNDP's Conflict Prevention Programme (CPP) in January 2013 and ongoing negotiations with government counterparts. In this way, the project will build upon UNDP and UN Women's respective engagements, but expand focus with all outputs being pursued in all 3 regions through effective agency partnerships.

UNDP and UN Women's field staff will be co-located in shared offices in the Mid-West and Far-West regions. In the Central region UNDP CLD and community security field staff will be co-located with UN Women providing support through a mobile team based out of Kathmandu. The CLD component has established offices in Janakpur (Central) and Nepalgunj (Mid-West). It is strategic to capitalize on these relationships and structures and to complement the ongoing activities. The Far West, along with the Mid-West and Central regions was identified in the Armed Violence Assessment as having concentrations of insecurity. It also shares some localized conflict dynamics (eg. on identity-based federalism) and is contiguous with the Mid-West, which reinforces its selection in terms of substance and access. Furthermore, a recently published report by the UN Resident Coordinator's office on the status of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 implementation in the Far-West highlights weak district level capacity.

2.3 Analysis of Risks, Assumptions and Bottlenecks

The project assumes that strengthening national capacity on dialogue, community security and gender sensitivity and broadening participation in political, peacebuilding and security processes will prevent conflict and reduce armed violence.

An analysis of **Risks and Unintended Impacts** (with mitigating strategies) is presented below. **Bottlenecks** identified include:

- 1) Significant numbers of trained personnel are reposted elsewhere before knowledge is fully institutionalized, with the potential impact of reducing the application of capacities. Mitigation strategy identified: work on a large-scale (eg. training of all CDOs) and ensure that the broader pool of functionaries is trained. This may be accomplished with direct training programmes or incorporating material in national training institutions such as the National Administrative Staff College (NASC).
- 2) LPCs are often unable to overcome localized political dynamics and play a positive role. The potential impact is that their effectiveness to help resolve disputes and manage conflict locally is diminished. Mitigation strategy identified: The strengthening of CLD capacity will be spread across a range of actors and bodies so others will be also able to meet crisis management and peacebuilding needs.

Contingency planning: The best case scenario is that outcomes are fully realized within the two year period and the wider context of Nepal's transition to peace moves forward, including the issue of state-restructuring resolved and free and fair elections held peacefully. In the optimal scenario, CLD and participatory approaches will be absorbed and applied even more widely than the project envisaged, with a catalytic effect of shifting the discourse on the conduct of debate and decision-making in Nepal. The worst case scenario is that the current political crisis worsens and localized conflicts proliferate and spill over into violence. In this scenario, the contingency objective would be to support national actors to mitigate rising tensions and insecurity to prevent civil conflict.

Risks	Assumptions	Mitigating Strategies / Measures
Risk 1: Political instability negatively affects the desire or ability of leaders and officials to participate in project activities. Likelihood: high Potential Impact: Dialogue and security planning processes are compromised due to lack of participation or will to build consensus or implement the NAP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant agencies and leaders have the political will to participate in dialogue and security processes and support local level NAP UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a polarized climate which negatively impacts the will of leaders to engage the project, it will utilize multiple strategies including the creation of "safe spaces" (eg. low-profile and small group engagements) and intra-party discussion, to maintain active dialogue on key issues.
Risk 2: Deterioration in security situation triggered by developments in national transition issues Likelihood:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A level of security exists to allow dialogue, joint planning and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As noted above, the project will employ "safe spaces and intra-group approaches.

<p>medium</p> <p>Potential Impact: Inability to implement activities due to insecurity or stakeholders/beneficiaries unable to participate fully due to fear or compromised access.</p>	<p>capacity strengthening processes to take place in target localities.</p>	
<p><u>Risk 3:</u> Trained mediators and facilitators disengage from network due to lack of sufficient motivation. <u>Likelihood:</u> low</p> <p>Potential Impact: compromised impact and sustainability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those participating are motivated and committed to using the tools and approaches they are developing to further peace in Nepal and are willing to collaborate with each other. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select participants carefully and robustly Ensure the network has an institutional home to help sustain it
<p><u>Risk 4:</u> Key partners are not genuinely engaged, feeling that their interests are threatened by the project. <u>Likelihood:</u> medium</p> <p>Potential Impact: <u>undermines or politicises the project</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That partners are encouraged by the project's approach and their superiors to support the process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate strong buy-in with key partners at national level to strengthen oversight at local level Project's focus on win-win solutions will encourage genuine participation
<p><u>Unintended Impact 1:</u> (Substitution effect): Structured dialogue approaches and capacities generated displace, disrupt or compete with existing community mechanisms <u>Likelihood:</u> low</p> <p>Potential Impact: weakening of existing mechanisms which weakens aspects of local peacebuilding capacity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local community peacebuilding mechanisms exist but are vulnerable to disruption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thorough context analysis of local areas of intervention with explicit inclusion of scoping of local peacebuilding mechanisms in the ToR Ensuring dialogue strengthening processes build on what is there.
<p><u>Unintended Impact 2:</u> (Distribution effect): Targeting particular regions or communities or working with particular parties may create resentment/competition in those not involved <u>Likelihood:</u> med</p> <p>Potential Impact: conflict or rivalry is created in community as regards representation in or access to peacebuilding and security processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That target beneficiaries and stakeholders wish to participate in the project supported processes and some who cannot be involved due to resource or scale limitations may be resentful. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thorough context analysis to identify specific local dynamics and sensitivities and strategize engagement. Work with cross-section of actors from different sectors eg government, civil society, range of political parties Undertake participatory approaches to identify community representatives and develop guidelines for participant selection and share them transparently. Undertake good sensitization of stakeholders and communities re project activities and goals. Eventually expand nationally to respond based on need.
<p><u>Unintended Impact 3:</u> (Legitimising effect): Engagement with and empowerment of leaders (through training and implicit endorsement) may reinforce existing power inequalities between those with sway and marginalized groups. <u>Likelihood:</u> low</p> <p>Potential Impact: power inequalities are reinforced rather than challenged, undermining the project aims and worsening excluded groups' predicament.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project's principle focus on broadening participation will actively address this. Leaders selected are representative and perceived as legitimate and take on board the democratic approach and tenets of collaboration, participation and consensus building central to the methodology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure selection of community representatives is participatory and perceived as legitimate and balance interests with a range of voices/perspectives. Promote direct community participation in processes eg development of community security action plans Create a feedback loop from communities – provide periodical opportunities for stakeholder feedback on project processes/ interventions.
<p><u>Unintended Impact 4:</u> (Distribution effect): Adopting a pre-prescribed lens of who is 'vulnerable' and leaving out other vulnerable people because they don't fit the recognized categories. <u>Likelihood:</u> low</p> <p>Potential Impact: creating resentment and exacerbating local tensions or inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffectiveness in making desired impact at the local level by the partner institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thorough context analysis that scopes out who is particularly vulnerable and marginalized in the given place and relative to particular peace/security issues and promotion of their participation, so categories of exclusion and vulnerability are contextualized.
<p><u>Unintended Impact 5:</u> (Distribution effect): Overstepping mandates between different security agencies. <u>Likelihood:</u> low</p> <p>Potential Impact: creating tension between them or displacing the role of one.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While good relationships and cooperation between the Security Agencies is assumed, it is also recognized that there are sensitivities around mandates that could be inflamed without due care. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close consultation with MoHA as the coordinating ministry to avoid any incorrect assumptions. Thorough context analysis, including review of security agencies' mandates, and ensuring to complement existing structures, not creating new ones. Promoting collaborative approaches between security providers and between them and communities.
<p><u>Unintended Impact 6:</u> (Implicit Ethical Message): <u>Publicity:</u> communications or media about project activities are not politically/contextually sensitive. <u>Likelihood:</u> medium</p> <p>Potential Impact: poorly framed or badly timed publicity could exacerbate tensions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The subject matter dealt with by the project is sensitive and the processes planned delicate and so vulnerable to disruption or distortion without carefully managed communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a project communications/outreach strategy that provides guidelines on information sharing and plans project communications at the activity level (stakeholder sensitization, media engagement, feedback loops) and project publicity level (what we tell media about the project activities, when) Sensitize media to the project's aims and approaches and engage media actors as partners to promote CLD and participatory approaches.
<p><u>Unintended Impact 7:</u> <u>Impunity:</u> misuse of databases developed/information gathered for security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That an armed violence incidents database is important to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a formalized code of conduct and guidelines on the storage and use of the information

improvement. Likelihood: low Potential Impact: civil liberties are infringed upon and certain individuals or groups may more easily be targeted for illegitimate reasons	improving community security strategies but may be subject to misuse without due checks and balances	gathered by national security agencies. • Database will detail incidents on a geographic rather than individual basis.
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2.4 National Ownership and Capacity Development

2.4.1 National Ownership

Please see Annex 2 – Letter of endorsement from MoPR

The three project components were developed with in-depth engagement of the government and other national stakeholders. Strong words of support were provided by other GoN and civil society counterparts. Further, government participation has preceded the development of each of the 3 work areas. The CLD conceptual framework was developed in 2010 through an 8 month process engaging a Steering Committee (SC) including official representatives of the 7 major political parties and civil society members. The CLD SC meets regularly to provide strategic input on project implementation. Many stakeholders, including ministry officials, have been consulted on the proposed CPP expansion. MoPR sits on the CPP Project Executive Board, as the Senior Beneficiary, (see section 2.7.1) providing quality assurance and strategic vision to the project.

The community security and gender focused work has been designed over a year through a highly consultative process with MoHA, which facilitated round table discussions with representatives from Nepal Police, Armed Police Force and National Investigation Department. MoHA further was engaged throughout the foundational community security assessment. Additionally, regular dialogue between GoN counterparts and capacity support will consolidate national ownership. The project will also work to support the nationally owned NAP on 1325/1820. It will reinforce NPTF sectoral projects to implement the NAP on 1325 & 1820 and the 'POWER' project (cluster 3), the NPTF projects focusing on strengthening policing - covering the reconstruction of police posts and women and children cells, and strengthening capacities on gender sensitivity and community policing (cluster 3), and the NPTF projects focusing on strengthening LPCs.

In order to reinforce national ownership and sustainability many key activities will be led by or conducted through government partners while receiving complementary support to strengthen capacity. MoPR's lead on NAP implementation ensures its – and its local government partners' – primary role in Outcome 3. MoPR's role on CPP's Executive Board also ensures its strategic oversight of Outcome 1 work while LPCs and local government bodies and officials will be involved directly in dialogue and dispute resolution processes. MoHA will also be supported to lead the development and operation of the database on incidents of violence and the development and implementation of shared community security plans will be led by local government bodies with MoHA's oversight.

With a view to avoid duplication and build synergy with other ongoing relevant initiatives through fostering programme linkages, a Project Coordination Team (PCT) will be established – see section 2.7.1. GoN partners will participate regularly in PCT meetings to provide advice and ensure close coordination. **Primary national project stakeholders include:** MoPR, MoHA, MOWCSW, NWC, NHRC NGOs, INGOs, CPOs, DAOs, DCCs, LPCs, political parties, civil society,

2.4.2 Capacity Development

The project will strengthen the existing capacity of key partner government institutions at national (MoPR, MoHA, NP) and district levels, districts based personnel at DAO, DPO, APF and NID, DDC, DCC, LPC) as well as those of political parties and civil society through technical support and advice, training and support for coordination and infrastructure. GoN, political party and civil society capacities will be applied to resolve disputes, enhance community security and implement government plans, such as the NAP commitments on 1325 and 1820, ensuring their consolidation. Women and vulnerable groups will be prioritized wherever possible for capacity development and certain activities will target them specifically, such as civil service examination coaching for women in the 3 target regions. Please also see section 2.2.1 on the projects' approach to capacity development (three sequential components are described).

In 2010-11 MoPR developed its Capacity Development Strategy. This proposal builds upon that strategy to further strengthen MoPR. The strategy's aim is to build MoPR's leadership to interact with the environment. At the organizational level the LPC has been identified as a peace mechanism and the project's engagement with LPCs is designed to respond to a demand clearly articulated by MoPR. The diagnostic study and development of materials and training of staff on mediation would strengthen LPC capacity to engage in dialogue with client groups including conflict affected persons. At the local level it would also aid in ensuring that LPCs remain a leading and vibrant peace infrastructure.

The National Action Plan is highlighted in the Capacity Development Strategy as one of the key aspects of MoPR's mission. To

further complement the Strategy and technically enhance MoPR as the lead ministry/agency on NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 to support the selected ministries and government bodies to implement elements of 1325 and 1820 into their planning, design, implementation and monitoring, the project will recruit a Peace & Security Coordinator for the MoPR. The project will also support the MoPR's Gender Unit to conduct consultations at national level and in selected districts, which will inform the subsequent policy and implementation efforts of NAP commitments. The project will further support MoPR by commissioning the Monitoring Report on NAP implementation, thus contributing to the ongoing monitoring and reporting of the activities undertaken in the MoPR's particular area of responsibility.

2.5 Sustainability and Reliability

Project sustainability will be assured by focusing on strengthening national capacity. Specifically, it will:

- Work with and through key national and local government institutions, leaders and CSOs responsible for peacebuilding, security and NAP 1325 & 1820 implementation;
- Implement all its activities within Nepal's governance, security and development planning structures, avoiding the creation of parallel structures, and in alignment with national policies and plans;
- Integrate community security and NAP priorities into local government planning processes and police district action plans, increasing the chances of government funding these priorities;
- Sensitize government officials and CSOs to channel learning into national strategies to support replication.
- Institutionalize capacity developed outside formal national structures, i.e. at individual and group level as regards CLD facilitators, through supporting the establishment and maintenance of a networked 'Community of Practice' to help embed and share ongoing learning and to provide a support structure for CLD participants. NASC and regional and national universities and NGOs will be supported to develop "Regional Dialogue Centres" to host dialogue processes, provide training on CLD and to maintain the "Community of Practice"; training of mediators and facilitators
- The CLD pillar of this project builds the existing CPP which is concluding a two-year pilot phase and currently developing lessons learned materials and analytical reports on the work done so far. These materials will provide the foundations for well-planned, systematic scaling up of this project. Guidelines on various aspects of the project including selection of participants in training and modalities of support to dialogue processes will be developed in Q1-Q2 of 2013. As the project moves towards its middle and concluding phases of application of dialogue (2013 forward) and then creating sustainability (2014 forward), the project will need to develop new policies and guidelines to steer the work.

Conflict-sensitive Exit Strategy

The project will end 28 February, 2015. Success factors will be the achievement of project outcomes, including resolved disputes, enhanced community security and the empowerment of women and vulnerable groups to lead peacebuilding processes. The project legacy will include enhanced national CLD capacity embedded within supporting structures and its increased application to reduce tensions; stronger national capacity to monitor, plan and provide community security and increased community confidence in security agencies; more women and vulnerable groups protected and capacitated to play leading social and political roles. In addition to stronger knowledge, skills, capacities and relationships, the project will leave behind a MoHA-led database on incidents of armed violence, and plans, policies and resources on CLD, community security and social equality. The emphasis on strengthening national capacity in ways not requiring high funding flows enables the government agencies, political parties and civil society bodies engaged to continue this work (which bodies will continue which components is described in sections 2.2.1 and above under Sustainability). In order to prevent tension or confusion around hand-over, clear partnerships and spheres of responsibility are being established from the outset. The exit strategy will in this way begin when the project starts since its primary focus is to strengthen national and local capacity and supports its sustainability. Beyond early 2015, components of the project may also continue under a different funding mechanism as part of the implementation of UNDAF Outcome 9 until 2017. Both CLD and community security work are parts of wider projects currently planned until September 2015. UN Women activities will also continue as part of wider work under Peace & Security (focused on the Far and Mid West region) which is currently scheduled until 2016.

Consideration is also being given to the transfer of project physical resources after eventual project closure. The CLD and security components anticipate having a light infrastructure and logistical footprint (eg small offices utilizing existing UN facilities). The limited resources will eventually be distributed to newer UNDP projects or shared with national partners. This will be defined following the project's mid-term review. UN Women will utilize some of the assets generated for other UN Women-supported Peace & Security programmes in the region; other assets will be handed over to implementing partners.

2.6 UN Comparative Advantage

The joint project is grounded in the following UN comparative advantages that are consistent with the findings of a UN Nepal

survey conducted in 2011 with key national actors and counterparts. **1. UN's neutrality and impartiality** as a multilateral actor underpins convening national actors around specific issues (e.g. dialogue and mediation, community security, implementation of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820). **2. Peacebuilding and conflict prevention** are technical areas where UNDP and UN Women have extensive international and in-country expertise, and where the survey suggested UN should focus in Nepal. **3. Provision of high quality policy advice and technical assistance** on dialogue, mediation, community security and UNSCR 1325 & 1820 implementation.

UNDP is the UN's principal provider of development advice, advocacy and grant support. Its commitment to a universal presence has proved especially useful in post-conflict situations and central areas of its global expertise include crisis prevention and recovery and promoting democratic governance. UNDP has been supporting Nepal's development since 1963 and the Peacebuilding and Recovery Unit has been working since 2007 to support the implementation of the CPA and Nepal's transition to peace. The latest UNDAF (2013-17), developed in close consultation national partners and with full government endorsement, highlights addressing vulnerability as a priority and mandates UNDP and UN Women with supporting Nepal to realize Outcome 9: 'National actors and institutions have managed conflict risk and are progressively consolidating the peace'.

Mandated to assist countries and the UN system to progress towards achieving gender equality, women's empowerment and upholding women's rights, **UN Women** is well-placed to coordinate the project's gender-related aspects. UN Women's acknowledged strengths in terms of its support to the UN system are three-fold: (a) strengthening the capacity of the UN system to mainstream gender perspectives into individual portfolios and joint programmes of UN bodies; (b) supporting improved knowledge on the status of women in individual countries; (c) leading the UN country teams in improving accountability for gender equality, including improved tracking of investments, and implementation of global policies, norms and standards. In Nepal, UN Women has played a key role in spearheading the creation of Nepal's NAP on implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, and in supporting the ongoing implementation of the plan as per its UNDAF (2013-2017) mandate under Outcome 9. UN Women has been assigned a key role in UNDAF Outcomes 2,3,4,5,6,7 and 9. Outcomes 3 to 9 are directly relevant to this project.

Coordination with others

The project recognizes that coordination with relevant stakeholders, and particularly actors involved in similar work, is a critical element of success for this project. The CLD component within the CPP, for example, is carrying out a scoping exercise in areas of possible geographic expansion, to identify issues and institutions. The project has also identified a need for enhanced coordination among international actors involved in conflict prevention work, and planning is underway to organize a regular forum for exchange on such issues. Similarly the community security work is grounded in a robust scoping process which involved mapping and consultation with other actors in the sector. Additionally the AVR/CS team also regularly engages with the Nepal Armed Violence Reduction Working Group (NAVRWG), a network of about 40 organizations spanning GoN, I/NGOs and multilateral organizations. UNDP will receive input on areas of potential collaboration building on good practise and avoiding any potential duplication. The gender component will work through the NAP's coordination mechanisms to ensure streamlining and complementarity.

The project is also aware of other ongoing linked projects/initiatives such as those under the Nepal Peace Trust Fund (eg. on building LPC capacity, POWER project) and the UNPFN 'Rule of Law and Human Rights' project being developed by UNDP and UN Women. It will establish linkages and support where possible. More broadly, it will seek to take into account other initiatives' ongoing activities, lessons learned and any materials or tools generated. It will also seek to form links to initiatives that relate indirectly but importantly to the underlying causes of dynamics being addressed by this project, such as youth unemployment (which impacts negatively on community security) such as the Youth and Small Enterprises Self Employment Fund, which has nationwide coverage and with which UNDP has a Memorandum of Understanding; the Ministry of Industry project (through NPTF) on 'Enhancing Capacity of Conflict Affected Women and Girls for Employment and Enterprises Development' and the database for young job seekers generated by ILO's pilot project 'Youth Employment and Social Dialogue Mainstreaming Tripartism and Product Development of Employers Organization.'

2.7 Management Arrangements and Partnerships

2.7.1 Management Arrangements

UNDP will be the project lead agency with the direct communication and reporting to the UNPFN being through the **Primary Contact Person (Head of PBRU)**. To ensure integrated analysis, reporting, communication, implementation and day-to-day problem solving, a **Project Coordination Team (PCT)** will be established, comprising: Head of PBRU and UN Women Peace and

Security Unit Manager and a **full-time National Project Coordinator** who will provide project coordination, reporting and M&E services to ensure quality integrated analysis and reporting. The National Project Coordinator will be seated within CPP. GoN partners will participate regularly in PCT meetings to provide advice and ensure close coordination. UNDP will lead Outputs 1 and 2. UN Women will lead Output 3.

Management arrangements within each agency will be conducted according to each agency's specific regulations. In the case of UNDP the project will receive and act on directions from Programme Executive Boards (PEBs) which will be implemented by project teams headed by Project Managers. The PEBs will be responsible for making key strategic decisions on programme implementation. The Boards will be responsible for: a) reviewing the ongoing activities and any impending issues, b) approving next steps, related work-plan, budget, and risk log; c) approving programme revisions based on changes in programme operational context. The PEBs comprise:

The Executive, representing the implementing partner/agency chairing the Board. This role is assumed by UNDP Country Director; **The Senior Supplier**, providing funds and technical expertise to the programme. This role is assumed by the Head of Peacebuilding and Recovery Unit, UNDP; **Senior Beneficiary**, representing those who will benefit from the programme. The role is assumed by the government representative (MoPR for CPP and MOHA most likely for Community Security)

In addition, a programme assurance role will support the PEB and is assumed by UNDP Programme Officer by carrying out objective and independent programme oversight and monitoring functions on behalf of the Board. This role ensures that appropriate programme management milestones are managed and completed.

In the case of **UN Women**, a project team comprising 15% of a Peacebuilding Specialist, two Programme Officers (central and field), Peace and Security Coordinator stationed at the MoPR, and Programme Support Staff (1 Driver, 1 Messenger) will be appointed for day to day project operation. The Peacebuilding Specialist will be responsible for overall management of the project and provide technical backstopping to the implementing partners. The Programme Support Staff will be responsible to support day-to-day activities in the field office.

MoPR is the lead government agency on peacebuilding, as well as the lead agency for implementation of the NAP on 1325 & 1820. MoPR sits on the Programme Boards on CLD (UNDP) and PEACE (UN Women), and hence is a natural partner for Outcomes 1 and 3 of the project. MoHA is the lead government agency on internal security, with responsibility for the Nepal Police, as well as the network of Chief District Officers (who Chair the DSCs and DCCs), and is the natural partner for Outcome 2. In the past, several UN Women and UNDP projects have been implemented successfully in partnership with MoPR. MoPR is guided by strong government rules and regulations, which will ensure that the project activities are implemented with due diligence.

The project will ensure that PFN conflict sensitivity training, basic operations guidelines orientation are undertaken by project implementing partners and that the context analyses produced upon project inception and risk analyses conducted so far are updated annually. Gender and inclusion considerations for staffing are mainstreamed at an agency level for UNDP and UN Women and will also be reflected in the project.

2.7.2 Partnerships

National Partners: government – central: MoPR, MoHA, MoWCSW, MoLD, MoLICAPA, OPMCM, NWC - and district: DAOs DDCs, VDCs, and Security Agencies. NHRC will also be invited to participate in relevant processes. Close coordination will be ensured through the membership of government counterpart representatives on the Project Coordination Team and CLD PEB– see sections on National Ownership (2.4.1) and Management Arrangements (2.7.1).

Implementing partners: LPCs, WDOs, political parties, media, civil society organizations and representatives, including women's groups (eg. 2 women's umbrella organizations) along with representatives from the DAO, DPO, district-based APF and NID under the overall leadership of MoHA, shall be the partners for this project. Working with LPCs and political parties is strategic and logical since they are critical national stakeholders. Others will be participants in dialogue processes relative to particular contexts or issues. Certain IPs will be contracted for specific services such as awareness rising on community security and community programmes relating to women and vulnerable groups.

How are partners related to other stakeholders? Government agencies and community bodies are service providers (eg of security, welfare, justice) to communities (key beneficiaries and stakeholders). Political parties, NGOs, CBOs eg. women's, minority/identity-based groups advocate for and represent certain communities or interest groups, provide services and create linkages between official bodies and communities. They also can provide information input to government/other stakeholders.

Additional funding for each of the 3 project components will be sought in order to fund complementary activities planned in the 3 component's wider programmes and to expand the work nationally. This would not impact the allocation and use of PFN funding.

2.8 Project Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

2.8.1 Monitoring and Reporting

M&E activities, including the development of shared indicators, data collection and integration, analysis, quality control, reporting, lesson learning and recommending adjustments, will be a project integrated function, supported by a full-time **National Project Coordinator** housed within UNDP and funded by this project. This position will also provide **coordination and reporting support services to the PCT** and will report on M&E regularly to the PCT. In this regard all required narrative and financial reporting requirements to UNPFN will be met, and, with support of PUNO's dedicated Financial Officers, financial tracking and account auditing ensured, in accordance with each PUNO and UNPFN's stringent regulations. All M&E activities will incorporate **gender, social inclusion and conflict-sensitivity lenses**, with specific indicators measuring these aspects and periodic consultation with CPP's Interagency Conflict Sensitivity team. Participatory baseline assessments (including public perception surveys, gender and sex-disaggregated data, mapping of peace capacities) and a CLD scoping mission (January 2012) will determine the precise indicators. Certain indicators will build and draw upon activities to build national capacity, such as support to MoHA and INSEC to strengthen data collection and monitoring of armed violence incidents.

2.8.2 Evaluation

A **rigorous, external, independent end-of-project evaluation** will assess the project's progress towards achieving its stated Outcomes and has been factored into budget calculations. The evaluation strategy will be developed in consultation with MoPR, UN Women and UNDP with approval of the PEB. The project will ensure that the design of the evaluation is developed by an expert, who at this point has not been identified, and will reflect a participatory approach. A mid-term assessment will also be conducted to assess the project's progress half way through implementation in order to inform the remaining implementation.

3 – Preliminary Results Framework

PBF Level			
<p>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</p>			
UNPBF PMP Result Indicator(s) (if applicable):			
Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Key Assumptions/Risks
<p>Indicator 1.1: National armed forces/police address the security concerns of target population as they fulfill their duties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% reduction in armed violence and security incidents including incidents of gender based violence in targeted districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INSEC data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That greater skills and cooperation with communities will produce better community security Other factors do not cause armed violence to rise
<p>Indicator 2.1: Effective partnerships and procedures in place that maintain regular inclusive policy dialogue to address issues of conflict, instability and political participation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On a national and targeted district level, multiple key disputes are resolved through dialogue processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media reports Final evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That inclusive structured dialogue can lead to consensus-based decisions and dispute resolution Political instability/ deadlock
<p>Indicator 3.1: Evidence of women assuming leadership/responsibilities in peace relevant sectors and functions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six districts are implementing NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring report on NAP on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 Final evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That women, when provided with skills and opportunities, want to assume leadership roles Strong socio-political or cultural barriers continue to limit women's leadership
UNPFN Level			
<p>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</p>			
<p>Project Peace-Building Impact: Inclusive collaboration among a broad range of leaders is fostered and applied to resolving disputes, improving community security and empowering women and vulnerable groups in targeted areas.</p>			
Impact Indicator(s)	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
<p>a) Number of disputes resolved, conflicts managed and shared agendas implemented, and extent to which national cohesion is enhanced</p>	<p>a) Low national and district level capacities to manage disputes and forge consensus on peacebuilding activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On a national and targeted district level, multiple key disputes are resolved through dialogue processes 	<p>a) Media reports, reports from project and other UN field offices, interviews with key stakeholders</p>
			Key Assumptions/Risks
			<p>Media have the will and capacity to systematically and objectively report on dialogue and similar consensus-building initiatives</p>

b) % reduction in the armed violence and security incidents including incidents of gender based violence	b) 20% reduction in targeted districts	b) INSEC reports	INSEC maintain and generate accurate reports confirmed, verifiable and not contested by other stakeholders. The reports and data generated through INSEC surveillance system are inaccurate and not up-to-date.
c) Number and type of actions taken by the relevant national (select ministries and NWC) and local level government mechanisms (DCCs) to address women's rights, protection and participation	b) 20% reduction in targeted districts	Donor Reports of relevant national (select ministries) and NWC and DCC meeting minutes	Current political transition may hamper smooth implementation of NAP Lack of effective vertical and horizontal coordination among government ministries and agencies regarding NAP implementation process
Project Level			
Government officials, political party representatives and civil society actors engage in consensus-building activities, and reach shared agendas, on peacebuilding issues.			
OUTCOME 1:			
Outcome Indicator(s)			
a) Number of situations in which Government officials, political party representatives and civil society actors engage in consensus-building activities on peacebuilding issues at national and local level.	a) On a national and targeted district levels, leaders engage in consensus-building on peacebuilding issues 50%	Media reports, reports from project and other UN field offices, interviews with key stakeholders	Media have the will and capacity to systematically and objectively report on dialogue and similar consensus-building initiatives External factors pose additional obstacles to engagement and reaching shared agendas.
b) % of dialogue processes that produce shared agendas	b) 0		
OUTPUTS			
1.1 National and select district level leaders (governmental, political, civil society), including women and youth leaders, apply dialogue and mediation techniques to engage in consensus-building activities on peacebuilding issues.	1.1 a) District level mechanisms for consensus-building are largely inexistent or ineffectual. b) National level mechanisms for resolving disputes or building consensus are few and weak.	1.1 a) At least 15 local dialogue processes conducted and shared agendas developed to build peace. b) At least 2 national-level dialogue process supported and agreement reached on shared agenda	CSOs, Universities and other partners in long-term sustainability efforts are accurate in their reporting to the project.
1.1 a) Number of district dialogue processes supported, disputes resolved, shared agendas developed and community security plans prepared.	1.1 a) District level mechanisms for consensus-building are largely inexistent or ineffectual.	1.1 Progress reports from facilitators and project team, "Regional Dialogue Centres" and CSO/university monitoring implementation of agreements; reports of interviews with key stakeholders and focus group discussions prepared by project team; media reports.	
b) Number of national-level dialogue processes supported on contentious peacebuilding issues, Number of shared agreements, Number of preventive actions/measures taken.	1.1 a) District level mechanisms for consensus-building are largely inexistent or ineffectual. b) National level mechanisms for resolving disputes or building consensus are few and weak.		

1.2 Network of trained mediators and facilitators, which includes significant participation of women and youth, is established and maintained to support consensus-building among leaders at the national and select district levels	1.2 Number of mediators and facilitators who are both trained and connected to a functional network	1.2 Low number of functional networks of trained mediator and facilitators	1.2 Active network, encompassing three Development Regions that includes at least 10 mediators and facilitators in each region.	1.2 Progress reports from project field team, and reports from periodic meetings of network and facilitators	That project team has logistical capacity to follow up with field work of practicing mediators and facilitators
1.3 Media actors promote and support collaboration and consensus-building among leaders on peacebuilding issues including women participation and community security.	1.3 % increase each year in the number of media stories that report on CLD or apply a CLD approach to reporting on key issues and events.	1.3 Low number of media stories that support collaboration and consensus-building among leaders	1.4 30% increase in articles that promote dialogue and collaborative leadership	1.4 Monitoring of newspaper and other print media	That project has the capacity to monitor and assess the media flow from radio, TV and print
1.4 MoPR is provided with analysis and tools to make VDC-level Local Peace Committees more effective at promoting consensus-building.	1.4 Number of tools produced by the project and transmitted to MoPR	1.4 MoPR currently possess limited understanding of challenges facing VDC-level LPCs and has few tools to carry out capacity-building	1.4 Project will provide to MoPR a report analysing the functioning of VDC-level LPCs, a training materials for LPCs, a training/outreach video, and a report on lessons learned from pilot capacity-building efforts carried out by project with LPCs.	1.4 Project quarterly reports, and MoPR periodic reporting.	MoPR will report on support activities carried out by the project.
OUTCOME 2:					
Outcome Indicator(s)					
Community security enhanced in districts most at risk of violence.					
Baseline					
a. % reduction in the armed violence and security incidents including incidents of gender based violence as a result of better trained personnel, conscious of the gendered security needs.	a. TBD by assessment and in consultation with security sector bodies and the NGO's compiling relevant data.	a. 20% reduction in targeted districts	a. NP and INSEC reports	INSEC maintain and generate accurate reports confirmed, verifiable and not contested by other stakeholders. The reports and data generated through INSEC surveillance system are inaccurate and not up-to-date.	
b. Number of gender- and conflict-sensitive community security plans produced in an inclusive manner and implemented	b. TBD after the gender sensitive baseline assessment through an inclusive process with relevant stakeholders at the district and village levels in 6 districts.	b. 6 in total at the district level	b. Project quarterly reports c. Final evaluation	A broad range of stakeholders will participate in joint community security planning. Domination of groups or individuals with more established positions/power	
c. % of people who feel that the security situation is improving	c. TBC based on UNDP's community security baseline assessment and UN Women's perception survey on peace and security	d. 20% increase in the number of people who feel that the security situation is improving in target districts.	d. Final evaluation	That a reduction in armed violence translates into improved community perceptions of security. External factors contribute to a rise in insecurity	
OUTPUTS					
Output Indicators					
Baseline					
Target					
Means of verification					
Key Assumptions/Risks					

<p>2.1 Strengthened national capacities to collect, analyze and disseminate data related to armed violence that inform district development and security planning processes</p>	<p>2.1 a. Number of MoHA and NP officials and data-collectors trained in data collection and analysis, and community security. b. Existence of an accessible MoHA led national database monitoring incidents of armed violence</p>	<p>2.1 a. No specific training on modern data systems. b. No accessible database</p>	<p>2.1 a. 30 trained on data collection and analysis; 30 trained on enhanced community security methods. b. Accessible information on incidents of armed violence</p>	<p>2.1 a. UNDP reports of training completion. b. Data generated by the system</p>	<p>Nepal Police database starts to maintain, update and generate useful periodic reports and analysis. The database becomes inaccessible to other relevant stakeholders.</p>
<p>2.2 Gender-sensitive community security plans developed and implemented</p>	<p>2.2 Number of Community Security Plans (CSPs) developed and used to inform Police Action Plans and District Development Plans.</p>	<p>2.2 No complete plans exist or are implemented in target districts.</p>	<p>2.2 Community Security Plans (CSPs) developed in 4 districts and used to inform Police Action Plans and District Development Plans.</p>	<p>2.2 UNDP and implementing partner reports.</p>	<p>Following CSPs inception there are positive impacts being seen like enhanced security situation and development activities. The developed CSPs are not fully owned and implemented by all stakeholders.</p>
<p>2.3 Awareness raising activities and participatory dialogues on community security deter people from engaging in violence (armed and gender based), and encourage people to collaborate with the security providers for planning and implementing of community security plans.</p>	<p>2.3 a. Number and scope of information campaigns on armed violence and community security b. Number of participatory dialogues on community security held</p>	<p>2.3 a. Limited awareness raising activities. b. No dialogues held</p>	<p>2.3 a. 12 VDC level and 6 district level awareness initiatives b. Minimum 4 dialogues per VDC and 4 per district</p>	<p>2.3 a. Project quarterly reports b. Final evaluation</p>	<p>Awareness raising and dialogue are effect in mobilizing people to engage in planning and implementing community security plans. Awareness raising and dialogue activities are out of reach or unable to influence communities where it is most needed.</p>
<p>OUTCOME 3: Relevant national and local level government mechanisms explicitly address women's rights, protection, and participation in post conflict situations</p>					
<p>Outcome Indicator(s)</p>					
<p>Number and type of actions taken by the relevant national (select ministries and NWC) and local level government mechanisms (DCCs) to address women's rights, protection and participation</p>					
<p>3.1 Select ministries and select government bodies (NWC) have enhanced capacity to implement NAP 1325 and 1820</p>	<p>3.1 a) Number of NAP 1325 and 1820 action points implemented by the select ministries/government body (NWC) b) No. of guidelines/designs developed to implement NAP 1325 and 1820</p>	<p>3.1 a) 0 as of 2013 b) 0 as of 2013</p>	<p>3.1 a) Six Ministries/agencies will develop a work plan on NAP UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 b) Six districts will implement NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820</p>	<p>3.1 Donor Reports of relevant national (select ministries) and NWC and DCC meeting minutes</p>	<p>Key Assumptions/Risks Current political transition may hamper smooth implementation of NAP Lack of effective vertical and horizontal coordination among government ministries and agencies regarding NAP implementation process</p>
<p>OUTPUTS</p>					
<p>3.1 Functional DCCs able to support</p>	<p>3.1 a) Number of NAP 1325 and 1820 action points implemented by the select ministries/government body (NWC) b) No. of guidelines/designs developed to implement NAP 1325 and 1820</p>	<p>3.1 a) 0 as of 2013 b) 0 as of 2013</p>	<p>3.1 a) Ministries coordinating and monitoring the implementation of at least 2 action points reflected in the NAP b) At least 2</p>	<p>3.1 Reports from select ministries and government bodies</p>	<p>Key Assumptions/Risks Frequent staff transfer may delay the implementation of NAP</p>
<p>3.2</p>	<p>3.2 Number of NAP 1325 and 1820 action points</p>	<p>3.2 Baseline: 0</p>	<p>3.2 At least 5 action points</p>	<p>3.2 DCC meetings, minutes</p>	<p>Lack of awareness among DCC officials about the DCC</p>

<p>implementation of NAP 1325 and 1820 action points (explicitly address women's rights, protection, and participation)</p>	<p>implemented in the 6 districts</p>		<p>implemented s in the 6 districts</p>	<p>District Report Reports of coaching programme</p>	<p>procedures Lack of adequate funding to operationalize the DCC structures may impede the activation and strengthening of DCCs</p>
<p>3.3 Project beneficiaries have enhanced capacity to carry out women's safety audits and develop peace and security action points in select districts</p>	<p>3.3 a) Number of districts that complete women's safety audits b) Number of districts that are able to develop peace and security action points for the district c) Number of project beneficiaries trained on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820</p>	<p>3.3 a) Baseline: 0 b) Baseline: 0 c) Baseline: 0</p>	<p>3.3 a) At least 4 by 2015 b) At least 4 by 2015 c) All project partners and dialogue process and community security planning participants</p>	<p>3.3 a) Women Safety Audit b) Peace and Security Action points c) Project quarterly reports</p>	<p>Patriarchal beliefs and repeated incidences of violence against women creates significant obstacles in organizing women. Presence and activities of women's networks can be limited</p>

4 – Project Budget

CATEGORY	Budget for PUNO A (UNDP)	Budget for PUNO B (UN WOMEN)	Total	Indicative inputs/ comments
1. Staff and other personnel cost				
1.1 Community security team	19,970		19,970	National Project Manager 50% ; Deputy Project Manager 50% ; Field Based Project Officers (2) 25% (part funded by UNDP)
1.2. National UNPFN Project Coordinator	15,000	5,000	20,000	Reporting and coordination between the outcome areas
1.3. Women, Peace and Security team		119,040	119,040	Peace building Specialist (15% Programme Officers (2); Programme Support Staff (1 Driver, 1 Messenger); Peace and Security coordinator (for MOPR)
1.4 Conflict Sensitivity Expert	34,000		34,000	UNDP will meet the entire costs by virtue of being the larger project component
1.5 Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue Team	496,700		496,700	Senior advisor/manager; District dialogue coordinators (4-three field based); admin and finance staff (2); operational support staff (4-three field based); drivers (4-three field based)

	Sub Total	565,670	124,040	689,710
2. Supplies, commodities, materials				
2.1 Set-up Field presence and field based costs		6,900	20,000	26,900
Sub-Total		6,900	20,000	26,900
3. Equipment, vehicles and furniture including depreciation				
3.1 Equipment and Furniture and vehicle			50,000	50,000
3.2 Motorcycle		3,000		3,000
3.3 Air Conditioning		10,000		10,000
Sub-Total		13,000	50,000	63,000
4. Contractual services				
4.1. Gender-sensitive baseline armed violence and community security assessments through an inclusive process with relevant stakeholders at district and village levels in 6 districts		20,000		20,000
4.2. Assessment and strategy development for data-sharing and collaboration with the NP, MoHA and INSEC,		10,000		10,000
4.3. Technical assistance (to GoN and Civil Society) and refresher training on data collection system		10,000		10,000
4.4. Collaborative leadership dialogue training (3 days) for representatives of DAO, DPO, APF and NID - one third women		21,000		21,000
4.5. Development and implementation of a government (MoHA-led) communications strategy on armed violence reduction and community security		24,000		24,000

4.6. Support for an NGO or training college to develop and test a training curricula and reference materials for gender and conflict-sensitive community security planning processes	15,000		15,000	Trainers; development of a training curricula; graphic design; publication; translation and dissemination costs
4.7. Work with the media (national and local) to encourage responsible reporting and analysis of armed violence (including training in Do No Harm), and support media outreach (e.g. radio talk shows, articles, videos)	50,000		50,000	Radio talk shows, videos, dialogues and training costs with media (national and local)
4.8. Support for research organizations, universities and civil society organizations to undertake research on armed violence and community security, and examination of options to integrate armed violence reduction into the school peace education curricula.	13,000		13,000	Funding support to conduct and disseminate research findings
4.9. Development and production of training materials and manuals based on a Nepal context (dialogue related)	51,350		51,350	Dialogue/Mediation; Participatory development; early response and conflict mitigation; constitutional dialogue; Facilitation of Dialogue/mediation ; graphic design and publication; translation costs
4.10. Building dialogue/mediation capacities of national counterparts and technical assistance in the application of skills to specific issues	152,125		152,125	Trainers; development of a national roster of experts; training costs; dialogue initiation costs
4.11. Building local and national level facilitation/training capacities for directly facilitation of issues led by Nepali facilitators	35,600		35,600	Field based facilitation capacity; senior facilitation capacity based in Kathmandu; TOT on dialogue and mediation
4.12. Dialogue and conflict mitigation related to Electoral violence	41,238		41,238	Technical experts; development of strategies; workshop/dialogue costs

4.13. Using media to promote dialogue amongst leaders and building capacities of the media to facilitate dialogue	22,200		22,200	Media fellowship; radio spots
4.14. Strengthening the capacities of LPCs in 6 VDCs to facilitate/mediate conflicts and promote dialogue at the local level	28,100		28,100	Diagnostic study of LPC; LPC training video; training for LPCs
4.15. Development of a coherent M&E system	7,000		7,000	Contractual services
4.16. Transportation Costs for Steering Committee during field visits to promote dialogue amongst political actors	2,750		2,750	Transportation costs
4.17. Advanced training for staff and trainers	16,000		16,000	Keep abreast of best practices and emerging new expertise in the field
4.18. Constitutional dialogue	16,000		16,000	Workshop costs
4.19. Support to develop guidelines and frameworks for implementation of NAP UNSCRs on 1325 and 1820 into planning and designing		20,000	20,000	
4.20. Support MoPR and select ministries to conduct consultations workshops at the national level		20,000	20,000	
4.21. Support MoPR, MOWCSW, OPMCM to organize consultations in 6 districts		15,000	15,000	
4.22. Support the development of mid-term and yearly monitoring report of NAP		35,000	35,000	
4.23. Provide technical support to DCCs to develop plans and implement NAP action points in 6 districts		60,000	60,000	
4.24. Support to conduct consultations/workshops in leadership of DCCs, LPCs, Women organizations/networks to strengthen implementation of NAP in 6 districts		18,000	18,000	
4.25. Support to conflict affected women and girls and their associations to conduct community capacity for peace events, memorials		20,000	20,000	

4.26. 1 civil service examination coaching course to potential women candidates from project districts		45,000	45,000	
4.27. Publish and disseminate IEC materials		6,800	6,800	
4.28. Training workshops on capacity building of project beneficiaries on gender, UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, gender responsive budgeting and women safety audits		23,100	23,100	
4.29 Conduct baseline survey on how national and local institutions have addressed women, peace and security agenda in 6 districts		28,800	28,800	
Sub-total	535,363	291,700	827,063	
5. Travel				
5.1 Travel of Peace and security team to support project activities in the field		36,055	36,055	
5.2 Travel related costs for the development of training curriculum and modules	34,032		34,032	
5.3. Technical assistance during application of skills to specific issues	28,064		28,064	
5.4 Travel related to support on electoral violence	14,028		14,028	
5.5 Travel (staff members, M&E etc.)	11,580		11,580	
Sub-Total	87,704	36,055	123,759	
6. Transfers and grants to counterparts				
6.1. Dissemination and outreach activities from armed violence monitoring systems (GoN and Civil Society)	5,000		5,000	Meeting costs
6.2 Support for infrastructure of armed violence monitoring systems (GoN)	37,500		37,500	Infrastructure costs/support to GON based on identified need
6.3 Support for infrastructure of armed violence monitoring system (civil society)	37,500		37,500	Infrastructure costs/support to CSO based on identified need

6.4. Support for GoN coordination capacity, armed violence and community security	30,000	30,000	Contractual services for coordination needs assessment of the GoN, provision of technical or infrastructure support based on identified needs	30,000
6.5. Support MoHA to convene sensitization workshop (1 day) in 6 districts that bring together representatives from DAO, DPO, APF, NID, DDC, JSCC, VDC Secs, police and civil society networks (including women's networks) DCCs of NAP 1325/1820 to discuss the findings of armed violence assessments and to introduce community security planning process;	12,000	12,000	Workshop, facilitators, transportation, material costs	12,000
6.6. Conflict- and gender-sensitive community security planning processes in 12 localities in 6 districts.	20,000	20,000	meeting costs, logistic support	20,000
6.7. Support MoHA to convene district level community security planning workshops (2 days) in 6 districts	24,000	24,000	Workshops, facilitators, transportation, material costs	24,000
6.8. Support to police at Regional/District HQ, in Community Service Centres and Police Posts in 6 target districts to implement police action plans, focusing on bolstering community-based policing	60,000	60,000	Infrastructure and operational support to NP	60,000
6.9. Small grants for NGOs, women's and youth associations to support priority community security projects	60,000	60,000	Small grants for civil society, organizations and community based organizations	60,000
6.10. Support an NGO or training centre to incorporate training and awareness-raising on AVR and community security planning into LGCDP and GoN/UNDP MEDEP training programmes	10,000	10,000	Technical Assistance	10,000
6.11 Capacity building and awareness raising on armed violence (GoN and the Civil Society)	60,000	60,000	Trainings, technical and infrastructure support to GoN and CSO	60,000
6.12. Develop and maintain a database of Community Security Plans (see output 4) and government, NGO and donor support to these plans, as well the security sector more broadly	6,000	6,000	Contractual services	6,000
6.11. Partnership with Local development Training Academy (LDTA) on training the civil service on participatory development approaches	10,000	10,000	Letter of agreements	10,000
6.12. Partnership with National Administrative Staff College (NASC) on training the relevant civil service members on Early Response and Dialogue	15,000	15,000	Letter of agreement	15,000

6.13. District Level NGO Dialogue partnerships	30,000		30,000		Small grants for civil society, organizations and community based organizations
Sub-Total	417,000		417,000		
7. General operating and other direct costs					
7.1. Rent and utilities – co-located offices	13,270	29,567	42,837		rental costs
7.2 Context analyses in 6 districts	4,500	1,500	6,000		
7.3. M&E Costs (Mid-term, Final Eval)	63,872	19,250	83,122		
7.4. Rental/Maintenance Vehicles (3 field offices)	28,500	5000	33,500		Rentals and equipments
7.5. Operational Costs of Field Offices (field offices)	10,800	7,000	17,800		
7.6. Conflict Sensitivity training for partners	5,757		5,757		Training costs
Sub-Total	126,699	62,317	189,016		
Project Total	1,752,336	584,112	2,336,448		
8. Indirect Support Costs (7% of total project Costs)	122,664	40,888	163,551		
GRAND TOTAL	1,875,000	625,000	2,499,999		

GENDER BUDGETING:

Total funds dedicated to gender-responsive peace-building: US\$ 911,216

As a % of the Total Project Budget: 39%

INCLUSION BUDGETING:

Total funds dedicated to inclusion-responsive peace-building: US\$ 934,580

As a % of the Total Project Budget: 40%

M&E BUDGETING:

Total funds dedicated to M&E measures:

US\$ 93,458

As a % of the Total Project Budget:

4%

CONFLICT SENSITIVITY BUDGETING:

Total funds dedicated to conflict sensitivity measures:

US\$ 116,823

As a % of the Total Project Budget:

5%

Cost breakdown per outcome area/project component:

Outcome Area	Total Programming budget (excluding 7%)
1. (Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue)	\$ 1,168,224
2. (Community Security)	\$ 584,112
3. (Women, Peace and Security)	\$ 584,112

5 – Preliminary Work Plan

Outputs	Key Activities	Timeframe (up to 2 years – 8 quarters)								Responsible PUNO	Planned budget per Output	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8			
Outcome 1: Government officials, political party representatives and civil society actors engage in consensus-building activities, and reach shared agendas, on peacebuilding issues.												
Output 1.1 National and select district level leaders (governmental, political, civil society), including womens and youth leaders, apply dialogue and mediation techniques to engage in consensus-building activities on peacebuilding issues.	1.1.1 Sensitization and relationship building in new geographic areas	X	X								UNDP	530,000
	1.1.2 Training a network of national and local leaders (governmental (including CDOs), political, civil society) in applying dialogue, mediation and facilitation to manage crises, reach consensus on shared development agendas, and effectively address deep-rooted issues	X	X		X						UNDP	
	1.1.3 Technical support to accompany local and national dialogue processes (over issues such as land, inter-ethnic mistrust, public security) and to develop shared agendas		X	X	X	X					UNDP	
	1.1.4 Support for a regional and national universities and NGOs to develop "Regional Dialogue Centres" to host dialogue processes, provide training on CLD and to maintain the "Community of Practice"; training of mediators and facilitators. This will be integrated with other project work carried out with academic institutions (See 2.3.3)			X	X	X	X				UNDP	
Output 1.2 Network of trained mediators and facilitators, which includes significant participation of women and youth, is established and maintained to support consensus-building among leaders at the national and select district levels	1.2.1 Specialized training courses on mediation and dialogue approaches		X	X	X	X					UNDP	322,000
	1.2.2 Provision of technical support and coaching to mediators and facilitators when engaged in consensus-building and conflict resolution activities	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		UNDP	
	1.2.3 Periodic organization meetings of trained mediators and facilitators to promote exchange of good practice and context information	X	X	X	X	X				X		
Output 1.3 Media actors promote and support collaboration and consensus-building among leaders on peacebuilding issues including women participation and community security.	1.3.1 Training for journalists and editors on dialogue and collaborative leadership approaches	X	X								UNDP	57,000
	1.3.2 Journalists and editors participate in activities with media actors from other conflict/transitional situations to reflect on positive and negative role on media											
Output 1.4 MoPR is provided with analysis and	1.4.1 Local Peace Committees are provided technical training on		X	X	X	X					UNDP	73,000

tools to make VDC-level Local Peace Committees more effective at promoting consensus-building.	mediation, dialogue and collaborative leadership. 1.4.2 Assessment carried out on part LPC experiences to identify positive and negative practices	X	X																			UNDP
Outcome 2: Community security enhanced in districts most at risk of violence.																						
Output 2.1 Strengthened national capacities in armed violence reduction and community security	2.1.1 Gender-sensitive baseline armed violence and community security assessments through an inclusive process with relevant stakeholders at district and village levels in 6 districts (complements sub output 3.2.1) 2.1.2 Use of a collaborative leadership and dialogue approach for the development of a shared armed violence monitoring strategy (GoN, Civil Society, UN), and support for infrastructure and operation of armed violence monitoring systems (GoN and Civil Society) 2.1.3 Support to analytic capacities and dissemination systems of armed violence monitoring systems (GoN and Civil Society) 2.1.4 Support to police at Regional/District HQ, in Community Service Centres and Police Posts in 6 target districts to implement police action plans, focusing on bolstering community-based policing and improving accessibility and openness of police stations to citizens (linked to shared security plans, Output 2.2) 2.1.5 Government-led coordination mechanisms strengthened through providing secretariat support, CLD training, development of a communications strategy and the establishment of a database on community security plans	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	261,000
Output 2.2 Gender- and conflict-sensitive community security plans developed and supported	2.2.1 Sensitisation and capacity building on community security planning (curriculum development, sensitisation of regional level GoN, community level capacity building on community security) 2.2.2 Support for gender- and conflict-sensitive community security planning processes in 12 localities in 6 districts with a focus on dialogic and consensus based approach 2.2.3 Small grants for NGOs, women's and youth associations to support priority community security projects (eg. livelihood opportunities for youth, sports and art events, community centres, initiatives to address gender-based approach.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	141,000
Output 2.3 Awareness raising activities on community security	2.3.1 Training and support for civil society organizations (violence). Projects to be decided through a participatory consensus based, Local Peace Committees and community based networks to undertake awareness raising and community empowerment on AVR, community security, GBV, implementation of NAP on SCRs 1325 & 1820) access to justice for victims of armed violence 2.3.2 Support the implementation of awareness-raising strategy on Armed Violence, including work with the media	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	123,000

	(national and local) to encourage responsible reporting and analysis of armed violence (linked to sub output 1.3 above)								X											
	2.3.3 Support for research organizations, universities and civil society organizations to undertake research on armed violence and community security, and examination of options to integrate armed violence reduction into the school peace education curricula. Integrated approach to the academic institutions regarding the integration of dialogue and mediation and armed violence reduction in the curriculum. (linked with sub output 1.1.4 above)								X											
Outcome 3: Relevant national and local level government mechanisms explicitly address women’s rights, protection, and participation in post conflict situations																				
Output 3.1 Select ministries and select government bodies (NWC) have enhanced capacity to implement NAP 1325 and 1820	3.1.1 Recruit Peace and Security Coordinator for MOPR to provide technical support to select ministries and select government bodies to integrate elements of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 into planning, design, implementation and monitoring.									X	X	X	X	X	X	X			UN Women	
	3.1.2 Support Gender unit in MOPR and MOWCSW to of NAP conduct consultations at national level.								X	X									UN Women	102,760
	3.1.3 Support to the Gender Unit in MoPR, MOWCSW to organize consultations in select districts.								X	X									UN Women	
	3.1.4 Support development of mid-term and yearly Monitoring Report for NAP Implementation on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 (complements sub output 2.1.1)								X	X									UN Women	
Output 3.2 Functional DCCs able to support implementation of NAP 1325 and 1820 action points (explicitly address women’s rights, protection, and participation)	3.2.1 Provide technical support to DCCs to develop plans and implement NAP action points in select districts								X	X	X	X	X	X	X				UN Women	
	3.2.2 Support to conduct consultations/workshops in leadership of DCCs, LPCs, women’s organisation/networks, to strengthen implementation of NAP								X	X			X	X					UN Women	
	3.2.3 Conduct civil service examination coaching to potential women of select districts									X									UN Women	126,560
	3.2.4 Support to conduct peace events, memorials and strengthen women security mechanism at select district level								X				X	X					UN Women	
	3.2.5 Publish and disseminate IEC materials								X	X	X	X	X	X					UN Women	
Output 3.3 Project beneficiaries have enhanced capacity to carry out women’s safety audits and develop peace and security action points in select districts	3.3.1 Strengthen capacity of project beneficiaries on Gender, UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, Gender responsive budgeting and women safety audits								X	X	X	X	X	X					UN Women	
	3.3.2 Conduct baseline and perception survey on how national and local institutions have addressed women, peace and security agenda (women’s leadership in peacebuilding, post conflict needs, response to conflict related sexual violence and insecurity) in select districts								X										UN Women	108,050
	3.3.2 Provide technical support in dialogue and community security planning process								X	X	X	X	X						UN Women	
Project Management and Performance																				
Project Management	Recruitment of Project Manager and Project Staff								X											Total project management

6 – Project Summary

UNPFN Project Summary

Project Title	Building peace in Nepal: Ensuring a participatory and secure transition		
UNPFN project number		UNPBF project number (if applicable)	
UNPFN Cluster	E. Rights and Reconciliation		
NPTF Cluster	Sectoral Cluster 4 – CA and Peacebuilding Initiatives		
Participating UN Organization(s)	UNDP, UN Women		
National Partner(s)	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Ministry of Home Affairs, Nepal Police		
Implementing Partner(s)	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW), Ministry of Local Development and Federal Affairs (MoLDFA), Ministry of Law, Justice, Constitutional Affairs and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJCAPA), Office of the Prime Minister (OPMCP), National Women's Commission (NWC), Nepal Police (NP), Armed Police Force (APF) and National Investigation Department (NID), District Coordination Committees (DCCs), Local Peace Committees(LPCs), District Administration Offices (DAOs), Village Development Committees (VDCs); National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), National Administrative Staff College (NASC), CSOs, political parties, media.		
Project Geographical Location(s)	Far-West, Mid-West, Central regions including Kathmandu Valley		
UNPFN Executive Committee Approval Date			
Project Duration	2 years	Project Start Date	1 March 2013
		Project End Date	28 Feb 2015
Total UNPFN approved funding	US\$ 2,500,000	Other sources of funding (if applicable)	US\$1,000,000 Secured funding for UNDP from Swedish SIDA via BCPR trust fund for Community Security in 2012 (400,000) and for UNWOMEN from Finland for 2012-13 (600,000)
		Total Project Costs	US\$3,800,000
Gender Marker	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Inclusion Marker	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3
UNPBF PMP Result and Indicator (if applicable)	<p>Result: Security sector reform and judiciary systems put in place and providing services that reinforce Rule of Law</p> <p>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</p> <p>Indicator 1: National armed forces/police address the security concerns of target population as they fulfill their duties</p> <p>Indicator 2: Effective partnerships and procedures in place that maintain regular inclusive policy dialogue to address issues of conflict, instability and political participation</p> <p>Indicator 3: Evidence of women assuming leadership/responsibilities in peace relevant sectors and functions</p>		
UNPFN Funding Round 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's Peace-building Impact	Nepal's complex post-conflict transition is facilitated by fostering inclusive collaboration among a broad range of leaders, as well as improving public security at the community level.		

Project
Executive
Summary

Problem to be addressed

While the CPA set forth a progressive agenda to address grievances and promote inclusion, the political landscape, characterised by struggles for power and positioning, has made achieving consensus on key peace process issues extremely challenging. The institutions and mechanisms established to defuse tensions at national and local levels remain weak and local armed violence is rising. Moreover, opportunities for citizens to influence decisions that affect their peace, security and safety concerns are limited, and the voices of women and vulnerable groups remain especially excluded.

Project strategy

The project objective is to facilitate Nepal's complex post-conflict transition by fostering inclusive collaboration among a broad range of leaders, and improving community security. To achieve this, the project will strengthen national capacity on collaborative leadership and dialogue across government, political party and civil society sectors at national and local levels, and support its application to reach consensus-based decisions on critical issues. 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 strengthening security agencies' knowledge, skills and tools on community security. 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 Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820.

Project Outcomes

Outcome 1: Disputes resolved, conflicts managed, shared agendas implemented, and social cohesion enhanced through governmental, political and civil society actors applying dialogue, mediation and conflict transformation.

Outcome 2: Community security enhanced in districts most at risk of violence through building trust and confidence between the police, local government and communities.

Outcome 3: Relevant national and local level government mechanisms explicitly address women's rights, protection, and participation in post conflict situations.

Beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries include approximately: 400 government officials; 200 political leaders; 1,200 community leaders and mobilizers; 150 CSOs including women's organizations working nationally and security providers in 6 districts across 3 regions working. Communities, particularly women and vulnerable groups (conflict-affected people, young women and girls, marginalized groups, etc) in target locations will benefit from improved participation in decision-making and peacebuilding processes and better public security.

Annex 1: Project Results Chain

Implementation			Results		
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Peacebuilding Impact	UNPFN S Outcome
Context analysis, materials, communications	1.1.1 Sensitization and relationship building in new geographic areas	Output 1.1: National and select district level leaders (governmental, political, civil society), including women and youth leaders, apply dialogue and mediation techniques to engage in consensus-building activities on peacebuilding issues.	Outcome 1: Government officials, political party representatives and civil society actors engage in consensus-building activities, and reach shared agendas, on peacebuilding issues.	Inclusive collaboration among a broad range of leaders is fostered and applied to resolving disputes, improving community security and empowering women and vulnerable groups in targeted areas.	Strategic Outcome 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
Training materials, training facilitation, technical support, logistics	1.1.2 Training a network of national and local leaders (governmental (including CDOs), political, civil society) in applying dialogue, mediation and facilitation to manage crises, reach consensus on shared development agendas, and effectively address deep-rooted issues				
Technical support	1.1.3 Technical support to accompany local and national dialogue processes (over issues such as land, inter-ethnic mistrust, public security) and to develop shared agendas				
Grants to universities and NGOs, training materials, coaching and mentoring	1.1.4 Support for a regional and national universities and NGOs to develop "Regional Dialogue Centres" to host dialogue processes, provide training on CLD and to maintain the "Community of Practice"; training of mediators and facilitators. This will be integrated with other project work carried out with academic institutions (See 2.3.3)				
Curriculum, materials, trainers	1.2.1 Specialized training courses on mediation and dialogue approaches	Output 1.2: Network of trained mediators and facilitators, which includes significant participation of women and youth, is established and maintained to support consensus-building among leaders at the national and select district levels			
Technical support, coaching	1.2.2 Provision of technical support and coaching to mediators and facilitators when engaged in consensus-building and conflict resolution activities				
Facilitation, logistics	1.2.3 Periodic organization meetings of trained mediators and facilitators to promote exchange of good practice and context information				
Trainers, materials, logistics	1.3.1 Training for journalists and editors on dialogue and collaborative leadership approaches	Output 1.3 Media actors promote and support collaboration and consensus-building among leaders on peacebuilding issues including women participation and community security.			
Facilitation, logistics	1.3.2 Journalists and editors participate in activities with media actors from other conflict/transitional situations to reflect on positive and negative role on media				
Trainers, materials, logistics	1.4.1 Local Peace Committees are provided technical training on mediation, dialogue and collaborative leadership.	Output 1.4 MoPR is provided with analysis and tools to make VDC-level Local Peace Committees more effective at promoting consensus-building.			
ToR, assessor	1.4.2 Assessment carried out on LPC experiences to identify positive and negative practices				

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ToR, consultant services	2.1.1 Gender-sensitive baseline armed violence and community security assessments through an inclusive process with relevant stakeholders at district and village levels in 6 districts (complements sub output 3.2.1)	Output 2.1 Strengthened national capacities to collect, analyze and disseminate data related to armed violence that inform district development and security planning processes	Outcome 2: Community security enhanced in districts most at risk of violence.		
Technical support	2.1.2 Use of a collaborative leadership and dialogue approach for the development of a shared armed violence monitoring strategy (GoN, Civil Society, UN), and support for infrastructure and operation of armed violence monitoring systems (GoN and Civil Society)				
Technical support	2.1.3 Support to analytic capacities and dissemination systems of armed violence monitoring systems (GoN and Civil Society)				
Technical support	2.1.4 Support to police at Regional/District HQ, in Community Service Centres and Police Posts in 6 target districts to implement police action plans, focusing on bolstering community-based policing and improving accessibility and openness of police stations to citizens (linked to shared security plans, Output 2.2)				
Technical support, software	2.1.5 Government-led coordination mechanisms strengthened through providing secretariat support, CLD training, development of a communications strategy and the establishment of a database on community security plans				
ToR, consultant services	2.2.1 Sensitisation and capacity building on community security planning (curriculum development, sensitisation of regional level GoN, community level capacity building on community security)	Output 2.2 Gender-sensitive community security plans developed and implemented			
Technical support and facilitation	2.2.2 Support for gender- and conflict-sensitive community security planning processes in 12 localities in 6 districts with a focus on dialogic and consensus based approach				
Grants	2.2.3 Small grants for NGOs, women's and youth associations to support priority community security projects (e.g. livelihood opportunities for youth, sports and art events, community centres, initiatives to address gender-based approach.				
Training materials, facilitators, logistics	2.3.1 Training and support for civil society organizations violence). Projects to be decided through a participatory consensus based, Local Peace Committees and community based networks to undertake awareness raising and community empowerment on AVR, community security, GBV, implementation of NAP on SCRs 1325 & 1820) access to justice for victims of AV	Output 2.3 Awareness raising activities and participatory dialogues on community security deter people from engaging in violence (armed and gender based), and encourage people to collaborate with the security providers for planning and implementing of community security plans.			
Technical support, materials	2.3.2 Support the implementation of awareness-raising strategy on Armed Violence, including work with the media (national and local) to encourage responsible reporting and analysis of armed violence (linked to sub output 1.3 above)				
Funding, technical input	2.3.3 Support for research organizations, universities and civil society organizations to undertake research on armed violence and community security, and examination of options to integrate armed violence reduction into the school peace education curricula. Integrated approach to the academic institutions regarding the integration of dialogue and mediation and armed violence reduction in the curriculum. (linked with sub output 1.1.4 above)				
Technical support	3.1.1 Recruit Peace and Security Coordinator for MOPR to provide technical support to select ministries and select government bodies to integrate elements of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 into planning, design, implementation and monitoring, including district based actors.	Output 3.1 Select ministries and select government bodies (NWC) have enhanced capacity to implement NAP 1325 and 1820	Outcome 3: Relevant national and local level government mechanisms explicitly address women's rights, protection, and		
Accompaniment, logistics	3.1.2 Support Gender unit in MOPR and MOWCSW to of NAP conduct consultations at national level.				
Technical and convening support	3.1.3 Support to the Gender Unit in MoPR, MOWCSW to organize consultations in select districts.				

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Technical support	3.1.4 Support development of mid-term and yearly Monitoring Report for NAP Implementation on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820		participation in post conflict situations		
ToR, consultant services	3.2.1 Provide technical support to DCCs to develop plans and implement NAP action points in select districts	Output 3.2 Functional DCCs able to support implementation of NAP 1325 and 1820 action points (explicitly address women's rights, protection, and participation)			
Technical support	3.2.2 Support to conduct consultations/workshops in leadership of DCCs, LPCs, women's organisation/networks, to strengthen implementation of NAP				
Technical support and logistics	3.2.3 Conduct civil service examination coaching to potential women of select districts				
Funding, materials	3.2.4 Support to conduct peace events, memorials and strengthen women security mechanism at select district level				
Funding	3.2.5 Publish and disseminate IEC materials				
Trainers, materials, logistics	3.3.1 Strengthen capacity of project beneficiaries on Gender, UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, Gender responsive budgeting and women safety audits	Output 3.3 Project beneficiaries have enhanced capacity to carry out women's safety audits and develop peace and security action points in select districts			
Trainers, materials, logistics	3.3.2 Conduct baseline and perception survey on how national and local institutions have addressed women, peace and security agenda (women's leadership in peacebuilding, post conflict needs, response to conflict related sexual violence and insecurity) in select districts				
Technical support	3.3.3 Provide technical support in dialogue and community security planning process				