



## United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)

## **UN Peace Fund for Nepal - PROJECT DOCUMENT**

Project Title: Safeguarding Peacebuilding Gains in Nepal: Support for Coordination, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation of the UNPFN	Recipient UN Organization(s): UNDP
Project Contact: Address: UNDP/RCO, UN House, Kathmandu, Nepal Telephone: +977 9801001659 E-mail: silla.ristimaki@one.un.org	Implementing Partner(s) — name & type (Government, CSO, etc): Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR), including Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) Academic organization(s) NGOs Consultants
Project Location: Central level project	
Project Description: One sentence describing the project's scope and focus.  The project provides technical support to ensure continued and effective functioning of the UN Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN) during the critical transitional phase of the peace process.  The objectives of the project are to provide quality assurance to UNPFN/PBF funded projects; to complete proper documentation and dissemination of lessons learnt in peacebuilding support; and to ensure a well-managed and evidence-based transition of these projects into longer term programming within the UNDAF and Human Rights-based frameworks for sustainability and safeguarding of peacebuilding investments.	Peacebuilding Fund: US\$669,606 Other source: N/A Government Input: N/A Other: N/A  Total Project Cost: US\$669,606 Proposed Project Start Date: 1 March 2015 Proposed Project End Date: 1 September 2016 Total duration (in months): 18 months

Gender Marker Score: 2

Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective.

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective.

Score 1 for projects that will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly.

Score 0 for projects that are not expected to contribute noticeably to gender equality.

Priority Plan Outcome to which the project is contributing:
Functioning Secretariat

Project Outcomes:

Effective and gender-sensitive management, coordination, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation of the UNPFN and the projects funded by it.

PBF Focus Area which best summarizes the focus of the project:

(4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/PBF Secretariats)

Recipient UN Organization	
Name of Representative Title Name of Agency Date & Seal	Renaud Meyer Country Director UNDP Nepal
Endorsed on behalf of the UNPFN Executive Committee	
Name of Representative Title Date & Seal	Jamie McGoldrick UN Resident Coordinator, Nepal Chair of the UNPFN

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Length: Max. 15 pages

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#### PROJECT COMPONENTS:

### I. How this project fits within the approved Priority Plan

### a) Priority Plan Outcome Area supported:

Nepal's peace process has made significant progress to date. Accomplishments include the successful holding of Constituent Assembly (CA) elections in 2008 and 2013, the peaceful declaration of Nepal as a secular federal democratic republic, and the integration and rehabilitation of the Maoist army. Furthermore, the successful second CA election has provided a basis for Nepal to make significant progress on the constitution drafting. However, this does not mean that Nepal is out of its transition. Experience elsewhere in the world has demonstrated that pathways to peace are necessarily fragile, non-linear and unpredictable.

For successful progress towards the commitments made in the 2006 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and to ensure that peace in Nepal will create dividends for all, deep-rooted issues still need to be addressed. Though the prospects for any return to outright armed conflict in the near future seem unlikely, contention over advancement on certain issues risk undermining the development gains Nepal has made since the CPA. In particular, local tensions persists outside of Kathmandu, including linked to identity, caste-based discrimination and religion, and various aggrieved groups (e.g. conflict victims, Kamlaris, Haliyas, Kamaiyas, landless, etc.). Even the successful promulgation of the Constitution may lead to the disgruntlement of some political parties or social groups once they see its implications. Therefore, Nepal's overall positive momentum and development gains need to be protected and greater resilience built. Only through the management of root causes of conflict, adopting a human rights based approach to them, can development gains be secured and positive peace ensured.

One apparent gap in the peace process is in addressing the needs of vulnerable conflict affected persons. As a key area, despite successes for example in representation in the Constituent Assembly, many challenges related to the participation and protection of women in the peace process remain. Also, it must be recognised that advances have not been shared equally: vulnerabilities such as geographic region, disability or caste often compound gender discrimination in Nepal. Key concerns remain for example around persistent levels of violence against women, and the implementation of existing equality legislation/policy. There are also specific components of the CPA that are yet to addressed, with significant gender implications, such as land reform. Finally, new challenges such as unemployment rates and high migration will likely have unknown gender equality implications.

As pointed out by the Mid-term report, Implementation of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 (MOPR, Oct 2014), despite significant efforts for the NAP's implementation, one of the most significant gaps has been with respect to the activities addressing sexual violence during the civil conflict. During the Interim Relief Programme of the Government of Nepal (GoN), victims of sexual violence and torture were left out of identified categories of 'Conflict Affected Persons'. Therefore, there have been no dedicated services for these victims. The NAP mid-term report also notes that conflict affected women's participation in the designing and implementation of relief and recovery programmes has been ineffective, and that related efforts so far have made little sustainable impact on survivors' lives. There is a need to ensure some groups of conflict affected persons are recognized as conflict victims, namely victims of sexual violence and torture during the conflict, and their right to remedy safeguarded. Adequate capacity to plan and deliver such support in a safe and sensitive manner needs to be ensured.

However, it is also evident that the approach of targeting specific groups of 'conflict affected persons' with various forms of support is now causing contention at the local level. It is not only causing divisions between community members (those entitled to some support and those left

out) but it is reinforcing old conflict-period identities in a manner that is not conducive to reconciliation. There is broad agreement among UN agencies and development partners that a more community-based approach for further support to vulnerable groups needs to be adopted for conflict sensitivity and sustainability. Social exclusion as a root cause of conflict demands to be addressed, and the rights of conflict victims to reparations need to be fulfilled. This will require specialized technical assistance and interventions to address issues such as conflict related sexual violence, adhering to established ethical, safety criteria including security, confidentiality, anonymity and informed consent. However, a balance needs to be sought between targeted interventions and institution building. The enhancement of access to services for everyone, but with specific efforts to lower the barriers to access for the most vulnerable groups, will generate trust between beneficiaries and the state. Principles such as gender- and conflict sensitivity and a human rights based approach (HRBA) will be common to all initiatives. For the UN, forging links between the ongoing activities of the UNPFN and the UNDAF are favorable methods to seek this balance of sustainable peacebuilding and conflict sensitive development programming.

At the same time, after a protracted peace process, coherence and common understanding among the government and development partners has eroded on just what key priorities for future support to the transition process are. Moreover, development partners have very few means of staying comprehensively informed of local dynamics outside of Kathmandu and keeping ahead of a fluid context 1. Staying aware and informed of local challenges and opportunities, through shared analysis of Nepal's progress towards peace, will enable development partners to rapidly respond to opportunities as they emerge and better coordinate their approaches, potentially also building linkages that would enable greater change. Such understandings are also crucial to ensure that interventions by development partners continue to be conflict sensitive. The UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) is in a good position to advocate on key priorities and to advance coherence and common understanding on certain strategic issues, complemented by information and analysis support from its field offices. Field presence is an invaluable conduit to access local knowledge, for genuine dialogue with local and regional stakeholders, and to enable analysis to support quality programming. In addition, with no programmatic or political agenda, the RCO is especially suited to provide independent leadership support.

Communications and information management needs to go both ways. Gathering and feeding information to the central level needs to be balanced with adequate information provision on issues such as the UN's approach to peacebuilding and support to vulnerable populations to the field. This will enable the UN to become a more trusted partner, enabling the adoption of a more consultative approach promoted by HRBA, and thereby bringing the aims of the UN's peacebuilding support and longer-term development support more closely in line with each other.

#### b) Rationale for this project:

The PBF has so far invested over US\$18 million in Nepal since 2009<sup>2</sup>. This investment has been made through the UN Peace Fund for Nepal; the first time that the PBF has allowed funds to be transferred through such a multi-donor pooled fund.

Currently, there are six ongoing projects funded by the PBF, five of which are funded through the UN Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN) and one which is funded through the first Gender Promotion

Initiative (GPI) funded GRRSP project (US\$898,800)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The number of international organisations with field presences in Nepal has diminished considerably in recent years. UNMIN withdrew in January 2011, OHCHR closed its mission in December 2011 and The Carter Center closed its Nepal mission in early 2013. Other than the RCO, the only multilateral non-agency affiliated international presence with active field operations in Nepal is the Basic Operating Guidelines Secretariat (a one person office, funded by the Swiss government and hosted within the RCO).

<sup>2</sup> Including First Priority Plan 2009 (US\$10m); Second Priority Plan 2012 (US\$8m); Gender Promotion

Initiative. All of these projects will conclude their activities by September 2015. Two new projects approved under the second Gender Promotion Initiative were initiated in December 2014 for a period of 18 months. This project proposal also has a duration of 18 months. As a PRF project utilizing refunds from the first Nepal Priority Plan, an appropriate exception will be given by PBSO, in consultation with MPTF Office, to enable the project to prepare any future PBF support to Nepal.

To date, bilateral contributions to the UNPFN have been used exclusively to finance the costs, including human resources and operational costs, of the UNPFN Support Office, housed in the RCO since 2009. However, as the projects that are supported with bilateral funds are drawing to a close, and with little indication of further in-country allocations to the UNPFN at this time, it has become timely to seek PBF contribution to enable the functioning of the Support Office.

The Support Office will have a particularly important role to play in the upcoming 18 months as the future of the UNPFN is determined, large pieces of work such as the UNPFN/ PBF independent evaluation need to be conducted, and planning for future support is undertaken. It is crucial to ensure that investments made by the PBF and bilateral donors to the UNPFN are not lost. This requires the successful management of the ongoing projects through to their end. It also requires the translation of activities which still need follow-up into longer term programming including within the UNDAF framework for sustainability. Since the 2015 UNDAF mid-term assessment will be a light exercise, the context analyses and research planned as part of this project will provide crucial input into future programming. Many ongoing PBF supported projects are particularly valuable in the UN reform context in that they are joint projects. Donors in Nepal, as elsewhere, have been calling for more joint UN projects going forward. The UNPFN, which has functioned as a pooled fund, has been one of the most effective mechanisms in Nepal to bring about joint programming and programmes in Nepal, as financial incentives have been backed by guidelines favourable to joint proposals. Looking to these lessons going forward will also be a contribution to enhancing UNDAF implementation.

The UNPFN has adopted various practices throughout its eight years of operation that are valuable to learn from. This includes:

- Piloting the use of a competitive funding round approach to determine fund allocations; use of a small, executive type Joint Steering Committee (JSC) (UNPFN Executive Committee) for the management fund;
- In a non-UN Special Political Mission setting, strengthening the capacity of the RCO through the UNPFN;
- Adoption of innovative methods to mainstream gender, inclusion and conflict sensitivity into the UNPFN management and projects;
- Enhancing UN coherence and coordination on peacebuilding, including relevant capacity-building and speaking with one voice at crucial times in the peace process; and
- Adopting government (Nepal Peace Trust Fund) mechanisms for many operational components (such as review of projects by technical sectoral clusters and conducting of joint field missions).

There is value in documenting these so that lessons from the operation of the Fund, as well as individual projects can contribute to the development and management of similar initiatives going forward in Nepal, and globally.

#### c) Coherence with existing projects:

Although largely a project to enable a functioning UNPFN Support Office, the proposal links with an is complementary to the ongoing Nepal Second Priority Plan Strategic Outcomes. In the 2012 funding round, no projects were submitted under Strategic Outcome 5, 'The risks of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Four out of the ongoing six PBF funded projects in Nepal are joint projects.

unrealistic expectations and misinformation to the peace process are mitigated through an effective communication strategy and public dissemination of independent peace tracking information'. This indicates that few agencies are in a position or feel that their comparative advantage is in information management. Apart from the RCO, there are few other in-country organizations with relevant capacity. This has an impact on information flow from the field to the Kathmandu based international community.

There are more agencies whose work contributes to Strategic Outcome 7, 'Improved participation and protection of women, the delivery of services to conflict affected women and strengthened inclusive elements of the Nepal peace process in line with UNSCRs 1325 and 1820'. Within the current UNPFN portfolio, there is one gender marker 3 project (implemented by IOM) that specifically aims to support provision of services to conflict affected women and girls and implementation of Nepal's National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820. The new Gender Promotion Initiative project of UNDP and UN Women will further the implementation of the NAP at the local level. This will build on the long-term investment of UN agencies, centrally UN Women, to NAP development and implementation in Nepal<sup>4</sup>.

Several UN agencies, led by UN Women, are further guided to work on this strategic priority by the UN Secretary-General's Seven Point Action Plan, as well as UNDAF outputs 8.2 (Conflict victims have benefitted from inclusive programmes addressing their post-conflict needs, and ensuring their voices are heard) and 9.2 (National actors implemented National Plans of Action on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, ..., resulting in increased participation in indigenous people, women and girls and protection of their rights).

Due to the exclusion of victims of sexual violence from the Interim Relief Programme, they have received no dedicated government services. Some access has been secured for example through the support provided by the Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) to at least 10 projects for the implementation of the NAP, as documented in the NPTF 'Review of NAP 1325/1820 project implementation's. It was reported that nearly one thousand conflict affected women, including survivors of sexual violence in 43 districts received free legal aid services through NPTF projects. In addition, seventeen service centres and eight rehabilitation centres established at the district level under the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare provided temporary legal and psychosocial counseling services to conflict affected women.

The RCO is in a position to take leadership on common UN advocacy and policy support following its coordination role in the development of a common UN position note on addressing sexual violence in the civil conflict in Nepal. The Desk Review Report on Conflict Related Sexual Violence provides a further foundation to identify gaps and ways forward for related activities. This work should be situated in overall efforts to empower women as part of addressing remaining CPA issues and bridging this work with an overall gender equality and empowerment agenda (guided for example by CEDAW), and also ensuring an approach sensitive to social inclusion. The work can build on recent research, such as the International Alert's report 'Reassessing Gender Norms After Conflict: Gender in Peacebuilding in Nepal'. The RCO and International Alert already organised one joint event to sound out solutions to challenges the report identified regarding a range of gender dimensions of peacebuilding and transition in Nepal.

Coordination can be ensured through the UN-donor-INGO Peace Support Working Group on UNSCR 1325, which is co-chaired by UN Women and the Embassy of Finland, linking also with the Gender Theme Group chaired by UN Women. In addition, due to the close links between the NPTF and UNPFN, coordination particularly with relevant Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction colleagues, including in their Gender unit, will be facilitated. Similarly, through the UNPFN

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> This includes a UN Women implemented €3m project funded by Finland

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Review of Nap 1325/1820 project implementation, 2014, Sriyani Perera (lead consultant)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Desk Review Report on Conflict Related Sexual Violence, December 2014, UNCT (led by UN Women)

projects, other institutions such as Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs and the National Human Rights Commission will be approachable on relevant issues. In collaboration with UN Women, close links will need to be developed also with Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, and the Women Development Officers at the field level, for linking with the implementation of relevant components of the NAP. Finally, these projects and the networks of the RCO at the central and field levels, including work with the Conflict Victims Common Platform, will facilitate engagement with civil society.

		of major gaps	Outcome		programman 000 corfinancial		),000 review found a significant			justice for survivors of	sexual	000 during the					
	Budget in \$		9	NPK   3,76,79,000	56,700,000	4,25,90,000	146,590,000	60,956,640	20,560,000	234.42	133,873,694	84,080,000	25,100,000				
	Duration	of Projects	The NPTF	WRS	established in 2007.												
Wen aminate angular in the area of Women's Protection and Participation in the Peace Process?	Key Projects		Promoting Ownership for Women's Empowerment and Recovery (POWER) (MOPK)	Pertnership on Women Empowerment and Representation (POWER)/ (MoWCSW)	Enhancing Access to Justice for Women, Girls and Conflict Affected People (MoLJ)	Prevention, Protection and Recovery Programme (MoHA)	Enhancing Capacity of Conflict Affected Women and Girls for Employment and	Enterprise Development (MoI)	Sensitizing Local Bodies & Key Local Stakeholders on NAP on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 (MoFALD)	Capacity Enhancement of NP to Contribute Peace Process Effectively	Promoting Women's Participation in Peacebuilding Process and Economic	Opportunities (MoD	Empowering Conflict Affected Women and Girls Through Literacy and Livelihood Skills (MoE)	Promoting Equal Participation of Women in Decision Making Positions and Peacebuilding Process (NWC)	Support to various aspects of the monitoring and evaluation of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820		economic, social and political rights of women have provided support to conflict affected women and girls.
ongoing in the area of Wom	Source of funding	D.	PTF is a po	which has received resources from the	Government of Nepal and a total of eight donors (EU,	Denmark, DFID, Finland, Germany, Norway, USAID, Suitzerland)									Saferworld, CARE Nepal	Donors (Norway, Finland) and UN agencies (UN	Women, UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, FAO, UNFPA etc)
Kay meniants	Outcome	greg		Cluster	Security	and Transition	al Justice: Implement		UNSCR 1325/1820								

<sup>7</sup>Guided by the PRF instructions, this table does not include PBF funded projects. Also, this table focuses on projects related to the implementation of the NAP UNSCRs 1325 & 1820. The other components of this project, focusing on coordination and conflict sensitivity, are not areas where other agencies, at least outside the PBF work in a significant way that contributes to the work of the UN.

- II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation
- a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing:

The overall outcome for this project is:

1. Effective and gender-sensitive management, coordination, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation of the UNPFN and the projects funded by it.

The higher level theory of change for this project outcome is:

If the UNPFN is are able to provide quality assurance and coordination support for the management and strategy development of UN peacebuilding projects, including strengthened communications and reach to the most vulnerable groups, and to help identify and ensure the adoption within the UN and broader development community of lessons learned and peacebuilding best practice,

Then the safeguarding of investments into peacebuilding and development will be enhanced through more successful and effective implementation of participatory and evidence-based peacebuilding projects, and their improved transformation into longer-term, more efficient and gender- and conflict sensitive programming for sustainability.

Because addressing root causes of conflict, such as inclusion, through a human rights based approach would necessarily ensure peace dividends for all and build a basis for greater resilience to future shocks

The related assumptions to this Theory of Change include that:

- d) The UN continues to been seen by all Nepali stakeholders as a neutral and valuable enabler and partner on peacebuilding and development issues in the country;
- e) Progress on the peace process is sustained and all the parties respect the agreements and decisions made;
- f) The UNPFN is able to provide good practices and lessons learned for gender, inclusion and conflict sensitive programming;
- g) The UNDAF coordination and programming processes are aligned in terms of timeframes, receptive to the outputs of this project and welcoming to UNPFN Support Office technical assistance, for consistency and to work jointly on identified priorities;
- h) The UNPFN and the Resident Coordinator's Office are in a position to influence the programming at least of related UN agencies and these UN agencies believe the UNPFN is a reliable source of expertise on related programming issues;
- i) The UN with support of the UN Resident Coordinator is able to facilitate and support peacebuilding efforts and strategies and to catalyse further funding for UN activities or priority issues in Nepal to ensure they are addressed where sustainability concerns demand this.

Three specific outputs will contribute to achieving this outcome, as follows:

1.1. Strengthened capacity of the UNPFN to provide technical assistance and quality control of its projects with a focus on key peacebuilding, gender and M&E related issues

Output 1.1 consists of the UNPFN Support Office administrative and management roles. As described below, this includes not only regular UNPFN matters, but also includes the oversight for and provision of technical expertise for the implementation of project outputs 1.2 and 1.3.

The UNPFN Support Office works nearly full-time on UNPFN matters, such as: functioning as the Secretariat of the Executive Committee and supporting its strategic planning and management; developing guidelines/criteria for operation of UNPFN; coordinating and secretariating UNPFN related meetings and consultations; conducting ongoing M&E activities; reviewing draft project updates and reports; collecting, consolidating and disseminating lessons and best practices; and orienting agencies on UNPFN requirements and key cross-cutting issues (gender, conflict sensitivity, inclusion). The UNPFN Support Office has a quality assurance role with regards to the overall coordination and management of the portfolio of UNPFN projects, and with regards to reporting and evaluation. The UNPFN Support Office is also the principal gateway for UN coordination with the NPTF.

The UNPFN Support Office, situated in the RCO since 2009, has drawn modest annual support costs directly from the bilateral contributions to the Fund. However, with the majority of projects supported with bilateral contributions to the UNPFN coming to a close in the first half of 2015, there is a need to seek resources to continue the operations of the UNPFN Support Office.

#### In 2015, there is a need to:

- Continue the UNPFN Executive Committee Secretariat functions:
- Continue to provide quality assurance for UNPFN project management, including to follow-up with projects for timely implementation, analysis of progress, and quality reporting and evaluation;
- Ensure reporting on the overall UNPFN and PBF envelopes to Nepal, including annual reports and intermediate results-based reports;
- Continue liaison and coordination with partners, including the MoPR, the NPTF, development partners, I/NGOs and civil society, on key peacebuilding principles and priorities, and to promote related programming coherence.

In all these activities, the UNPFN Support Office will also continue to play a role coordinating the UN's peacebuilding activities in Nepal, particularly to promote addressing cross-cutting issues such as gender and social inclusion. A specific component will be to continue to liaise with and ensure joint activities with the NPTF, to be developed more concretely once the new NPTF strategy is adopted. The RCO is a natural avenue to support coherent UN engagement with both government and donors. The RC's role in for example the International Development Partner's Group and the Ambassador's Group facilitate higher level coherence, while the RCO role in technical coordination mechanisms also promotes common strategy formulation amongst peacebuilding stakeholders. This includes partnerships with the MoPR, but also engagement with local government officials. The RC's capacity to do so is further strengthened through its field offices and information management and analysis capacities. The UNPFN Support Office will play an important role in supporting the RC and the UNCT more broadly in developing the strategy for addressing remaining priorities in the transition process, and discussing this with government, NPTF and donors. This may also lead to the development of a Priority Plan by the end of this project period, if a further PBF envelope of consolidation support is deemed necessary (analysis included as an activity under output 1.3).

As the RCO also adapts to the new realities of the transition process, together with other key relevant agencies and actors it will be in a central role to support planning of overall UN support to the transition. The RCO is in a position to promote relevant joint interventions between the UNPFN, the UNDAF mechanisms and individuals such as the UNDAF Outcome coordinators and the Transition Advisor that will be working in the RCO. In 2015, the UNPFN/PBF evaluation, research initiatives and context analyses noted under outputs 1.2 and 1.3 will contribute to and broaden the scope of the UNDAF mid-term assessment. As the mid-term assessment will be a light exercise, the more in-depth analysis of the UNPFN will contribute significant analysis to UNCT programming at national and regional levels.

The UNPFN has a record of prioritizing gender mainstreaming within its work. This is a particular cross-cutting area where the transition from peacebuilding projects to longer-term UNDAF implementation is crucial. In our analysis of key remaining issues in the transition process, gender and peacebuilding remains an area that could be strengthened. This is true not just in strengthening related programming assumptions, but in addressing issues such as land reform, addressing conflict related sexual violence and ensuring a transitional justice process that meets international standards. These all have crucial components of women's empowerment that should be addressed at many levels and linked with a broader human rights based approach and gender equality agenda. It is also an area in which the inclusion lens should be applied, including for example through strengthened collaboration with the Social Inclusion Action Group.

Accordingly, having specific gender expertise in the RCO would have a catalytic support effect to all related programming in the UNCT. Related work would be undertaken in collaboration with UN Women and their Peace and Security unit in Nepal. The focus of the UNPFN Support Office would build on the RCO led UN task force to develop a common position on sexual violence during the conflict. The UN is seeking to play a catalytic role by supporting policy and programming on sexual violence in conflict, on the basis that bringing in key expertise and designing quality interventions would enable the government and development partners to also ensure this so far neglected group has access to justice and services as per their rights. It would be valuable to continue this leadership and to document approaches taken in Nepal to address sexual violence in conflict at this stage, eight years after the conflict has ended. Much of current existing policy addresses immediate needs and documentation.

Finally, we are anticipating that additional gender expertise can support with the efforts to ensure that expenditure on gender-responsive peacebuilding is measured and recorded. This work was initiated both in the UNPFN guidelines, and, in collaboration with UN Women as the overall coordinator, as part of the implementation of the UN SG's Seven Point Action Plan where the RCO is leading on implementing the Priority on Post-Conflict Financing. In 2015, UNPFN project evaluations are expected to report back on gender equality financing; and there is scope to re-assess UNCT levels of budgeting to gender-responsive peacebuilding. This work should link with efforts to implement the budgeting-related recommendations within the UNCT Gender Scorecard and the gender budgeting work of UN Women with the Government of Nepal.

## 1.2. UNPFN (2007 – 2015) management and contribution to peacebuilding documented and evaluated to guide future programming priorities

Under this output, there will be three major areas of work: (i) the UNPFN Support Office will document various UNPFN processes and lessons in the form of a UNPFN Manual and other knowledge management resources; (ii) an independent evaluation of UNPFN (and PBF) support will be commissioned; and (iii) some independent research work will be commissioned to consider specific peacebuilding related questions of relevance to UNPFN. Under this output, ensuring dissemination of the results of the evaluation and research will be critical, and the UNPFN Support Office will need to follow-up to ensure and document evidence of their use.

#### (i) Knowledge management and documentation

The UNPFN Support Office has recently made a significant effort to enhance its knowledge management. Efforts have been made to:

- Collect lessons learned from previous UNPFN projects based on 19 final evaluations and project reports;
- Document the lessons from capacity building done to enhance RC engagement in sensitive political activities associated with peacebuilding in Nepal;
- Document how gender mainstreaming has been done in UNPFN:
- Contribute to the discussions on the PBF Community of Practice on a range of issues from gender-responsive peacebuilding to the functioning of the Executive Committee and conflict sensitive monitoring.

There is a need to bring the various efforts to a coherent and comprehensive conclusion. Such an initiative has already been started, in the form of a draft 'UNPFN Manual'. Such a Manual would ensure the documentation of all UNPFN templates and processes, with an explanation of why they have been done in this manner. This would be a valuable way to ensure institutional memory of how the UNPFN functioned at the end of the second Nepal Priority Plan, particularly in light of some of the pilot activities and efforts on cross-cutting issues adopted by the UNPFN.

These knowledge management activities would also support the efforts to build on joint programmes funded through the UNPFN. Apart from documenting any innovative initiatives of individual projects, dedicated analysis should be given to assess the lessons learned that would be relevant to guide thinking around similar pooled mechanisms, joint programming and joint programmes. These lessons should be linked with programme planning to ensure their implementation. This would contribute to meeting donors' request to identify ways to enhance programme coherence and reduce transaction costs in UNDAF implementation.

Knowledge management activities would be complemented by a dissemination strategy and plan for how some of the lessons learned and UNPFN management capacity could be shared, including with other countries attempting to establish similar processes. This would include more focused engagement on the PBF Community of Practice as well.

In addition, the knowledge management exercise will document the lessons and experiences on capacity building done to enhance the capability of the RC and UN in Nepal to support the Government of Nepal on more political activities in support of the implementation of the 2006 CPA.

#### (ii) UNPFN/ PBF Independent Evaluation

In addition to Support Office-led knowledge management activities above, there is a need to undertake an independent UNPFN evaluation. With the UNPFN Second Priority Plan ending on 31 December 2015 (following an extension), an independent evaluation of the Fund's contribution since its inception, with a specific focus on the PBF contribution, is timely to assess its effectiveness and ensure that lessons learned can be well documented and shared. The focus will be in particular on the extent to and the mechanisms through which root causes of conflict, including social inclusion, have been successfully addressed and/or remain to be addressed.

The formulation and management of the UNPFN evaluation and the independent project final evaluations taking place in 2015 will be essential exercises for the UNPFN Support Office. The UNPFN evaluation will not be a straightforward exercise, as it cannot rely on existing baselines from 2007, and has to meaningfully interpret contributions of varying projects in a range of districts. Indeed, the evaluability of the UNPFN contributions is weak given the lack of baselines and range of projects which have been implemented by different partners over the years. Nonetheless, having good quality independent project evaluations will be helpful. Some project evaluations have already been completed in previous years; evaluations of the 2012 funding round projects will be completed between March — September 2015.

The UNPFN independent evaluation will evaluate the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of UNPFN support to the peace process and peacebuilding issues in Nepal, from the inception of UNPFN till the time of the evaluation. As part of this, the evaluation will dedicate a specific component to evaluating the contribution of the PBF to the UNPFN and the progress against the Peacebuilding Priority Plan outcomes (both Priority Plan I and II). Given that the UNPFN has a strong history of gender mainstreaming efforts, this will also be one aspect that the evaluation will look at. The evaluation ToR will reference the UNEG standards and methodologies, including ensuring gender sensitivity. Relevant capacities, including on gender, should be demanded in the teams working on the evaluation components.

Since the UNDAF mid-term evaluation is also meant to be completed in 2015, the evaluation of UNPFN/PBF contribution will be able to feed into any decisions concerning UNDAF implementation for the remainder of the period, particularly under UNDAF outcomes 8 & 9.

Completing the evaluation will require adequate investment both in its formulation and preparation, and in its implementation. International expertise will be required. A partnership with a regional university or other such arrangement would be a potential modality to do so. Based on the findings of the evaluation, the UNPFN Secretariat will produce communication pieces on the achievements of the UNPFN on the basis of a dissemination strategy.

The evaluation as a whole will be managed from the UNPFN Support Office. A reference group will be established with participation of major stakeholders, including PBSO. The task of the Reference Group will be to accompany the evaluation, from the establishment of the TORs, to the final product, and to help ensure its quality and usefulness. The evaluation is expected to be initiated by mid-2015, and completed by the end of the year.

#### (iii) Additional research

The UNPFN Support Office will also commission additional research work to analyse specific aspects of the peace process. In planning the research, stock will be taken of existing information to build on this. The research could analyse in more detail the implementation of the CPA, including gaps in implementation, and/or focus on understanding status of reconciliation and relationships at various levels (citizen and state, governing bodies and political parties etc) from a peacebuilding angle. Such research could be used as a transformative process in itself.

This research, intended to complement the evaluations, will be undertaken over the first 10 months choosing a range of methods such as most significant change and 'one thousand voices' as deemed relevant. This component could also undertake specific case studies to record project lessons learned on removing barriers to access for vulnerable groups and assessing whether the lives of conflict affected persons have actually improved, which would directly contribute to overall UNDAF programming. Similarly, the research could look at the implementation of specific treaty body recommendations, such as recommendations of the Human Rights Committee on violence against women, or facilitate CEDAW reporting, to further the complementarity between peacebuilding and human rights based approaches within the UNPFN and UNDAF.

## 1.3 Strengthemed capacity for evidence-based, gender and conflict sensitive approach to UN joint transition programming

Analysis from the field combined with national political analysis is essential to allow the UNCT to present to the international community an accurate image of the current peace context and future scenarios. This includes the capacity to identify potential triggers for violence, and to ensure that these are understood at the central level. Detailed information and historical knowledge, combined with district and regional context analyses, translated into comprehensive information materials and briefings as well as related discussion opportunities can significantly contribute to the work of Kathmandu-based actors. A more accurately informed international community is better able provide advocacy in the appropriate areas.

This component focuses on supporting the regular and timely collection, analysis and packaging of field based information with regards to field level dynamics. This will be done with and through the RCO field offices, and in collaboration with the recently initiated regional UNCT meetings. Partly this work will be a continuation of support provided by RCO field offices thus far to UNPFN projects in their initiation of activities in the field level, including with networking and understanding local sensitivities and dynamics. A targeted approach may also be provided to facilitate projects to consult key vulnerable groups. Undertaking this analysis may demand additional expertise to allow for enhanced analysis of needs and issues from a field perspective

and to share these with a wider community of actors.

This output includes activities such as gender and peace, and context analyses to support ongoing UN programming, as well as comprehensive risk analysis exercises and development of a UN risk management strategy. An effort will be made to also explore how more comprehensively links between this analysis can be made and complemented by a political economy lens. This analysis would be done to better understand how certain institutions are working and how this analysis should guide our programming. Where the results of the analyses can benefit key partners including peacebuilding actors, development partners, NPTF and MoPR, efforts to join up and ensure the results of these activities are shared will be made. These will be complemented with specific capacity-building interventions for UN colleagues and UN partners on conflict sensitivity and Do No Harm. Such capacity-building initiatives may include analysis of theories of change from a gender perspective; programming on the basis of context analyses; and programme implementation at the field level adopting conflict sensitive approaches. Although intended to also benefit UN partners, internally capacity-building can be done through avenues such as the M&E working group and the Gender Theme Group. This capacity-building can therefore in its part strengthen a coherent analytical and strategic approach of the UN to peacebuilding, particularly through efforts to ensure links with relevant programming processes.

Particularly through the transition process, adopting a conflict sensitivity approach more broadly and beyond peacebuilding programmes is essential. This needs to be interlinked with and complementary to the human rights based approach. To support this, particularly in bridging the implementation of the UNPFN and UNDAF outcomes 8 & 9, work to develop outcome level theories of change (ToC) for these two outcomes will be undertaken. Available expertise on ToCs should be assessed so it can be made available and benefitted from for this process. As such, this work on conflict sensitive programming and ToCs would be done jointly with key UNCT implementing partners, through the UNDAF Outcome Coordinators, with recognized capacity to support the implementation particularly of UNDAF outcomes 8 & 9.

The UNPFN Support Office would not need to lead on the implementation of all the conflict sensitivity and other areas of capacity-building. On these issues, the RCO would continue its partnership with the colleagues dedicated to conflict sensitivity in UNDP's Democratic Transition Unit, Nepal. Similarly, partners would be sought to establish the extent to which and methods that could be adopted/ expanded for doing gender and peace analysis. This could include partnerships with INGOs such as International Alert or other activities with shared goals such as the non-violent communications trainings undertaken by ProPublic with GIZ technical assistance.

Finally, under this output, the Support Office will lead an analytical exercise of remaining peacebuilding gaps and key priorities, in order to lay the foundations for a next phase of UNPFN and PBF support to Nepal. Combining both the results of the evaluation, research and more regular analysis work, as outlined in outputs 1.2 and 1.3, the Secretariat will undertake any additional analysis and consultations to provide the basis for future programing, including supporting the transition from UNPFN to UNDAF financing of key remaining issues. This will include identification of peacebuilding areas that need a final investment and options for how these investments can be covered through peacebuilding and development funding, with a strong focus on how to ensure a continued joint programming approach to these activities. This will be done in close collaboration with stakeholders, including MoPR, NPTF and development partners to ensure complementarity and to bring in expertise and analysis from the broader peacebuilding community for mutual benefit. The process will benefit from strategic oversight of the UNPFN Executive Committee.

## b) Budget:

Table 2: Project Output/Activity Budget (US\$)

			anagement, coordination,	
monitoring, funded by it		iation of the	UNPFN and the projects	
Output number	Output names	Output budget (including indirect costs)	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Output 1.1	Strengthemed capacity of the UNPFN to provide technical assistance and quality control particularly on key peacebuilding, gender and M&E related issues	\$385,521	Staff: \$267,800 Supplies: \$4,000 Equipment: \$4,500 Contractual services: \$16,000 Travel: \$18,000 Transfers to counterparts: \$6,000 Operating/ Direct Costs: \$44,000	This includes three full-time staff and their operating costs, in addition to additional funding for specific expertise and catalytic activities on conflict related sexual violence.
Output 1.2	UNPFN (2007 – 2015) management and contribution to peacebuilding documented and evaluated to guide future programming priorities	\$186,180	Supplies: 7,000 Contractual services: 125,000 Travel: For UNPFN SO: \$7,000 For PBSO: \$10,000 Transfers to counterparts: \$4,000 Operating/ Direct Costs: \$21,0000	This includes the planning and implementation of the UNPFN/PBF evaluation, undertaking of research, and product communication/dissemination.
Output 1.3	Strengthened capacity for evidence-based, gender and conflict sensitive approach to UN joint transition programming	\$97,905	Supplies: \$7,000  Equipment: \$4,500  Contractual services: \$44,000  Travel:  For UNPFN SO: \$5,000  For PBSO: \$10,000  Transfers to counterparts: \$6,000  Operating/ Direct Costs: \$15,000	This includes field based analysis; workshops on gender and peacebuilding analysis, risk analysis, and development of theories of change; as well as relevant trainings including on conflict sensitivity.

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories

CATEGORIES	TOTAL (US\$)
1. Staff and other personnel	267,800
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	18,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	9,000
4. Contractual services	185,000
5.Travel (Total)	50,000
5.1. RCO UNPFN Support Office	(30,000)
5.2. PBSO Support Missions	(20,000)
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	16,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	80,000
Sub-Total Project Costs	625,800
8. Indirect Support Costs*	43,806
TOTAL	669,606

<sup>\*</sup> The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

#### **GENDER BUDGETING:**

Total funds dedicated to gender-responsive peace-building:	US\$ 121,000
As a % of the Total Project Budget:	18 %
INCLUSION BUDGETING:	
Total funds dedicated to inclusion-responsive peace-building:	US\$ 47,000
As a % of the Total Project Budget:	7 %
M&E BUDGETING:	
Total funds dedicated to M&E measures:	US\$ 141,000
As a % of the Total Project Budget:	21 %
CONFLICT SENSITIVITY BUDGETING:	
Total funds dedicated to conflict sensitivity measures:	US\$ 34,000
As a % of the Total Project Budget:	5 %

### c) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners:

The UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), which operates as a directly implemented project of UNDP, has hosted the UNPFN Support Office since 2009 drawing modest annual support costs directly from the Fund. To-date these have been fully covered from the bi-lateral donor

#### contributions to the UNPFN.

To meet the priorities identified in this project proposal and to ensure quality of work of the UNPFN Support Office is maintained, for the duration of this project the RCO has foreseen the following human resources capacity:

- UNPFN Programme Specialist (P-3)
- M&E (International UNV)
- Gender, Social Inclusion and Peacebuilding Specialist (National UNV)

These human resources proposed under output 1.1 will contribute to the implementation of this project proposal in its entirety, ie all three outputs. They differ from those of the UNPFN in 2013 or 2014, and have been identified in terms of the perceived need with regards to key UNPFN priorities; as well as in the context of overall available expertise in the UNCT. The UNPFN Support Office team may need further strengthening in terms of its capacity for field level work and risk analysis, but this would be on a temporary basis.

Support to the UNPFN management includes: supporting strategic planning and management measures of the UNPFN Executive Committee; coordination and secretariat support to the UNPFN meetings and consultations; conducting ongoing M&E activities; reviewing draft project updates and reports; collecting, consolidating and disseminating lessons and best practices; and orienting agencies on UNPFN requirements and key cross-cutting issues (gender, conflict sensitivity, inclusion), amongst other duties. The UNPFN Support Office is also the principal gateway for UN coordination with the Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) and has participated in a wide number of NPTF processes, including: NPTF Sectoral Cluster meetings; NPTF Core Cluster meetings; NPTF Government of Nepal-Donor Group meetings; and NPTF Board meetings (as well as many internal NPTF strategic programming exercises). In addition, as the RCO currently has three field offices (with the plan of opening a fourth), the UNPFN Support Office has been in a unique position to channel into these discussions not only international good practice on key issues relevant for transition, but also information and analysis which builds on a field level perspective.

In the ongoing transition period, also the functioning and composition of the RCO is changing. The functions of the UNPFN Support Office are being brought much more closely in line with and to support the achievement of the overall strategic priorities of the RCO particularly in the areas of transitional justice, human rights and social inclusion. In addition, support has been provided to agencies for joint programming on the basis of UNPFN projects. The transition process is also seeking ways in which to make division of labour and functions between UNDP and the RCO most efficient and cost-effective. Close cooperation within some of the collaborative and integrated modalities between UNDP and the RCO is foreseen for the implementation of some components of this project.

The UNPFN Support Office will also rely on the guidance and support of the PBSO, including through country support missions, for the design of the evaluation and analysis work, as well as the identification of outstanding priorities that should be prioritized for future support.

UNDP	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
Previous calendar year	Norway, AUSAId, EU, DFID, UNPFN, GEF	32,552,536	
Current calendar year	Norway, AUSAid, EU, DFID, UNPFN, Denmark, GEF	39,500,000	

#### III. Management and coordination

#### a) Project management:

The UNPFN Support Office will work under the overall guidance of the Resident Coordinator, who is also the Chair of the UNPFN Executive Committee, and the direct supervision of the Head of the Resident Coordinator's Office. The Programme Specialist will manage the team.

The Programme Specialist will be the primary focal point for all UNPFN projects and therefore responsible for the management of related tasks, including support to the UNPFN Executive Committee. In addition, the Specialist will be responsible for ensuring appropriate linkages between the team working on UNPFN issues and other relevant colleagues working on UNDAF (including Field Coordinators, Coordination Analyst, Transition Advisor, Human Rights/Gender and Social Inclusion Officer, UNDAF Outcome Coordinators, UNDAF Outcome Focal Points) and human rights and social inclusion issues. The Programme Specialist will also supervise linkages with colleagues in other agencies and inter-agency coordination mechanisms (Gender Theme Group, UN-donor-INGO Peace Support Working Group on UNSCRs 1325&1820, UN M&E Working Group) under the oversight of the Head of the RC Office. Coordination with national and development partner mechanisms including the MoPR and NPTF will be undertaken and initiated under the guidance of the RC as part of the UNCT engagement strategy and respectful of any associated sensitivities.

#### b) Risk management:

Table 5 - Risk management matrix

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Attention, frustrations, expectations on the ground transform and become counterproductive to the assessment of levels of peace and implementation of activities.	Low	High	Constant monitoring, development of strategies and communications together with field staff and conflict sensitivity team
Addressing key peacebuilding issues such as sexual violence in conflict become politicised and/ or non-priorities.	Medium	Medium / High	Conducting of gender analysis of key UN peacebuilding strategies and sharing of results with partners.  Joint advocacy agreed to in UN task force on sexual violence in conflict.
Progress on certain components namely of the transitional justice process proceed without safe access for survivors of sexual violence.	Medium	Medium / High	Engagement and advocacy on many levels, to build up UN's coordination role in this area as a partner to MoPR.
Reduced focus and lack of coherent information particularly from field level risks safeguarding peacebuilding investments.	Medium	Medium	Enhanced communications and information flow between center and districts, and among government and key development partners.

#### c) Monitoring & Evaluation:

The Programme Specialist will have overall responsibility for the monitoring and reporting on this project, with expected support from the M&E Officer in designing relevant systems, collecting and analyzing data and providing reporting on project progress.

The project will adhere to the PBF reporting requirements of and templates and timetables for biannual and annual reports. The project will also be reported on in the UNPFN Executive Committee Annual Report. In addition, the UNPFN will compile timely updates and reports on key results of the UNPFN projects including this project. These will be shared with government and development partners at relevant coordination meetings, for example related to the NPTF. It is not envisioned that a separate budget for monitoring is therefore required; rather the operational budget for the work of the M&E Officer will include the associated costs of field missions and report printing.

This project does not foresee the need for a final independent project evaluation, given that the project is not a substantive peacebuilding project but a secretarial support project.

d) Administrative arrangements (This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

#### **AA Functions**

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds" (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The
  AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after
  having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and
  Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be

administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provide no later than 15 July;
- Annual and final narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to been refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

#### Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

#### Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (http://unpbf.org) and the Administrative Agent's website (http://mptf.undp.org).





# PEACEBUILDING FUND PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Number & Title:	PBF/	
Recipient UN Organization:	UNDP	
implementing Partner(s):	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, ir Ministry of Women, Children and Social Academic organization(s) NGOs and consultants	
Location:	Nepal – centrally implemented project w districts	ith focus on UNPFN project target
Approved Project Budget:	US\$669,606	
Duration:	Planned Start Date: 1 March 2015	Planned Completion Date: 1 September 2016
Brief project Description:	The project provides technical support to functioning of the UN Peace Fund for Not transitional phase of the peace process.  The objectives of the project are to prove funded projects; to complete proper document in peacebuilding support; evidence-based transition of these project within the UNDAF and Human Rights-land safeguarding of peacebuilding investigation.	ide quality assurance to UNPFN/PBF umentation and dissemination of and to ensure a well-managed and cts into longer term programming based frameworks for sustainability
Project Outcomes:	Effective and gender-sensitive manager reporting, and evaluation of the UNPFN	
PBF Focus Area:	(4.3) Governance of peacebuilding reso Secretariats)	urces (including JSC/PBF
Gender marker:	2	

Key Project Activities:	<ul> <li>Provide support to the management of the UNPFN (Secretariat the UNPFN Executive Committee, ensure timely reporting and communications)</li> <li>Continue to provide quality assurance to ongoing UNPFN projects</li> <li>Conduct an independent UNPFN / PBF evaluation</li> <li>Invest in UNPFN knowledge management</li> <li>Undertake research on key peacebuilding issues</li> <li>Build capacity on context analyses, gender and peacebuilding analysis, conflict sensitivity</li> <li>Undertake catalytic advocacy and capacity-building activities on addressing sexual violence in conflict within a broader gender equality framework and identified need to address remaining root causes of conflict</li> <li>Disseminate evaluation, research and knowledge management results is support of more coherent, coordinated and strategic peacebuilding efforts</li> </ul>
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Project Effective Dates: 1	1 March 2015 - 1 September 2016					1. 1	
Brief Theory of Change:	If the UNPFN is are able to provide quality assurance and coordination support for the management and strategy development of UN peacebuilding projects, including strengthened communications and reach to the most vulnerable groups, and to help identify and ensure the adoption within the UN and broader development community of lessons learned and peacebuilding best practice,	urance and coordination slopment of UN peacebuilding us and reach to the most ure the adoption within the UN is learned and peacebuilding	T developm implen projec	hen the safeg nent will be en nentation of p tts, and their i efficient and	luarding of investr hanced through n articipatory and ev mproved transform gender- and confli	Then the safeguarding of investments into peacebuilding and development will be enhanced through more successful and effective implementation of participatory and evidence-based peacebuilding projects, and their improved transformation into longer-term, more efficient and gender- and conflict sensitive programming for sustainability.	
Outcomes	Outputs Indicators		Means of Verification	Year 1	Year 2	Milestones	
Outcome Statement 1:  Effective and gender- sensitive management, coordination, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation of the UNPEN and the projects		Outcome Indicator 1 a Shared UNCT-donor-government understanding of peacebuilding achievements through UNPFN so far and of remaining priorities in peacebuilding Baseline: Target: UNPFN endorses the findings of the independent evaluation of the UNPFN/PBF support Agreement on new Priority Plan priorities	UNPFN Executive Committee Annual Report		×	- Dissemination of evaluation and research - Consultations - Priority discussion workshop	
maded by it	Outcome Indicator 1 b Secured funding to address remaining gapeacebuilding peacebuilding Baseline: N/A Target: Secured commitments for a joint a Priority Plan that addresses remaining of the currently ongoing UNPFN projects	Outcome Indicator 1 b Secured funding to address remaining gaps in peacebuilding Baseline: N/A Target: Secured commitments for a joint programme or a Priority Plan that addresses remaining gaps at the end of the currently ongoing UNPEN projects			×	- Identification of gaps in funding - Identification of UN comparative advantage in addressing remaining peacebuilding gaps	
	Outcome Indicator 1c Common priorities and a remaining peacebuilding protection and perticipal implementation initisted	Outcome Indicator 1c Common priorities and strategies for addressing remaining peacebuilding priorities related to women's protection and participation articulated and implementation initiated	documents	×	×	- Identification of priorities - Common advocacy plan	
	Baseline: Target: Sexual violence survivors victims; at least two partnerships government to address Sexual V implementation of remaining NAI strongly correlates with overall gromen's empowerment agenda	Baseline: Target: Sexual violence survivors recognized as conflict victims; at least two partnerships between UN and government to address Sexual Violence in Conflict, implementation of remaining NAP priorities more strongly correlates with overall gander equality and women's empowerment agenda					

- Timely draft reports prepared and disseminated for comments		- Mapping of laws that need revision Identification of South-South cooperation possibilities and other good practices Work plan on joint advocacy and capacity-building efforts	Reference group astablished TORs finalised and approved Contract ewarded Insernination report available	- Identification of consultant to complete the manual - Draft manual
×		×		
×		×		×
×		×	×	×
×		×	×	×
×		×	×	×
×		×	×	
Gateway and NIP Survey of partners,	feedback of Executive Committee	UNDAF and RCO annual reports	UNPFN Executive Committee annual report	UNPFN Executive Committee annual report, Gateway, PBF COP
Output Indicator 1.1.1 Quality UNPFN Executive Committee Annual Report Baseline: Target: UNPFN Executive Committee Annual Report submitted within 7 days of the deadline Quality of UNPFN Executive Committee Annual Reports rated "acceptable" by PBSO review team Output Indicator 1.1.2 Key partners (e.g. UNPFN, RUNOs as well as non-UN	stakeholders) satisfied with level and timeliness of the Secretariat's support, communication and coordination.  Baseline: Target: Regular UNPFN Executive Committee meetings held, documented, decisions well prepared and followed-up, including on project revision requests	Output Indicator 1.1.3  Number of joint UN initiatives to promote addressing conflict related sexual violence Baseline: UN common position note Target: At least three joint advocacy and capacity-building activities lead to initiative from government side on providing relief/ reparations/ justice to CRSV Any new projects fully meet selection criteria, including value-for-money criteria	Output Indicator 1.2.1 Timely quality UNPFN evaluation Baseline: No evaluation Target: Evaluation completed, endorsed by the Reference Group, with a management response from key stakeholders and results disseminated	Output Indicator 1.2.2 Evidence of UNPFN Manual being used by other countries or the PBSO Baseline: Draft manual available Target: Manual completed and approved by UNPFN Executive Committee; Manual disseminated; UNPFN
Strengthened capacity of the UNPFN to provide technical assistance and quality control of its projects with a focus on key peacebuilding, gender	and M&E related issues		Output 1.2 UNPFN (2007 – 2015) management and contribution to peacebuilding documented and	evaluated to guide future programming priorities

	Discussion with PBF on most timely means to disseminate information on UNPFN (detailed assignment/ participation in conference etc)		- Agreement of scope, methodology for risk analysis - Adoption of risk analysis results by UNCT - Translation into programming	Availability of gender and peacebuilding analysis     Capacity-building/ trainings     Presentations on the analysis at UN coordination meetings
	×		×	
	× ×	×	×	×
	×		×	×
	UNPFN Support Office records	UNDAF annual report	UNPFN Executive Committee annual report	UNPFN Executive Committee annual report, NIP
methods, gender/ conflict sensitivity guidelines adopted, or selection criteria used in other countries	Output Indicator 1.2.3 # of other PBF funded countries or assessments/evaluations which turn to UNPFN for lessons learned Baseline Target: At least two countries and/or assessments seek guidance from UNPFN lessons learned	Output Indicator 1.3.1 UNDAF outcome level theory of change designed and monitored Baseline: None Target: At least one UNDAF outcome level (8 or 9) ToC adopted with agreement on related indicators to monitor progress on it	Output Indicator 1.3.2 UN risk analysis strengthened Baseline: Target: UNDAF reporting adopts outcome level risk analysis and management response reflects how it will impact UN programming	Output Indicator 1.3.3 # of UN programming initiatives reflecting gender and peacebuilding analysis in their analytical and background documents  Baseline Target: At least two joint programming nitiatives (eg joint programme documents UNDAF OSG joint programme strategies strategies
Output 1.3 Strengthened capacity for evidence-based, gender and conflict sensitive approach to UN joint transition programming				