



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

<p><b>Project Title:</b>  <b>Localizing Women Peace and Security Agenda in Central Terai districts of Nepal</b></p>	<p><b>Recipient UN Organization(s):</b>  <b>UNDP,  UN Women</b></p>
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<p><b>Project Description:</b></p> <p>The Joint-Project will contribute to an enabling environment and the institutional foundation required for gender sensitive peacebuilding in Central <i>Terai</i> region of Nepal. The overarching objective is to consolidate the gains of women's local peacebuilding efforts by improving and enhancing service delivery to conflict affected women and budgetary allocation for local resources which will further contribute to the implementation of NAP in municipalities and select VDCs The project will focus on enhancing gender responsive planning and budgeting at the local level for better implementation and monitoring of National Action Plan on women, peace and security (UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 which include: governance, security, and recovery). Through this pilot initiative the project intends to provide a model for the government for subsequent replication which can eventually contribute to enhanced demand and supply for better aligning commitments to achieve gender responsive local development planning with women peace and security agenda.</p>	<p><b>Total Project Cost: 576,602</b>  <b>Peacebuilding Fund:</b>  <b>Government Contribution:</b>  <b>Other:</b></p> <p><b>Proposed Project Start Date: 15 January, 2015</b>  <b>Proposed Project End Date: 15 July, 2016</b>  <b>Total duration (in months): 18 months</b></p>

<b>Gender Marker Score: 3_Gender equality is a principal objective</b>
<b>Project Outcomes:</b> Enhanced gender responsive planning and budgeting at the local level for better implementation and monitoring of the National Action on Women, Peace and Security (UNSCRs 1325 and 1820)
<b>PBF Focus Area</b> which best summarizes the focus of the project: Priority Area 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/ management.
<b>UNPFN Strategic Outcome:</b> 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

<i>(for IRF-funded projects)</i>	
<b>Recipient UN Organization(s)<sup>1</sup> UN Women</b> <i>Name of Representative: Ziad Sheikh</i>  <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency: UN Women</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal 17 December 2014</i>	<b>Recipient UN Organization(s)<sup>2</sup> UNDP</b> <i>Name of Representative: Sophie Kemkhadze</i>  <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency: UNDP</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal 19 Dec 2014</i>
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<sup>1</sup> Please include signature block for each RUNO receiving funds under this IRF

<sup>2</sup> Please include signature block for each RUNO receiving funds under this IRF

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## **1. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support**

### **1. Peacebuilding context**

Nepal's decade long insurgency formally ended with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA) in November 2006. Since the signing of CPA, significant progresses were attained, including reintegration and rehabilitation of Maoist combatants, establishment of Local Peace Committees, and the election of Constituent Assembly (CA) in 2008.

In 2012 due to intense factionalism among and within the political parties, disagreement on key political issues – state restructuring along federal lines and forms of governance, there was a sharp increase in localized socio-political tensions, which led to several periods of political impasse, finally culminating in the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly in May 2012. More than a year after the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly, the nation conducted the second Constituent Assembly election (CA-II) in November 2013. Following the 2013 elections, a new government was formed and the new Constituent Assembly re-initiated the constitution-drafting process. At present, the process suffers from strong ideological and identity-based divisions among parties and social movements, and it is not clear that sufficient consensus will emerge to forge a document that will satisfy wide-ranging demands. Beyond the drafting process, there are increasing concerns that the subsequent implementation of planned federal model, expected to roll out over 3-5 years, will spark numerous political, internal border, natural resource, fiscal and other tensions.

These tensions will reflect as well as accentuate regional, ethnic, caste, religious other fault lines, and will negatively impact effort to consolidate a transition to stable post-conflict footing, and building peace stands as the nation's principal challenge in the years ahead. Likewise, there are other significant concerns including low recovery of conflict affected people, and increased criminalization of society, particularly the rise of sexual and gender based violence<sup>3</sup>, which has triggered renewed and differentiated forms of violence and eroded the state's capacity to provide security and maintain public order.

The most visible expression of these challenges has been in the Central Terai region, which came to political limelight, especially after a strong identity movement that surfaced during Madhesi movement in 2006, and the emergence of armed outfits. The government in 2013 even declared districts in Central Terai region as “security-sensitive” districts<sup>4</sup>. It is also a zone of notable social conservatism, and it is one of the areas of Nepal in which women are least able to participate in political and social activities, and most vulnerable to gender-based violence. The context analysis and scoping study conducted by UNDP and UN Women showed that, districts in central region having higher number of social crime that is mainly targeted towards women and girls. Dowry, accusation of being ‘witch’, domestic violence, forced and child marriage was said to be rampant across districts in central Terai region. The stakeholders in the districts identified Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) as a major security risk for women and girls, specifically Violence against Women (VAW) and Domestic Violence

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<sup>3</sup> The Peace and Security survey commissioned by UNDP and UN Women in 2013/2014 revealed that nearly 43 percent of women experienced violence in the last 12 months. This data is further corroborated by a study conducted by the Office of Prime Minister in 2012 that cited 48 percent of women surveyed having experienced violence at some time in their life and had not shared or discussed their experiences with anyone

<sup>4</sup> See more at: <http://www.ekantipur.com/2013/09/18/headlines/Election-Security-16-districts-on-list-of-most-sensitive-areas/378142>

(DV). Many of these issues in the region are said to stem from gender inequalities, their lack of access and control of resources, and their exclusion from state services.

Each of these peacebuilding challenges has a gender dimension, and even though women have important contributions to make in peacebuilding, conflict resolution and governance reforms, a gender perspective has rarely been a priority concern. In recognition of women's contribution, challenges they face during the transition period, and to ensure meaningful and proportional participation of women at all levels of conflict transformation and peace building processes, the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) of the Government of Nepal (GoN) developed a National Action Plan (NAP) on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) 1325 and 1820 in February 2011 through a participatory and consultative process. The key priorities of NAP are around five pillars, namely, i) participation, ii) protection and prevention, iii) promotion, iv) relief and recovery and v) resource management and monitoring and evaluation. The first four pillars are the same as the UN action plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325. The fifth pillar is included to guarantee means and resources required in the implementation of the NAP, to institutionalize the monitoring and evaluation system and to maintain collaboration and coordination with concerned stakeholders. In addition, MoPR has also issued NAP Implementation and Localization Guidelines to provide a framework to the local bodies (District Development Committees (DDCs), Village Development Committees (VDCs), and municipalities), sectoral line agencies and civil society organizations (CSO) to successfully integrate and harmonize NAP action points into the local planning processes, so that the dividends of the NAP reach local women and girls<sup>5</sup>. Out of 59 action items included in the implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, there are only 16 action points that need to be implemented in the VDCs and Municipality level.

However, these important national commitments and localization plans have not resulted in the modification of the political and socio-economic status of women in the districts. Women continue to be under-represented in local peacebuilding and conflict resolution structures. Though, the Government guarantees 33 percent participation of women in LPCs and in local level development mechanisms such as user's committee, community organizations etc. only 7-9 percent of women were found to be represented in local bodies, including LPCs<sup>6</sup>. Women still lack information, confidence, knowledge and skills to be meaningfully engaged in and influence local development planning processes that are responsive to their needs, and their groups and networks largely lack skills and tools to advocate for the promotion of women's political, economic and social rights, to influence the strategic decision-making process and control the formulation of service delivery, and to hold government officials and bodies accountable to deliver gender responsive peace and security agendas.

The lack of technical expertise on the local government authorities and bodies in terms of integrating of a gender perspective into policies and programmes are further reasons for the shortcomings in translating national commitment and policies on women peace and security at the district level. Though the local government authorities and bodies are increasingly responsible for delivering a wide range of basic services to local communities that have a direct impact on people's everyday lives, many lack the technical skills and capacities to meet all the

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<sup>5</sup> Government of Nepal, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, 2013, National Action Plan, Localization Guideline, Kathmandu.

<sup>6</sup> See more at:

<http://www.thehimalayantimes.com/fullNews.php?headline=Key+victims+know+too+little+about+'National+Action+Plan'&NewsID=418803#sthash.y5w990YI.dpuf>

requirements of their roles and functions. The planning guidelines, which require local bodies to mainstream gender into every stage of planning, do not provide any tools or explanations as to how this should be done.

At the national level, the Ministry of Finance (MoF) has revised the Budget Management Information System (BMIS) and Line Ministry Budget System (LMBS) to track budgets and expenditure regularly through a gender lens, and as a result, the government's gender responsive budget allocation has increased to 21.75 percent in 2013/14 from 11.30 percent in 2007/08. The government allocates targeted budgets within its grants to local bodies through its national flagship programme Local Governance and Community Development (LGCDP), including 10 percent for women<sup>7</sup>. However, there is no established system to allocate budgets using Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) principles at the local bodies (DDCs, VDCs and Municipalities). Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) is one of the strategic tools to influence planning and budgeting process of the government, development partners and other stakeholders to assess their level of contribution towards the gender equality (GE) and women's empowerment (WE). The current three year development plan (2010/11- 2012/13) of the Government of Nepal (GON) has laid emphasis on effective application and localization of GRB to mainstream Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in all sectoral programmes and policies to attain gender equality goal. It also sets the target of allocating 33 percent of Directly Gender Responsive (DGR) by mid July 2013. In the same spirit, the subsequent budget speeches of the GoN laid emphasis on strengthening and application of GRB. UN Women Nepal has been collaborating with the Ministry of Finance (MoF) to initiate Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) System in Nepal since 2002. With the introduction of the GRB system, it is believed that the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 will be implemented effectively, and gender equality and women's empowerment issues such as women's leadership and representation in decision making, and violence against women will be addressed at the district level.

The mid-term review of the implementation of NAP 1325 and 1820<sup>8</sup> and other various reports<sup>9</sup> have also affirmed that the implementation of District Action Plans on NAP is hindered by a series of challenges, the foremost being a) inadequate local ownership of the NAP and lack of integration of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 objectives and action points into government's regular local planning frameworks and processes, b) unstable revenue base or absence of funding for implementation of activities in District Action Plan of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, c) women and women's groups poorly positioned to seize opportunities to influence local planning and governance arrangements<sup>10</sup>, d) weak capacities of local agencies and bodies to engage in gender analysis, gender-responsive planning and budgeting and implementation

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<sup>7</sup> UN Women Nepal County Office –Strategic Note 2014-2017, page 3. Also, the Block Grant Guidelines (2009) provided for setting aside 30% of the allocation for targeted groups, i.e. 15% for women and children, and 15% for other disadvantaged groups. In line with a later MFALD GESI this amount has been raised to 35 per cent. The Blended Block Grant Guidelines (2010) allocate 35% (10% for women, 10% for children, and 15% for other disadvantaged groups) for targeted groups.

<sup>8</sup> The mid-term review of the implementation of NAP 1325 and 1820 was conducted by Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) and 1325 and 1820 Action Group Nepal in 2014.

<sup>9</sup> NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 First Year Monitoring Report, 2012, available at [http://www.womankind.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2013/06/Saathi-NepalNAPonImplementationoftheUNSCRs13251820-1stYearMonitoringReport2012\\_en.pdf](http://www.womankind.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2013/06/Saathi-NepalNAPonImplementationoftheUNSCRs13251820-1stYearMonitoringReport2012_en.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> The Peace and Security survey commissioned by UNDP and UN Women in 2013/2014 revealed that women have roles to play in local conflict prevention and peace-building processes, however they do not seem aware of this fact. Almost 62 percent respondents perceive that women have roles to play, but they are either not active or their role is not effective.

e) weakness in horizontal and vertical coordination, f) insufficient gender-responsive spaces and service delivery at the district level for women and particularly for Conflict Affected Women, survivors of ongoing Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)<sup>11</sup>. The LGCDP Evaluation in 2012 highlighted the following gaps: lack of meaningful participation of women and disadvantaged groups in ward citizen forums and local bodies and lack of conceptual clarity and understanding of GRB among DDC, municipality and VDC members. Moreover it also highlighted that GRB was understood to be synonymous with “women’s budget”.

## **2. Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps**

According to a recent effort to map projects planned and implemented in support of the CPA in between 2012 and 2014<sup>12</sup>, the primary focus of projects has been on Constituent Assembly II elections, socio-economic services in targeted poor geographical pockets of the country, creating access to justice and accountable judiciary, and reconstruction and upgrading of infrastructures used by security agencies. Similarly, measures to strengthen local level peacebuilding and conflict prevention, and crosscutting areas of social inclusion and representation also figure prominently. However, most of these peace promotion and conflict mitigation projects have covered the eastern and mid-western hill districts and *Terai* districts. The Central *Terai* has received less attention during much of the post-conflict period.

The mid-term review report of the implementation of the NAP<sup>13</sup> 2014 showed that, since 2012, the Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) has funded ten government projects that support the NAP Implementation with a total budget of USD 8,797,250. These ten projects (including the security sector, Health and Population, Education, Industry, Agriculture, Federal Affairs and Local Development, Women, Children and Social Welfare Ministries) are aligned with the strategic priorities of Government of Nepal (GoN)- particularly its long term commitment to human rights and to provide peace dividend to citizens as promised by the CPA.

Furthermore, since 2012, the Technical Cooperation Pool for Capacity Development (at NPTF) of MOPR supported four Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to implement the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 with a budget of around USD 400,000. These initiatives largely supported legal and psychosocial counseling, shelter services, empowerment of conflict affected women, women’s and particularly SGBV survivors’ access to justice, advocacy, awareness and orientation programs on UNSCRs, income generation and skill development training among others.

In general all these initiatives aim to consolidate peace in general and advance women’s peace and security agenda in particular. However, the review and mapping reports suggest that there are very few initiatives which have explicitly focused on enhancing coordination between the local government and civil society, particularly women’s groups, and effectively implement gender responsive plans and programmes which includes women, peace and security priorities of the district, so as to enhance women’s empowerment and their rights in post-conflict governance processes. Though, there are mechanism at the district level i.e. district level

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<sup>12</sup> Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) in 2013 commissioned Scott Wilson Nepal to map out peacebuilding projects that are supported by NPTF and key development partners. The study is carried out to contribute to developing a single big picture of the peace process priorities and the initiatives that were supported to meet the commitments set out by CPA and other agreements.

<sup>13</sup> The mid-term review of NPTFs ten projects on the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 NAP 1325 and 1820 was commissioned by Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction in 2013.



Gender Responsive Budget Committee (GRBC<sup>14</sup>, established in 2005, and is a permanent body within the Ministry of Finance (MoF) to provide policy guidelines and technical support to all sectoral ministries, donors, development partners, other government bodies and civil society for the promotion, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the GRB system) and District Coordination Committee (DCC) for the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, they are yet to function effectively. The GRBC has been recently established and DCC lacks dedicated resources, both human and financial, as well as information on aligning NAP priorities into local planning and budgeting processes.

Thus this is a crucial moment to support strengthening district level GRBC and DCCs. In August 2014, to support and localize the NAP, UN Women entered into a partnership with the Local Development Training Academy (LDTA) to support the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) to implement GRB in select DDCs and DCCs. The partnership focuses on developing capacity of national and district level machineries especially at the district level and builds on the decision of the MoF to functionalize GRB units in all ministries. This support to MoFALD is partly provided through UNDP and UN Women's ongoing (2013-2015) initiative, Ensuring a Participatory and Secure Transition (EPST), which is funded by the Peacebuilding Fund through the UN Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN). MoF also requested MoFALD, to institutionalize gender responsive system by establishing and capacitating GRBCs at the local level. Till now, GRBCs have been formed in 11 districts, including Bara and Parsa districts, with the support of EPST project. As a result, women are actively involved in user groups, giving them decision making power over non-government resource allocation. This is also intended to provide a stepping stone to women's greater participation e.g. involvement in Community Forestry Group Committees and then local politics.

### **3. Rationale for this IRF**

This Joint-Project aims to consolidate the gains of women's local peacebuilding efforts by improving and enhancing service delivery to conflict affected women and budgetary allocation for local resources which will further contribute to the implementation of NAP in municipalities and select VDCs. This objective is underpinned by strong evidence, both from the development experience in Nepal and more widely.

At a global level, evidence suggests that women's voice, leadership, and participation are important pathways to empowerment and are inherent factors of peace, and that greater inclusion of women in planning and decision-making enhances peace and security. In the post-conflict context, improving the status of women can improve the welfare of the household and the community, and failing to protect women's rights can threaten sustainability of governance reforms and community stability.

Overall, in the context of Nepal, institutionalization of achievements that women have made so far, and the transformation of gender and social power relations within local institutions and systems in order to make them more gender responsive, are issues central to the question of advancing women's empowerment and gender equality in peacebuilding efforts. Some significant achievements have been made since the implementation of NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820. For instance, attempts have been made to guarantee the participation of women by

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<sup>14</sup> The Gender Responsive Budget Committee (GRBC) was established in 2005 under the Ministry of Finance (MoF). The main role of the GRBC is to monitor patterns of budget allocation and implementation from a gender perspective. The committee analyzes the impact of economic policies on women and strengthens the capacity of gender focal points and planning divisions of sectoral ministries and departments.

allocating 20 percent quota for women to join civil service; mandatory representation of women in the committee, council and task force, etc., formed by the government; minimum 33 percent women representation in the National Planning Commission (NPC); minimum 33 percent representation in council, committee, academy, board and commissions formed in public sectors and 20 percent reservation in Nepal Police, Armed Police Force and Nepal Army<sup>15</sup>. However, a range of gaps and challenges still remain, in particular in institutionalizing NAP at local level and translating it into significant improvements in the lives of women and girls at the district level. Till now, only six DAPs have been developed for the implementation of the NAP through EPST support and five are in the process of development.

UN Women and UNDP through its ongoing joint-intervention in Bara and Parsa districts have also recognized that women have very little influence on local planning and budgeting processes, which are highly political processes during which the interests and priorities of various social groups are negotiated. Furthermore, their engagements with the local structures are impacted by entrenched traditional biases, perception surrounding gender roles, as well as insufficient economic power. This evidence, both from Nepal and more widely, and building on previous efforts and lessons learnt, will shape the joint-project which focus is on addressing a series of technical and structural challenges in integrating women peace and security agenda into local development plans. This will support effective implementation of DAPs on 1325 and 1820 at the most local level of governance and help to redress some of the grievances fuelling conflict, insecurity and violence in the districts. To achieve this, two complimentary strategies are utilized.

Firstly, it will build conflict affected women's groups, Inter-Party Women Alliance (IPWA) capacity; strengthen their skills in transformative leadership, communication and advocacy towards actively participating and significantly contributing to local planning processes and peacebuilding efforts. UNDP and UN Women have already been engaging with these groups through its ongoing EPST initiative. Effort will also be made in promoting cooperation between these groups to strengthen each other's efforts so as to engender mainstream approaches to local planning and peacebuilding.

Second, and most critical, the project will address the supply constraint by enhancing collective capacities of local government authorities and bodies of Bara and Parsa districts to fulfill their role as duty bearer and perform their core functions in effective and gender-responsive ways. These local bodies and authorities include DAOs, DCCs, DDCs, municipalities and VDCs It seeks to a) capacitate local government authorities and bodies to thoroughly integrate gender analysis into their organizational and administrative functions, b) facilitates regular dialogue and consultation with women's groups to understand their gender-specific needs and interests and iii) enhance skills to respond to the different practical, as well as strategic, needs of women and their networks to ensure that they are active participants in planning and decision-making. The MoFALD is a strategic Ministry in terms of mobilization of local bodies (DDCs, municipalities and VDCs). It is also responsible for developing the capacity of local bodies<sup>16</sup> for the successful integration and localization of NAP with the local governance system in line with the provisions made in the Local Self-Governance Act 1999, the Local Self-Governance Regulation 2000, and other relevant directives. The second phase of the LGCDP (July 2013 - July 2017), launched by the MoFALD focuses on strengthening the integrated planning,

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<sup>15</sup> Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction and 1325 Action Group/Saathi, "Mid-term monitoring report of NAP on implementation on UNSCR 1325 and 1820" October, 2014

<sup>16</sup> Government of Nepal, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction and Saathi, 2012 Nepal National Action Plan on Implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, First Year Monitoring Report.

budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and coordination amongst local governance actors. The LGCDP has also introduced GRB and gender auditing in local bodies. This joint-project will provide technical support to MoFALD to introduce and institutionalize GRB at selected 2 municipalities of Bara and Parsa districts and contribute to successful alignment of the NAP with the local development process.

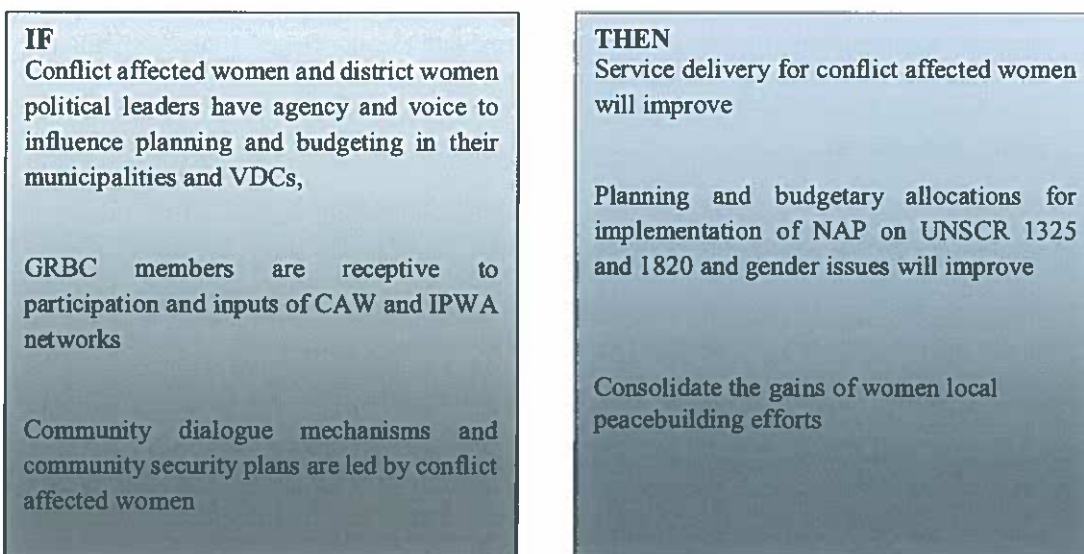
This project is therefore seen as both a gap filling and scaling up measure that will promote an enabling environment where women can actively participate in and significantly contribute to local planning and peacebuilding processes that lead to inclusive, accountable and gender-responsive local governance, which are essential building blocks of the local peace building processes.

The project fits in with Outcome 5 and 9 of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013-2017, wherein development gains in Nepal are protected by addressing peacebuilding needs and conflict risks through inclusive dialogue and participation, social and economic empowerment, and reducing armed violence; institutions, systems and processes of democratic governance are more accountable, effective, efficient and inclusive.

The project will contribute to: UNPFN Strategic Outcome 6, “Expanding an inclusive and gender-representative culture of dialogue and conflict transformation and strengthening and contributing to conflict prevention and social cohesion during Nepal’s transitional peacebuilding process”.

## II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

### 1. Project Concept and Theory of Change



### 2. Implementation Strategy:

#### a. Target Groups

The project will directly benefit conflict affected women and local agencies and bodies - District Development Committees (DDCs), District Administration Office (DAOs), Women and Children Office (WCO), Local Peace Committees (LPCs) VDCs and municipality

authorities, Ward Citizen Forums and Citizen Awareness Centers and Integrated Planning Committees and District Council Members, and women political leaders, and Inter-Party Women Alliance.

At the National level, the project will benefit Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD), Ministry of Finance (MoF), Nepal Police and Ministry of Home Affairs.

Indirect beneficiaries include-communities of Bara and Parsa districts, who will benefit from more participatory approaches to decision-making and gender-responsive development plans.

#### **b. Geographical locations**

The Joint-Project will be implemented in two districts of Central Terai region,-Bara and Parsa-which strive to consolidate the recovery and stabilization gains made over the past few years, where women and girls still face significant challenges to participate meaningfully in local development planning processes and to benefit equally from state resources and services. These districts also fall under 23 UNDAF priority districts and are areas of comparatively high conflictivity and insecurity.

The context analysis conducted by UNDP and UN Women in 2013 revealed an alarming deterioration of governance in these districts. The reasons most frequently cited were lack of elected bodies, political in-fighting regarding development budget, and institutional corruption hampering planning and implementation of all development related activities in both the districts. The Peace and Security survey conducted in 2013/2014 revealed that high numbers of women, particularly conflict affected women in Parsa (77 percent), Bara (75 percent) still do not possess vital documents as citizenship and birth, marriage certificates, the reason attribute to lack of awareness and access to governance structures and services. The context analysis conducted in 2013 also identified Sexual and Gender Based Violence being pervasive in Bara and Para districts. Violence based on accusations of witchcraft, dowry, and child marriage was found to be highly prevalent in the district, which the authorities have found very difficult to address.

In both the districts UNDP and UN Women are implementing its joint EPST project, and has established offices in Parsa and Chitwan (Central Region). The project will further deepen and broaden work already undertaken by the EPST by capitalizing on these structures and relationships to complement the activities. This project will pilot initiatives in select municipalities and select VDCs of two districts.

#### **c. Description of Activities and Implementation Approaches**

The components of the project are well-grounded in existing initiatives by UNDP and UN Women, including UNDP and UN Women jointly-implemented Ensuring a Participatory and Secure Transition project (underway since March 2013 and supported by UNPFN) and therefore will draw upon existing tools, approaches, relationship and networks at the maximum to implement the proposed interventions.

**Outcome 1: Enhanced gender responsive planning and budgeting at the local level for better implementation and monitoring of the National Action on Women, Peace and Security (UNSCRs 1325 and 1820)**

**Project Output 1. Demonstration of a pilot on how gender responsive planning and budgeting enhances service delivery for conflict affected women and budgetary allocations from local resources o further effective NAP implementation and monitoring in the select municipalities and select VDCs in Bara and Parsa districts.**

Activity 1.1.1: Training to women's groups and networks to strengthen their technical understanding of safety and security issues and local planning processes. In this way, women's groups and networks will have skills training, particularly on how to identify safety and security needs from gender perspective, prioritize key community safety and security concerns, and advocate and lobby to incorporate those priorities in district and village development plans. Support local women groups to organize public hearing (in the presence of district authorities, senior police officers etc.) on women's safety and security needs. This will provide an avenue for women's group and networks to discuss priority security issues and interact and deliberate with local authorities on issues that require policy action.

Activity 1.1.2: Provide training on collaborative leadership and dialogue, as well as conflict sensitivity, to women's groups and networks to strengthen their advocacy and negotiation skills. This will enable the women to more effectively promote the allocation of resources and attention to issues of concern. This training will include frequent follow-up visits to provide accompaniment to the leaders, and assist with preparing for important activities, developing engagement strategies and navigating political and bureaucratic difficulties

Activity 1.1.3: Provide capacity development trainings to select municipalities Integrated Planning Formulation Committee (IPFC), DCC on gender responsive planning and budgeting and women, peace and security issues and also organize training to all VDC secretaries and social mobilizers (LGCDP) of two districts

Activity 1.1.4: Develop tools/checklists to be used by select GRBC committees in project districts. In this regard, Gender Audit of select municipalities in project districts will be conducted according to Gender budget audit guideline of MoFALD. Checklist/directives (including the women, peace and security concerns) on gender responsive local planning process developed.

Activity 1.1.5: Training to District Coordination Committees (DCCs) on local planning and budgeting to incorporate district NAP Action Points provided. This will strengthen DCCs capacity to incorporate district level NAP action plans (specially related to participation of women in decision making structures, protection and prevention provisions) in local level planning/budgeting process.

Activity 1.1.6: Upgrade existing software to integrate GRBC principles.

Activity 1.1.7: Develop monitoring reports on implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 at the district level. In addition, monitoring report (analyzing the gaps) on the implementation of the NAP in the project districts will be prepared. This in turn will support DCCs to develop their own monitoring report on the implementation of NAP in the district. To ensure the implementation of NAP is effectively monitored the Project will

- Hold regular DCC meetings in project districts
- Develop monitoring report through consultation
- Organize Joint monitoring visit of DCC for the project related initiatives in districts including members from IPWA and CSOs.

Activity 1.1.8: Support and facilitate discussions between women's groups and networks and local authorities and bodies on women safety and security issues. This will create women's group and network access to local authorities and bodies and strengthen their engagement; offer opportunity to local authorities to communicate ideas directly to women's groups and network; and receive feedback on addressing safety and security related issues in development planning and budgeting. In this way, women security related NAP action points will be integrated into local development planning process.

Activity 1.1.9: Training and accompaniment to women leaders, women's group and networks in two target districts to enhance their understanding on transformative leadership and gender responsive local governance, as well as skills to formulate and deliver clear campaign messages based on women's agenda.

### **3. Sustainability, Exit Strategy and Reliability**

The project's sustainability will be assured by focusing on strengthening local capacity, as it will work with and through key national and local government institutions, leaders and women's groups and CSOs working on peacebuilding, NAP 1325 and 1820 and gender-responsive budgeting and planning sector.

On the structural level: The project will empower local government agencies and bodies, and make them more accountable, especially in matters related to equitable access to resources, representation, responsiveness to differing interests of women and other marginalized groups.

On the individual and societal level, rights holders are expected to witness tangible improvement in their leadership abilities, and performance of the local government bodies in particular, effective service delivery to women.

Overall, the project will affect change in perceptions of women and their trust in local governance i.e. the institutions, mechanism and processes through which women can articulate their interests and needs, and exercise their rights and obligations at the local level. The changes will be sustained beyond the period of the project and will contribute to the development of a society that is more responsive to women groups need, and more habituated to peacefully resolve root causes of conflicts through principle of accountability, inclusion and participation of excluded groups, particularly women.

### **4. Budget**

Project budget tables are attached, including a) project budget by Outcome and b) project budget by category (See Annex II)

## **5. Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners**

### **d. UN Comparative Advantage**

This Joint-project aims to build upon institutional expertise in UN Women's empowerment and gender-sensitive post-conflict programming and UNDP's extensive field presence and programming on conflict prevention, dialogue, leadership, and community security, (See Annex III for overview of RUNO funding in the country)

**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.

## **III. Management and coordination**

### **1. Project management**

The project is jointly designed by UNDP and UN Women. The division of labour under the project was agreed between the two agencies, which is specifically reflected at the level of activities. It is believed that this synergy established between UN Agencies, possessing a wide array of technical expertise and mandate in line with the ONE UN approach, will bring additional value to the project in terms of better quality, cost effectiveness, and coordinated cooperation with the national and local partners.

UN Women will be the project lead agency with the direct communication and reporting to the UNPFN being through the Primary Contact Person (Programme Specialist for Leadership and Governance). To ensure integrated analysis, reporting, communication, implementation and day-to-day problem solving, a Project Coordination Team (PCT) will be established, comprising: UN Women Programme Specialist for Leadership and Governance and UN Women Peace and Security Unit Manager, UNDP-CPP's Programme Manager and UNDP-

AVRSCS Programme Manager. Also, a full-time Project Officer will provide project coordination, reporting and M&E services to ensure quality integrated analysis and reporting under the leadership of UN Women's Programme Specialist for Leadership and Governance. GoN partners will participate regularly in PCT meetings to provide advice and ensure close coordination.

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.

In the case of UN Women it will receive and act on directions from existing WPS steering committee at MoPR, and GRBC committee at Ministry of Finance. The Steering Committee 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 project will ensure that conflict sensitivity training, basic operations guidelines orientation are undertaken by project implementing partners and that the scoping study conducted by UNDP will be reviewed.

#### **a. Coordination with others**

The project recognizes a need for enhanced coordination with relevant stakeholders, including international actors, and particularly actors involved in similar work. The project is also aware of other ongoing linked projects/initiatives such as those under the Nepal Peace Trust Fund (e.g. on building LPC capacity, NAP implementation) and other UNPFN supported peacebuilding, governance and security projects. 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.

At the National level, the project will be coordinated through existing UNDAF Outcome coordination structure, those being Outcome Steering Group 5 and 9. Also, the project will coordinate with National Advisory Committee (NAC) and sub-committees of LGCDP programmed.

At the district level, the project will be coordinated through existing coordination structures and mechanism adopted by local bodies-mainly Gender Responsive Budget Committee (GRBC) and District Coordination Committees (DCCs), and LGCDP structures and other Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) will be mobilized for programme implementation and coordination at the local level.

Also, the project contributes to implementation of District Action Plan (DAP) of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, the project's progress lessons and good practices will be shared with the High Level Steering Committee (HLSC) on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and Inter Ministerial NAP Implementation Committee; both of these committees oversee implementation of NAP.



## 2. Risk management

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)
Outbreak of violence or deterioration in security situation triggered by developments in national transition issues which could delay the implementation of activities	Medium	Medium	Project will manage external risks through drafting of contingency plan.
Key local government officials are not genuinely engaged, which could undermine or politicise the project	Medium	Medium	Generate strong buy-in with key government partners at district as well as municipal and VDC level. Project's focus on win-win solutions will encourage genuine participation.
Key partners, including GRBC and IPWA members are not genuinely engaged, feeling that their interests are threatened by the project, which could undermine or politicise the project	Medium	Low	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
Delay in establishing GRBC at municipal level could significantly hamper the project implementation.	Low	Medium	Generate strong-buy in at the national level and engagement with district stakeholders, which includes chair in municipality to facilitate timely formation of GRBCs

## 3. Monitoring and evaluation

The project will develop monitoring and evaluation systems including establishment of benchmarks for progress, monitoring and tracking in line with Global PBF M&E requirement. Throughout the project the quality of data and data collection will be monitored to ensure informed decision-making and substantive reporting. This will be done in close cooperation with local and national partners to strengthen their M&E capacity as well. 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 Programme Specialist for Governance and Leadership of UN Women 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 PBSO will be met, and, with support of PUNO's dedicated Financial Officers, financial tracking and account auditing ensured, in accordance with each PUNO and PBSO's regulations. Also, mid-term review meetings will be organized to review progress, lesson learnt, identify challenges and develop solutions to them and final evaluation will be conducted post completion of the project. Experiences will be shared during the project in a way that ensures that challenges and opportunities that emerge during the implementation period can be drawn on and built into future development interventions in order to enhance and coordinate the work of stakeholders in the districts, country and beyond.

#### **4. Administrative arrangements (standard wording)**

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>).

**Annex A:** Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)

**Annex B:** Project Results Framework

Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)



**PEACEBUILDING FUND  
PROJECT SUMMARY**

<b>Project Number &amp; Title:</b>	PBF/ Localizing Women Peace and Security Agenda in Central Terai Districtson Nepal	
<b>Recipient Organization:</b>	UN	UNDP UN Women
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>	<p><u>National Counterparts:</u> Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR), Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD, Ministry of Finance (MoF)and Local Development Training Center (LDTA)</p> <p><u>District Counterparts:</u> District Development Committees (DDCs), District Administration Office (DAOs), Women and Children Office (WCO), and other district line agencies, Nepal Police, , CSOs, Inter-Party Women Alliance (IPWA), Women Political leaders, Dist in Bara and Parsa Conflict Affected People's Network in Bara and Parsa, Local Peace Committees (LPCs)</p>	
<b>Location:</b>	<b>Central Terai region- Bara and Parsa districts</b>	
<b>Approved Budget:</b>	Project	
<b>Duration:</b>	<b>Planned Start Date:</b> 15 January, 2015	<b>Planned Completion:</b> 15 July, 2016
<b>Project Description:</b>	<p>The Joint-Project will contribute to an enabling environment and the institutional foundation required for gender sensitive peacebuilding in Central <i>Terai</i> region of Nepal. The overarching objective is to consolidate the gains of women's local peacebuilding efforts by improving and enhancing service delivery to conflict affected women and budgetary allocation for local resources which will further contribute to the implementation of NAP in municipalities and select VDCs The project will focus on enhancing gender responsive planning and budgeting at the local level for better implementation and monitoring of National Action Plan on women, peace and security (UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 which include: governance, security, and recovery.) Through this pilot initiative the project intends to provide a model for the government for subsequent replication which can eventually contribute to enhanced demand and supply for better aligning commitments to achieve gender responsive local development planning with women peace and security agenda</p>	
<b>PBF Focus Area:</b>	Priority Area 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/ management.	

<p><b>Project Outcome:</b></p>	<p>Outcome 1: Enhanced gender responsive planning and budgeting at the local level for better implementation and monitoring of the National Action on Women, Peace and Security (UNSCRs 1325 and 1820)</p> <p>Project Output 1. Demonstration of a pilot on how gender responsive planning and budgeting enhances service delivery for conflict affected women and budgetary allocations from local resources o further effective NAP implementation and monitoring in the select municipalities and select VDCs in Bara and Parsa districts.</p>
<p><b>Key Project Activities:</b></p>	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Training to women’s groups and networks to strengthen their technical understanding of safety and security issues and local planning processesIn this way,</p> <p>-</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Provide training on collaborative leadership and dialogue, as well as conflict sensitivity, to women’s groups and networks to strengthen their advocacy and negotiation skills. This will enable the women to more effectively promote the allocation of resources and attention to issues of concern. This training will include frequent follow-up visits to provide accompaniment to the leaders, and assist with preparing for important activities, developing engagement strategies and navigating political and bureaucratic difficulties</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Provide capacity development trainings to select municipalities Integrated Planning Formulation Committee (IPFC), DCC on gender responsive planning and budgeting and women, peace and security issues and also organize training to all VDC secretaries and social mobilizers (LGCDP) of two districts</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4: Develop tools/checklists to be used by select GRBC committees in project districts. In this regard, Gender Audit of select municipalities in project districts will be conducted according to Gender budget audit guideline of MoFALD. Checklist/directives (including the women, peace and security concerns) on gender responsive local planning process developed.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5: Training to District Coordination Committees (DCCs) on local planning and budgeting to incorporate district NAP Action Points provided. This will strengthen DCCs capacity to incorporate district level NAP action plans (specially related to participation of women in decision making structures, protection and prevention provisions) in local level planning/budgeting process.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6: Upgrade existing software to integrate GRBC principles.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.7: Develop monitoring reports on implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 at the district level. In addition, monitoring report (analyzing the gaps) on the implementation of the NAP in the project districts will be prepared. This in turn will support DCCs to develop their own monitoring report on the implementation of NAP in the district.</p>

	<p>Activity 1.1.8: Support and facilitate discussions between women’s groups and networks and local authorities and bodies on women safety and security issues.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.9: Training and accompaniment to women leaders, women’s group and networks in two target districts to enhance their understanding on transformative leadership and gender responsive local governance, as well as skills to formulate and deliver clear campaign messages based on women’s agenda.</p>

## Annexes

### Annex I: Donor Mapping and Gap Analysis<sup>17</sup>

Project outcome	Source of funding (Government/development partner)	Key Projects/Activities	Duration of projects/activities	Budget in \$	Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial
Promoting Women's Participation in Peace-building Process and Economic Opportunities implemented by Ministry of Defence	Nepal Peace Trust Fund	Increased economic opportunities to the widows and families of army personnel and other conflict affected women and other victim groups in the target areas.	July 2013- July 2015	\$1,380,141	The gap identified is that welfare of army widows are a key concern and the other victims are less prioritized in the project implementation
Promoting Ownership for Women's Empowerment and Recovery	Nepal Peace Trust Fund	Increased awareness and strengthened advocacy for women's participation at all levels and enhanced access to information on relief and recovery	July 2013- June 2015	\$388,443	Localization of NAP need to be provided be more emphasis where line ministries will eventually take ownership of the NAP implementation and incorporate NAP objectives in their own line ministry plans and in the district development plans. Better vertical coordination has to be promoted with dialogue and relationship building with CDOs, LDOs, WCDOs and other line agency staff.
Promoting Equal Participation of Women in Decision Making Positions and Peace Building Process	Nepal Peace Trust Fund	Provide access to women to key decision making positions in state institutions, political parties and peace-building processes	July 2013- July 2015	\$258,762	Brief trainings are not enough to sensitize the government officials and political leaders on NAP UNSCR 1325/1820 if the project expects them to integrate the learning into their organizational policies and programmes.

<sup>17</sup> The mid-term review of NPTFs ten projects on the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 NAP 1325 and 1820 was commissioned by Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction in 2013.

Annex II: Project Activity Budget

Project Budget Agency A: UNDP							
Outcome 1: Enhanced gender responsive planning and budgeting at the local level for better implementation and monitoring of the National Action on Women, Peace and Security (UNSCRs 1325 and 1820)	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	Contractual services	Travel	Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	General Operating and other Direct Costs	Total
<p><b>Output: 1.1. Demonstration of a pilot on how gender responsive planning and budgeting enhances service delivery for conflict affected women and budgetary allocations from local resources o further effective NAP implementation and monitoring in the select municipalities and select VDCs in Bara and Parsa districts.</b></p>							
<p><b>Activity 1.1.1:</b> Training to women's groups and networks to strengthen their advocacy skills with local authorities and bodies to incorporate their safety and security issue in local planning processes. In this way,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- women's groups and networks will have skills training, particularly on how to identify safety and security needs from gender perspective, prioritize key community safety</li> </ul>							





	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	Contractual services	Travel	Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	General Operating and other Direct Costs	Total
Activity 1.1.2: Provide capacity development trainings to GRBC committee of select municipalities, Integrated Planning Formulation Committee (IPFC), DCC on gender responsive planning and budgeting and women, peace and security issues. Organize training to VDC secretaries and social mobilizers (LGCDP) of two districts							
Activity 1.1.3: Develop tools/checklists to be used by select GRBC committees in project districts. In this regard, Gender Audit of select municipalities in project districts will be conducted according to Gender budget audit guideline of MoFALD. Checklist/directives (including the women, peace and security concerns) on gender responsive local planning process developed.							
Activity 1.1.4: Training to District Coordination Committees (DCCs) on local planning and budgeting to incorporate district NAP Action Points provided. This will strengthen DCCs capacity to incorporate district level NAP action plans (specially related to participation of women in decision making structures, protection and prevention provisions) in local level planning/budgeting process.							
Activity 1.1.5: Upgrade existing software to integrate GRBC principles.							

<p>Activity 1.1.6: Develop monitoring reports on implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 at the district level. In addition, monitoring report (analyzing the gaps) on the implementation of the NAP in the project districts will be prepared. This in turn will support DCCs to develop their own monitoring report on the implementation of NAP in the district. To ensure the implementation of NAP is effectively monitored the Project will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hold regular DCC meetings in project districts</li> <li>- Develop monitoring report through consultation</li> <li>- Organize Joint monitoring visit of DCC for the project related initiatives in districts including members from IPWA and CSOs.</li> </ul>							
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<p>Activity 1.1.7: Support and facilitate discussions between women's groups and networks and local authorities and bodies on women safety and security issues. This will create women's group and network access to local authorities and bodies and strengthen their engagement; offer opportunity to local authorities to communicate ideas directly to women's groups and network; and receive feedback on addressing safety and security related issues in development planning and budgeting. In this way, women security related NAP action points will be integrated into local development planning process.</p>							
<p><b>Sub-Total</b></p>	10,000	30,000	200,000	20,000	0	15,000	275,000
<p>Monitoring and Evaluation cost as per M&amp;E plan</p>							28,000
<p>Indirect support costs (not exceed 7%)</p>							24,710
<p><b>Total project cost UN Women</b></p>							<b>377,710</b>



**Annex III: Project budget by UN categories**

<b>CATEGORIES</b>	<b>Amount Recipient Agency UN Women</b>	<b>Amount Recipient Agency UNDP</b>	<b>Total</b>
1. Staff and other personnel	50,000	52,000	102,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	10,000	10,525	20,525
3. Equipment, Maintenance, Furniture and running cost for four GRBC offices and meetings	30,000	17,475	47475
4. Contractual services including technical consultants including USD 28,000 for monitoring and evaluation (5% of total budget)	228,000	50,330	278330
5. Travel	20,000	24,000	44,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	-	10,000	10,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	15,000	21,550	36,550
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	<b>353,000</b>	<b>185,880</b>	<b>538,880</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs*	24,710	13,012	37,722
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>377,710</b>	<b>198,892</b>	<b>576,602</b>

**Annex IV: Overview of RUNO funding in the country**

<b>Table 4: Overview of RUNO funding in the country</b>			
<b>UN Women</b>	<b>Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc)</b>	<b>Annual Regular Budget in \$</b>	<b>Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)</b>
Previous calendar year 2013	<b>CORE Fund (UN Women) Government of Finland UNPBF UNPFN European Commission Royal Norwegian UNDP DANIDA</b>	<b>USD 2844468.54</b>	
Current calendar year 2014	<b>CORE Fund, UN Women Government of Finland UNPBF UNPFN Embassy of Denmark European Commission UNDP</b>	<b>USD 3528689.38</b>	

**Annex B: IRF Results Framework**

Country name: Nepal						
Project Effective Dates: January 2015-July 2016						
PBF Focus Area: Priority Area 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/ management.						
IRF Theory of Change:						
Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Year 1	Year 2	Milestones
Outcome 1: Enhanced gender responsive planning and budgeting at the local level for improved implementation and monitoring of National Action Plan on women, peace and security [UNSCRs 1325 and 1820]		Outcome Indicator 1 a: Percentage of local budget allocated and spent for target groups (LGCDP indicator for Outcome 1, Output 7)  Baseline: TBD Target: At least 35% of block capital fund of local bodies are allocated and spent on targeted group annually as per the demand of groups	LGCDP Annual Report			By July 2016, 15% of block grant is allocated and spent for women
		Outcome Indicator 1 b: % of DDCs and municipalities that have improved their financial management and public expenditure monitoring in line with government regulations (UNDAF 5.2 indicator)  Baseline: DDC =47% (35) Municipality = 17% (10) Target: DDC = 100%	Annual Minimum Conditions Performance Measures assessments by Local Bodies Fiscal Commission			



		<p>Municipality = 100%</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 1c:  Number of local bodies (DDC, Municipalities and VDCs) that have adopted gender responsive budgeting. (LGCDP indicator)</p> <p>Baseline: DDC = 0  Municipality = 0</p> <p>Target: DDC = 50  Municipality = 40</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 1d:  Percentage of budget allocated for the NAP 1325/1820 in District Plans in Bara and Parsa</p> <p>Baseline: TBD  Target: TBD</p>	<p>LGCDP Annual Reports</p> <p>Local Development Training Academy (LDTA) Annual Reports</p> <p>Partner reports, District Report</p> <p>Capacity assessment reports from partners</p>		<p>By July 2016, 2 DDCs (Bara and Parsa) and 2 select Municipalities in these two districts will have adopted gender responsive budgeting</p>
	<p>Output 1.1  Demonstration of a pilot on how gender responsive and planning improves/enhances service delivery for conflict affected women and budgetary allocations from local resources to further effective NAP implementation and monitoring in four municipalities and XXX no of</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1  Number of GRBCs functional in the municipalities</p> <p>Baseline: 0  Target: 2 (1 in Bara; 1 Parsa)</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.2  Number of GRBC members who report an increase in</p>	<p>Partner reports, District Report</p> <p>Capacity assessment reports from partners</p>		<p>By second quarter of 2015, GRBCs will be established by Chair of Municipality (Executive Secretary) in 2 Municipalities.</p> <p>By last quarter of 2015, 22 members of GRBC will have increased knowledge and skills.</p>

VDCs in Bara and Parsa districts.	•	knowledge and skills on applying gender responsive planning and budgeting and NAP SC 1325 and 1820 principles in their work Baseline: 0 Target: 22 Output Indicator 1.1.3.	GRBC progress reports	By last quarter of 2015, software will have been updated.
		Budget Software upgraded in line with GRB principles Baseline: No Target: Yes Output Indicator 1.1.4.	Capacity Assessment report of existing conflict affected people networks	
		Change in capacities of women members of existing conflict affected people's district level networks to influence local planning and budgeting and demand better services in project sites Baseline: TBD Target: Understanding on key principles of GRB and planning Output Indicator 1.1.5.	Capacity assessment reports provided by existing Inter Party Women's Alliance of Bara and Parsa	
		Number of existing Inter Party Women's Alliance members who report an increase in knowledge and skills on applying gender responsive planning and budgeting and		



		<p>Number of conflict affected women and girls trained on collaborative leadership and dialogue processes</p> <p>Baseline: Bara: None, Parsa:37 (as of Nov 2014)</p> <p>Target: At least 150 women/girls by 2016</p>	<p>Partner Report (IPWA – existing UNDP partner)</p>		
		<p>Output 1.1.9.</p> <p>Number of dialogue events to advocate for gender responsive local planning and budgeting organized by women members of conflict affected people's networks led dialogue mechanism</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least 4 dialogue events/district</p>	<p>Tools/checklists developed</p>		
		<p>Output 1.1.10</p> <p>Bara and Parsa district level NAP 1325 and 1820 monitoring report is available led by District Coordination Committee chaired by CDO.</p>	<p>NAP District Monitoring Reports</p>		



