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| **United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN)**  **Project Status Update**  **For the period of January 2012 *– March* 2013** |

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| 1. **Project Overview** | | | |
| **Participating UN Organization(s):** | UNDP | **UNPFN Project number:** | UNPFN/B-3 |
| **UNPBF Project number (if applicable):** | NA |

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| **UNPFN Cluster area:** | Elections/Governance/ Mediation |
| **UNPFN Funding round Strategic Outcome:** | 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 peace-building process. |
| **UNPBF Priority area (if applicable):** | N/A |
| **UNPBF PMP Result and indicator (if applicable)** | N/A |

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| **Project Title:** | **Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue (CLD)** | | |
| **National Partners:** |  | | |
| **Project start date:** | October 2010 | **Original end date:** | October 2012 |
| **Revised end date**  **(if applicable):** | June 2013 | **Anticipated total project duration:** | 2 years  (For UNDP it is a larger 5 year project) |

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| **Total approved project budget:** | **Total project budget: 4,000,000 (estimated for Phase 1-two years)**  **UNPFN contribution: $ 299,800** | | |
| **Funds committed and spent to-date by the project:** | $299,800 | **% of approved budget:** | 100% |
| **Funds spent**  **to-date by the project:** | $275,759.00 | **% of approved budget:** | 92% |
| **Delivery rate:** | 92 % |  |  |

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| 1. **Description of project goal and strategy (5 lines):** |
| **Goal:** Collaborative leadership at the local and national level supports and promotes a culture of dialogue that contributes to conflict prevention and social cohesion.  **Peacebuilding Impact:**   * Sustainable capacity on collaboration and dialogue developed for leaders at local and national levels; * Better negotiated solutions on peacebuilding and development-related issues * Strengthened local and national capacities and mechanisms for collaboration, dialogue and conflict management   CLD works with political, civil society, government, youth, women and ethnic leaders at both local and national levels to strengthen their capacities in constructive negotiation, mediation, facilitation of dialogue processes, consensus building, communications, leadership and trust building. This capacity will further be developed through accompaniment, mentoring and coaching as these strengthened skill-sets are applied to key contemporary issues. A network of experts will be formed to enable the application of the skills in the interim period while longer term peacebuilding institutional mechanisms will be created and/or supported through consultation with relevant stakeholders, to sustain the promotion and application of collaborative leadership and related skills. |

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| 1. **Overview of progress to-date against project outcomes** | | |
| **Project Output (s)** | **Progress: achievements/results/ outputs delivered to-date** | **% of planned** |
| **Output 1:** Local level leaders (civil society, political and governmental) have prevented and mitigated conflict/tension and established/implemented joint socio-political and development visions, programmes and agendas through dialogue | **Developing a network of leaders at the local level:**  The initial level scoping for the program expansion in Far West is completed and an entry level CLD workshop for political party leaders of Kailali is planned for April 2013.  Capacity of a critical mass of local leaders built and key entry points developed and inserted in strategic spaces (youth, marginalized groups, political and government):   * Working principally in Banke and Dhanusa districts, the project has strengthened the collaborative leadership and dialogue skills of 253 leaders from government, political parties, political parties’ youth wings, and civil society. 23 % of those capacitated are female (57 of total) and nearly 31% (76 of total) are from marginalized communities including Madhesi, Janajati, Muslim and Dalits. Ongoing support and technical accompaniment is being provided to the leaders in order to assist them in the application of their skills.   **Developing local level training and facilitation capacities**   * 31 trainers/facilitators, primarily from civil society organizations and development actors, have been provided training and follow-up technical advice. There were two different trainings in the fourth quarter: one for facilitators (ToF) and the other for civil society leaders and development actors.   **Application of skills:**  Dhanusha   * Continued support and mentoring provided to Janakpur municipality to advance the dialogue on urban sanitation in Janakpur. This included periodic meetings with the steering committee of the dialogue process. * Continued support to ToF graduates from Dhanusha in preparing, planning and convening dialogue processes around broader development of Janakpur; a first dialogue including stakeholders from government actors was convened. * Provided technical support and accompaniment to a multi-party political mechanism in better organizing themselves for dialogue amongst themselves and on common issues they have identified a willingness to work on. * Consultative meeting with CDO and other stakeholders held to explore ways of supporting and strengthening dialogue processes through appropriate institutional mechanism/s. * Meeting with the executive committee members of the Local Peace Committee held to discuss and explore ways of supporting the LPC to work more effectively on dialogue and mediation at the local level.   Banke   * Met with the CDO and political party representatives to explore ways of supporting and strengthening existing collaborative mechanism and dialogue processes. * Met with the executive committee members of the Local Peace Committee to discuss and explore ways of supporting the LPC to work more effectively on dialogue and mediation at the local level. * Many of the CLD graduates appear to be utilizing more dialogical approaches in their work, and there is growing interest in “Mission Banke” (a multi-stakeholder initiative to promote development in the district). * NGO partners completed five public dialogue sessions in 4 VDCs and one in the municipality of Banke. | 100% |
| **Output 2:** National level leaders (civil society, political and governmental) have collaboratively established and implemented policies, programmes and shared agendas on critical issues to consolidate the peace and prevent conflict | **Creating entry points/ legitimacy:** Political will generated and entry points developed at the national level with political parties and government   * The Steering Committee, which includes representatives from seven political parties and civil society organizations, continues to engage with the project as an advisory body. * The team of three Senior Facilitators continued to provide expert advice and facilitation services for structured dialogue on key development issues related to Nepal’s peace and transition process, designing and facilitating dialogue processes responding to critical issues at the local and national issues, as necessary. They also served as a senior expert and resource person for facilitation, negotiation and collaborative dialogue involving political parties/ leaders, government and civil society actors, the media and others. * Mid-level government officials from five government ministries/institutions have been trained on CLD and they, along with designated focal points, act as entry points within these ministries (Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, National Planning Commission, Ministry of Local Development and Nepal Administrative Staff College). * Senior political leadership of seven major political parties received an orientation on the CLD project through a three-day workshop. This included discussions on longer-term support to build individual and institutional capacities.   **Developing a network of national level leaders:** Capacity of a critical mass of national leaders built and key entry points developed and inserted in strategic spaces (youth, marginalized groups, political and government):   * Collaborative leadership and dialogue skills of 235 national-level leaders from government, political parties, and civil society have been strengthened. Out of the total number of participants, 41% (96 participants) were women and 27 % (62 participants) were from marginalized communities. * Working relations were established with the Women’s Civil Society Networks and the Inter Party Women’s Alliance (IPWA). TOTs for both networks were organized separately. Further possibilities for partnerships are being discussed. * Relationships with leading figures (Deputy and Senior Editors) in the national print media and Federation of Nepali Journalists, SancharikaSamuha and Working Women Journalists were established through three separate workshops focused on the media’s role in influencing dialogue processes. A follow-up consultative meeting with FNJ to carry out training to local FM journalists is taking space.   **Developing training and facilitation capacity at the national level:**   * Supported the work of the Senior Facilitator’s team in the planning and execution of engagements on select strategic issues including Land and Electoral Violence. * The pool of facilitators was expanded with three new members (a Dalit women representative and two Madeshi representatives). * A joint consultative meeting with members of the Steering Committee and Senior Facilitators was held. * 15 trainers/facilitators from seven major parties’ training units received training on collaborative leadership and dialogue. Out of the 15 participants, 3 were female and 1 was from a marginalized community. The composition of this group was determined by the political parties, which nominated participants from their respective parties. CLD had requested that nominations be done with “diversity” as a key criterion for selection.   **Application of skills:**   * Senior Facilitators developed a plan to work on ‘preventing electoral violence’ and ‘land issues’ and the work plan on these issues has taken shape. * Demo Finland has agreed to incorporate the CLD approach and use CLD trainers to train youths and students on electoral violence prevention. NDI has been conducting leadership development and other capacity development trainings for political parties and youths and students. It has valued the CLD concept and inserted the CLD approach in their training activities as well as conducting specific trainings on electoral violence prevention. District Election Office chiefs in some districts have expressed a willingness to attend trainings on electoral violence prevention through a dialogic approach. * Initial discussions were held with District Election Officers, some judges who will be responsible for managing/administering the elections as Chief Election Officers, CDOs and Security agencies’ heads. * Mapping of potential actors and possible districts/areas for the implementation of the Electoral Violence prevention program was completed. Technical preparations such as work planning and preparations for the development of training manuals for key stakeholders on electoral violence prevention and modalities of mobilization of key stakeholders in anti-violence messaging during electoral cycle completed. | 95% |
| **Output 3:** Policies and programmes developed and implemented by national institutions to foster collaborative approaches to decision making | * A partnership with the Local Development Training Academy (LDTA) to integrate Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue (CLD) and Conflict Sensitivity (CS) in their curriculum is being finalized through an MOU. * To foster informed and robust public discussion on Transitional Justice issues, CLD is supporting the Transitional Justice Resource Center run by World Vision Advocacy Forum. The project was supported for one year during 2011-2012. It recently completed an external audit of the grant. Additional funding was provided for three months (May– July 2013) to support a transition process enabling the project to thereafter run in close cooperation with the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, and carry out regional and Kathmandu level outreach events on Transitional Justice issues. | 95% |
| **Output 4:** Public culture of collaborative dialogue fostered through media | * Working relations with the Federation of Nepali Journalists, SancharikaSamuha and Working Women Journalists established through a workshop focused on the media’s role on influencing dialogue processes.   Pilot media initiatives included:   * 24 episodes of radio talk programmes targeting eastern and western region aired; * 12 episodes of a radio magazine to promote dialogue aired; and * 2 five minutes documentaries on CLD is produced.   Media strategy developed:   * A longer term media strategy to foster a public culture of collaborative dialogue has been developed and is currently being finalized. An operational plan is being developed. Partners for the implementation are being sought. | 100% |

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| 1. **Overview of project results, achievements and challenges in this quarter** |
| **Overview of achievements for Q1:**  Local level  The First Quarter of 2013 focused on program expansion in the Far West Region and the application of CLD at different levels   * Three different political assessments were completed and a scoping field trip was organized to explore the possibility for program expansion in the Far West. As a result, a CLD workshop with political party leaders from the district is planned for the first week of April 2013. * The project continued nto support the design of dialogue processes led by NGO partners and TOF graduates. In Banke, five mini-dialogues along with six public events on public security, service delivery, informal education for girls, domestic violence and drugs were completed in this quarter. * Continued to support the ToF graduates from Dhanusha in preparing, planning and convening dialogue processes around urban sanitation and the broader development of Janakpur. This included periodic meetings with the steering committee of the dialogue process. * Technical support to TOF graduates was also provided to take the ‘Mission Banke’ forward. * A meeting with CDO and political party representatives was organized to explore ways of supporting and the strengthening existing mechanism for dialogue processes. * A meeting with the executive committee members of the Local Peace Committee was organized to discuss and explore ways of supporting the LPC to work more effectively on dialogue and mediation at the local level.   National   * A joint meeting with Senior Facilitators and Steering committee members was organised on January 18, 2013. * Follow-up consultative meetings with FNJ to implement the media strategy are ongoing. * Follow-up consultative meeting with TOT graduates * Initial discussions were held with District Election Officers, some judges who will be responsible for managing/administering the elections as Chief Election Officers, CDOs and Security agencies’ heads. * A mapping of potential actors and possible districts/areas for implementing the Electoral Violence prevention program was completed through consultation meetings in Dhanusha and Banke. * Technical preparations such as concrete work planning and preparations for the development of training manuals for key stakeholders on electoral violence prevention were completed. Modalities of mobilizing key stakeholders in anti-violence messaging during the electoral cycle were developed.   **Overview of Challenges for Q1**   * Due to the current staffing levels in project field offices, it is a challenge for the project to provide regular and intensive coaching and mentoring of dialogue initiatives in the field. * Some of the key project partners at the district level, such as the Local Peace Committees in Janakpur, face internal challenges with regard to their functioning and effectiveness. In addition, the rapid turn-over of key counter-parts such as the CDOs impede relationship building for the project. * The fluid political situation has also created significant challenges for the project. Most notably the lack of clarity about the date of national elections has made it difficult to work with local stakeholders on issues such as electoral violence. |

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| 1. **Progress against key indicators in the UNPFN Monitoring and Evaluation Framework** | | | | | |
| **UNPFN PRIORITY CLUSTER** : ***Elections/Governance/Mediation***  **Intermediate Objective:** Collaborative leadership at the local and national level supports and promotes a culture of dialogue that contributes to conflict prevention and social cohesion | | | | | |
| **(if applicable) UNPBF PMP Result: NA**  **Indicator: NA** | | | | | |
| **Strategic Outcome** | **Contributing Outputs** | **Verifiable Indicators** | **Baseline (by year)** | **Milestones and Target 2011-2012** | **Current / Final Status**  **(June 2012)** |
| 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 peace-building process. | * Local level leaders (civil society, political and governmental) have prevented and mitigated conflict/tension and established/implemented joint socio-political and developmental visions, programmes and agendas through dialogue * National level leaders (civil society, political and governmental) have collaboratively established and implemented policies, programmes and shared agendas on critical issues to consolidate the peace and prevent conflict * Policies and programmes developed and implemented by national institutions to foster collaborative approaches to decision making * Public culture of collaborative dialogue fostered through media | 1. *# of leaders that operate with dialogue as a preferred leadership skill set (political, government and civil society)* 2. *# of trainers and facilitators developed at the national and local levels that are able to apply skills to specific issues* 3. *# systems/ mechanisms established and/or supported that links leaders and facilitators to key strategic issues to mitigate tensions and conflicts* 4. *# of institutions/ organizations supported to promote and apply CLD in specific thematic areas* 5. *# Media strategy developed and implemented to promote a culture of dialogue* | *Assessment and mapping if existing collaborative capacities at the local levels as a basis of an initial baseline;*  *A more concrete baseline being developed.* | 1. *300 leaders exposed to dialogue as a leadership skill set* 2. *40 trainers/ facilitators developed on CLD* 3. *2 local level institution supported to promote and apply CLD* 4. *Capacity of key government institutions developed* 5. *Media strategy developed and implemented* | 1. *488 leaders from political, civic including media and government have been exposed to CLD and have been through 2 /3 day workshops on dialogue* 2. *62 of trainers and facilitators developed at the national and local levels that are able to apply skills to specific issues.*   *Senior facilitation capacity built and on stand-by roster for engagement for transition issue like electoral violence, federalism*   1. *4 human rights organizations in Banke supported to apply CLD to issues related to service delivery, security and peace.*   *External details audit of Transitional Justice Resource Center in close cooperation with the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction completed and three months support to the center continued*   1. *7 political parties at the central level, 22 political parties at the local levels, 10 youth wings of political parties, 10 student wings of political parties, 5 government agencies have been through CLD workshops raising awareness and enhancing dialogue skills.*   *Mapping for the potential actors and possible district/ areas for implementation of Electoral violence prevention program completed*   1. *Media strategy developed and is currently being finalized.;24 episodes of radio talk shows and 12 episodes of radio magazine aired; 2 five minute documentaries developed* |