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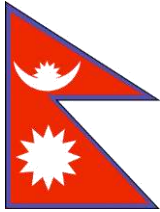
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## **Seventh Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal**

**Report of the Administrative Agent of the United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal  
for the Period 1 January to 31 December 2013**

**Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office**  
Bureau of Management  
United Nations Development Programme  
<http://mptf.undp.org>

31 May 2014

# United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal

## Participating Organizations



Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)



International Labour Organization (ILO)



International Organization for Migration (IOM)



United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)



United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-HABITAT)



United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)



United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)



United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)



World Food Programme (WFP)



World Health Organization (WHO)

## Contributors



Canada/ Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)



Denmark



Norway



Switzerland/ Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)



United Kingdom/ Department for International Development (DFID)



Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The PBF finances complementary peacebuilding projects within the UNPFN's portfolio. The PBF has more than 50 contributing partners and is also administered by the MPTF Office. For more information, go to the MPTF Office GATEWAY's webpage on the PBF: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/PB000>.

## Abbreviations and acronyms

AA	Administrative Agent
CAAC	Children Affected by Armed Conflict
CAAFAG	Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCWB	Central Child Welfare Board
CLD	Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
DCC	District Coordination Committee
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GoN	Government of Nepal
HLSC	High-Level Steering Committee
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ME	Micro-enterprise
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoLRM	Ministry of Land Reform and Management
MoPR	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
MoWCSW	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MPTF Office	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAP	National Action Plan
NPA	National Plan of Action
NPTF	Nepal Peace Trust Fund
NWC	National Women's Commission
OHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OSRSG	Office of the Special Representative to the Secretary General
PBF	United Nations Peacebuilding Fund
PBSO	Peacebuilding Support Office
RC/HC	Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator
SAA	Standard Administrative Arrangement
SGBV	Sexual- and Gender-Based Violence
SV	Sexual Violence

TOR	Terms of Reference
UCPN-M	Unified Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist
UN	United Nations
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIRP	United Nations Interagency Rehabilitation Programme
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNPFN	United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UN WOMEN	UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VDC	Village Development Committee
VMLRs	Verified Minors and Late Recruits
VST	Vocational Skills Training
WCO	Women and Children Office

## Definitions

### **Allocation**

Amount approved by the UNPFN Executive Committee for projects/programmes.

### **Approved Project/Programme**

A project/programme document, including budget, etc., that is approved by the UNPFN Executive Committee for fund allocation purposes.

### **Contributor Commitment**

A contribution expected to be received or already deposited by a donor based on a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA), with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the UNPFN.

### **Contributor Deposit**

Cash deposit received by the UNDP MPTF Office for the UNPFN.

### **Delivery Rate**

A financial indicator of the percentage of funds that have been utilized by comparing the expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

### **Indirect Support Costs**

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. Under UN MDTFs, these costs amount to 7 percent as per the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) agreed MDTF cost recovery.

### **Net Funded/Transferred Amount**

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization, less any refunds transferred back by a Participating Organization.

### **Participating Organizations**

Organizations that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the MPTF Office and are thereby eligible to receive transfer of funds under the UNPFN (for recipients of United Nations Peacebuilding Fund funding, organizations are referred to as "Recipient Organizations", but for consistency, in this report all entities are referred to as Participating Organizations).

### **Project Expenditure**

The sum of expenses reported by all Participating Organizations irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows.

### **Project Financial Closure**

A project/programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project/programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

### **Project Operational Closure**

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under the approved programmatic document have been completed.

### **Project Start Date**

Date of transfer of first instalment from the MPTF Office to the Participating Organization.

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## Executive Summary

The United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN) was established in March 2007 to complement the Government's Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) and mobilize resources for activities of clear, short-term relevance to the peace process. This Seventh Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the UNPFN reports on the implementation of projects approved for funding as of 31 December 2013, both funded directly by the UNPFN as well as projects funded by the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF).

To ensure non-duplication of efforts and strategic coherence in support of the peace process, the UNPFN operates within the same overall governance framework as that of the Government's NPTF. In accordance with its revised Terms of Reference (TOR), the UNPFN focuses on five main clusters: Cantonments and Reintegration; Elections, Governance and Mediation; Recovery/Quick Impact Projects; Security; and Rights and Reconciliation. During the current reporting period, \$1,1 million was net funded, bringing the cumulative net funded amount by the UNPFN to over \$26,8 million<sup>2</sup>. In addition, in line with its first Priority Plan, the PBF has contributed \$10 million to the UNPFN. A second Nepal Priority Plan was formulated in consultation with the Government of Nepal and was approved by the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) in June 2012.

During the current reporting period, the Norwegian Embassy approved a grant of 2.7 million NOK (approximately 300,000USD) for the extension of the UN Interagency Rehabilitation Programme (UNIRP)<sup>3</sup> for 2013 - 2015. The project extension will enable UNDP and UNICEF to manage the rehabilitation packages for an additional 151 'late-comers' that entered the project in September 2013, to manage the long-term education packages of Verified Minors and Late Recruits (VMLRs) until their completion in August 2015, and to ensure implementation of a comprehensive handover and exit strategy for the project.

Seven new projects were approved (five funded with the additional PBF funding from the second Priority Plan and two funded with the remaining balance of donor funds in the UNPFN) and commenced in the first quarter of 2013. In terms of project implementation, nine projects were operational during the reporting period, four of which were joint projects. One project completed its activities during 2013.

Key achievements were made during 2013 under the clusters of Cantonments and Reintegration, Elections, Governance and Mediation, Security and Rights and Reconciliation. The projects under Cantonments and Reintegration continued to support 'verified minors and late recruits' (VMLRs) discharged from the Maoist army in 2010 to reintegrate back into civilian life. Four sectoral rehabilitation options were offered by the project: vocational skills training, micro-enterprise development, education, and health-related training. Of these, only the education option continued beyond 2013. In addition, inter-ministerial National Plan of Action (NPA-CAAC) implementation plan was finalised and approved by the government in September 2013, leading the way to a multi-sectoral response for children affected by conflict. The focus of the Elections, Governance and Mediation

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<sup>2</sup> UNPFN has received contributions from the governments of the United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Canada and Switzerland.

<sup>3</sup> UNPFN/A-7—Support to the Rehabilitation of Verified Minors and Late Recruits Project (ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF)

related cluster was to strengthen collaborative leadership and dialogue (CLD) capacities among Nepali political and civil society. A key achievement in 2013 were capacity building initiatives carried out at both the national and local level and the initiation of district and community dialogues. In addition, a review report of existing work in the area of Education and Federalism in Nepal formed the basis for consultations with stakeholders including officials of the Ministry of Education (MoE), education experts and civil society members on key issues necessary to ensure quality of education services in a future federal state. International best practices were also reviewed as a basis to initiate work on forging consensus and finding technical entry points to address land reform in Nepal. In the Security cluster, work focused on strengthening legal aid and capacities related to transitional justice, as well as discussions on the establishment of a mechanism to enhance the protection of journalists and other civil society members. Work related to Rights and Reconciliation focused on assessing community security priority concerns and response mechanisms, including related to sexual and gender-based violence, and building dialogue mechanisms to address local level conflict. In addition, a consultative process was undertaken to design an implementation manual and related documents for the delivery of psychosocial support to conflict affected persons.

Some projects, particularly those implemented at the field level, were affected by the second Constituent Assembly elections held in Nepal in November 2013. The related Elections Code of Conduct and strikes and restrictions on movement delayed activities such as participatory planning assessments and workshops at the field level.

The overall financial implementation rate of UNPFN-funded projects was 94 percent of net funded amounts as of 31 December 2013.

## **Introduction**

The Seventh Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN) is submitted to the Government of Nepal (GoN) and contributing donors to the UNPFN, through the UNPFN Executive Committee, in fulfilment of the reporting provisions of the UNPFN Terms of Reference, the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the UNDP and Participating Organizations (POs), and the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) between UNDP and contributing donors. The UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the UNPFN.

The Annual Report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2013, and builds on previous Consolidated Annual Progress Reports from 2007. It provides information on progress made in the implementation of projects funded by the UNPFN, as well as on common challenges and lessons learned. It also includes projects funded by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) through the UNPFN. The Annual Report is consolidated based on information and data contained in the individual project progress reports and financial statements submitted by Participating Organizations to the MPTF Office. It is neither an evaluation of the UNPFN nor the MPTF Office's assessment of the performance of the Participating Organizations. However, it does provide the UNPFN Executive Committee with a comprehensive overview of achievements and challenges associated with projects funded through the UNPFN, enabling it to make strategic decisions and take corrective measures, where applicable.

## **Report Structure**

This report consists of five chapters. Chapter One provides an overview of the strategic framework of the UNPFN. Chapter Two provides an overview of the UNPFN's governance and fund-management arrangements. Chapter Three provides an update on project approvals and implementation status during the reporting period, as well as highlights of key project-implementation progress. Chapter Four provides an overview of the financial performance of the UNPFN. Chapter Five elaborates on efforts made to ensure UNPFN transparency and accountability.

# 1. Strategic Framework

Following the end of the internal armed-conflict and signature of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2006, the Government of Nepal's multi-donor Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF)<sup>4</sup> was established in February 2007 and a complementary United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN) was established in March 2007. The UNPFN supports activities under five main cluster areas:

- **Cantonments and Reintegration:** Improving living conditions in the cantonments that host the Maoist army; register/verify and reintegrate former Maoist army personnel, late recruits, and minors; and dispose of mines and other unexploded devices.
- **Elections, Governance and Mediation:** Providing technical advice and logistic support on elections/constitutional issues; and provide assistance to restore government at local level.
- **Recovery/Quick Impact Projects:** Providing support to time-sensitive and high-impact projects to particularly vulnerable communities where the absence of a 'peace dividend' would represent a proximate threat to the peace process.
- **Security:** Restoring law and order, especially in the countryside.
- **Rights and Reconciliation:** Assisting initiatives related to Transitional Justice, national monitoring mechanisms of the peace process and local reconciliation.

The UNPFN has been designed to be complementary to the NPTF by focusing only on tasks that cannot be funded or implemented through existing Government or other mechanisms. The 2011 Independent Review of the UNPFN highlighted: "UN coherence and complementarities with the NPTF are based on the distinct UNPFN features that are also acknowledged by the government: neutrality, technical expertise, flexibility and rapid intervention capacity and mandate to promote and implement international instruments." By coming under the strategic direction of the NPTF Board, and sharing the same Donor Group and technical Expert / Sectoral Cluster Groups, the coordination and complementarity of UNPFN projects with those of the NPTF has been advanced.

The UNPFN also enhances UN coordination in support of the peace process and contributes to the coherence, efficiency, and aid effectiveness of UN peacebuilding support. The peace process has taken longer than initially envisaged. In relation, the UNPFN has also evolved from focusing on immediate post-conflict needs to increasingly engaging on the longer-term and structural development issues embedded in the CPA.

In 2011, the UNPFN's results framework was revamped and enhanced by defining 'strategic outcomes' for each cluster as well as integrating the strategic framework into the reporting cycle to improve the quality of reports. Annex II to this report provides a strategic overview of ongoing projects for 2013. Structured around the UNPFN clusters, it articulates how the projects, through achieving key outputs, contribute to the UNPFN's strategic outcomes and thus have a strategic impact on the Nepal peace process. This is illustrated by projects' key results.

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<sup>4</sup> For more information on the NPTF, see [www.nptf.gov.np](http://www.nptf.gov.np). The NPTF is administered by the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction.

## **Second Nepal Priority Plan**

The second Nepal Priority Plan, with an envelope of \$8 million from the PBF, was approved in June 2012. The Priority Plan recognizes the pressing need to begin delivering on long-term structural reforms critical for sustainable peace in Nepal. Interventions and support within the Priority Plan were designed to complement planned government peace-building efforts as well as to catalyze action in new areas by applying technical and financial inputs where there are critical gaps.

The eight Strategic Outcomes identified for the second Priority Plan were the basis for launching a new competitive funding round in August 2012. The competitive funding round in 2012 undertook the following process to promote transparency, effectiveness and coordination of UN peace building activities:

- Step 1. A limited number of strategic outcomes were selected for the funding round in consultation with the Government and donors. UNCT members were then invited to apply on a competitive basis.
- Step 2. UN agencies provided the UNPFN Executive Committee Support Office with short concept notes outlining their proposed projects which would contribute to the strategic outcomes for the funding round.
- Step 3. The UNPFN Executive Committee convened to review the concept notes and gave provisional approval for the best concept notes, with agreement on notional allocations.
- Step 4. Successful applicants prepared expanded project proposals in close consultation with the UNPFN Support Office.
- Step 5. Proposals were formally reviewed by the UNPFN Support Office and Expert Groups were convened jointly with the NPTF to provide a constructive technical assessment based on specified criteria.
- Step 6. The UNPFN Executive Committee approved the final project proposals and submitted the approved project for release of funds from the Administrative Agent, the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office).

## **Completion of the 2012 Funding Round and Launching of New Projects**

The funding round concluded in March 2013 with the launching of seven projects being implemented by six UN agencies (including three joint projects). During much of 2013, these projects focused on completing core project inception activities (such as recruitment, finalizing work plans, opening field offices, identification of implementing partners, and establishment of Steering Committees, etc.); significant implementation of 'substantive' project activities began to accelerate towards the end of 2013.

In support of project initiation, and as risk management measures to enhance project efficiency, the UNPFN introduced several new standards and procedures. The UNPFN Support Office also played a role in supporting agencies' capacities to meet these requirements, namely by facilitating conflict sensitivity and gender orientations to project officers and implementing partners in cooperation with relevant UN agencies. Attending a training on the 'Basic Operating Guidelines', which is a statement of principles aimed to offer signatory staff and implementing

partners protection from challenges to operational space for development<sup>5</sup>, was mandatory for all project staff and their implementing partners. In addition, working with UN Women and UNDP, an orientation on gender, the UN Security Council resolutions 1325 and 1820, and the UN Secretary General's Bulletin on sexual abuse was organized for UNPFN projects, and included hands-on working group sessions to enhance projects' gender sensitivity.

In addition, all projects were required to complete a context analysis and Do No Harm (DNH) exercise. In Nepal, an Inter-Agency Initiative on Conflict Sensitivity/DNH being carried out by UNDP, UNICEF and the UN RCO was able to provide relevant capacity-building, as well as, for some projects, guidance and support for these exercises on a cost-recovery basis. As projects were required to allocate a budget for related activities in their project proposals, they had the necessary financial resources available.

### **Knowledge Management: Lessons Learned from Project Funded by UNPFN**

The other focus area for the UNPFN in 2013 was support to knowledge management for improved peace-building practices nationally and internationally. The UNPFN Support Office compiled lessons learned and good practices identified in 19 previous UNPFN projects based on a review of project evaluations, final project reports and the 2011 Independent Review of the UNPFN. The findings of the draft report were validated through two lessons learned and knowledge management meetings with previous and ongoing UNPFN funded projects.

Many of the lessons identified were not 'new', but rather reiterated the need for good programme planning, management and monitoring and evaluation. Neither were many of the contextual (ie geographical, life-cycle, and political) challenges specific to peacebuilding projects in Nepal, from the mountainous terrain to the annual monsoon rains, or many of the programmatic (ie administrative, project design and coordination) challenges specific to the peacebuilding context in Nepal, as arguably challenges such as an unstable political environment are characteristic of any post-conflict environment.

However, the review did indicate additional challenges faced by peacebuilding projects (as opposed to development projects), including having to contribute to peace on the ground in a relatively short time-period. One UNPFN project evaluation noted that peacebuilding programmes are "not pure development projects; rather, these are highly politically sensitive programmes with security implications and failure to undertake such programmes may have repercussions on the peace process."<sup>6</sup> Drawing on good practices, genuine participatory planning and strong results-based management, projects nevertheless needed to retain flexibility to adapt to local, changing circumstances and issues unveiled through regular project monitoring.

The review highlighted the need to ensure complementarity between different initiatives being implemented in Nepal, instead of peacebuilding projects being planned and implemented in a vacuum. Peacebuilding projects were not in the position to meet all the multi-sectoral needs of vulnerable stakeholders, but often needed to link with other longer-term development initiatives for best effectiveness and sustainability.

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<sup>5</sup> UN became a signatory of the Basic Operating Guidelines in 2009, bringing the total number of development organization signatories to 13. The BOGs relate to the behavior and standards that the signatories expect from themselves, implementing partners and other actors. They also make the signatories and their implementing partners responsible for working in a way that is transparent, accountable, impartial and inclusive. For more information see <http://www.un.org.np/thematicareas/bogs>

<sup>6</sup> UNPFN/A-7 Support to the Rehabilitation of Verified Minors and Late Recruits (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO)

In the post-conflict context, the role of conflict sensitivity was emphasised. Communications was one of the most important tools for conflict sensitivity, especially with regards to managing expectations and the identification of project stakeholders. Monitoring was crucial to further ascertain that the intended beneficiaries were accessing services. One of the findings of the review was that few project evaluations where the stated objective of the project was to provide services or advance the situation of women and/ or children concretely assessed the extent to which these projects were in fact gender-sensitive and/or child-friendly. The project evaluations appeared to have taken for granted that a project with child/gender focused objectives would automatically achieve them in a child/gender-sensitive manner. Nevertheless, it was evident from the review that there is a difference between 'women-friendly projects' and 'gender-sensitive projects'. The former makes services available for women; the latter addresses masculinities and femininities and assists women to become agents for change. For a conflict sensitive approach, it is vital that peacebuilding projects are aware of these differences and monitor expected (or discover unintended) impact to gender and power relations in community during project implementation.

With respect to the UN's role in peacebuilding, the review found that the UN agencies were considered impartial and therefore recognized as valuable partners in peacebuilding with an ability to influence the parties to the conflict, but also wider public opinion. UN agencies played an important role in advancing key global instruments or international standards such as UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1612, where the UN has specialised expertise and experience. In addition, the contribution of technical assistance and specialized expertise, drawing on international experience, seemed to be of particular value. Some UN agencies had stand-by capacity available from other countries and could mobilise it as a means to respond to rapidly developing situations on the ground in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

### **Supporting Improved Peace-building Practices**

The UNPFN Support Office was able to use its institutional knowledge stemming from almost seven years of Fund management and the results of the review exercises to support enhanced knowledge of good peace-building practices by the UN system, international development partners and national stakeholders. At the international level, UNPFN hosted two members (Amb Jan Knutsson, Advisory Group Chair, and Louise Anten) of the global UN Peacebuilding Fund's Independent 'Advisory Group' on their mission to Nepal from 28 to 31 January 2013. The Advisory Group, which is appointed by the Secretary-General to provide advice and oversight of fund allocations, met with Government, UN and development partner officials and civil society partners to gain insight into the Nepal peace process and the UNPFN support thereof. In addition, the UNPFN provided input into the Peacebuilding Fund's Global Review and Gender Thematic Review by hosting their missions in Nepal from 28 October to 1 November, and by preparing a draft summary record of how gender has been mainstreamed into the UNPFN. Finally, the UNPFN participated in and shared lessons learned from the administration of the UNPFN in a PBF global strategic workshop in Cape Town in July 2013.

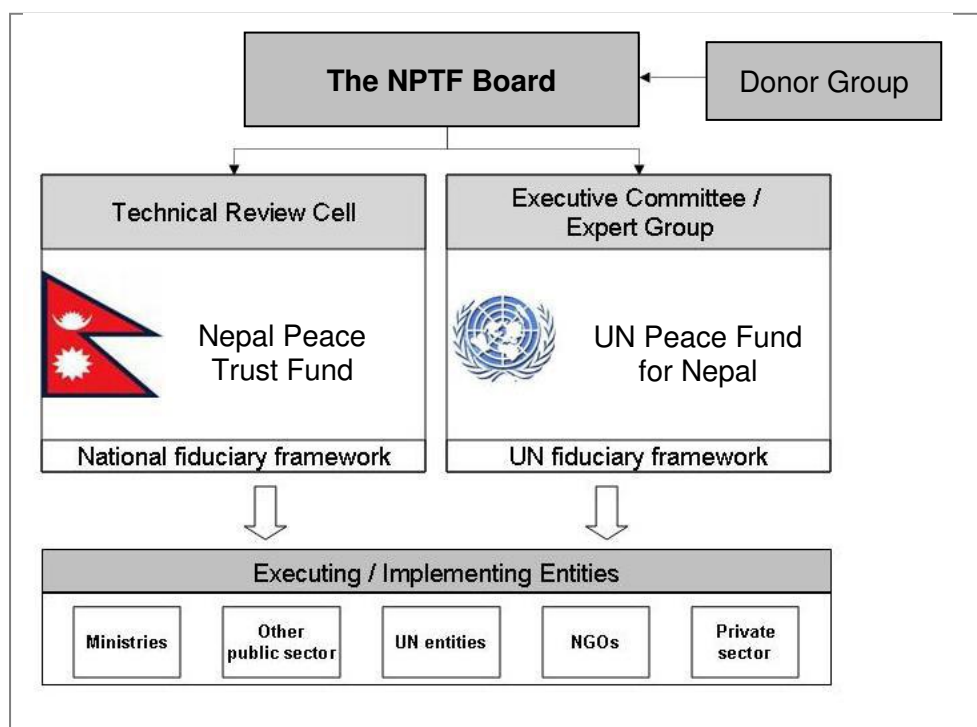
At the national level, to contribute to UNPFN, NPTF and development partners' coherence and complementarity on peace-building, the UNPFN co-organised a roundtable in Kathmandu with the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) and two UNPFN projects. The roundtable engaged participants on lessons learned from peace-building projects focused on socio-economic reintegration and livelihoods.

## 2. Governance Arrangements of the UNPFN

To ensure non-duplication of efforts and strategic coherence in support of the peace process, the UNPFN operates within the same overall governance framework as the NPTF, as described in the diagram below. Approved projects and the operations of the UNPFN are carried out under the overall guidance of the Government-led NPTF Board, in consultation with a Donor Group, and according to the instructions of an Executive Committee.

The figure below provides an overview of the complementary governance arrangements of the NPTF and the UNPFN.

**Figure 2-1: Complementary Governance Arrangements of the NPTF and the UNPFN**



### 2.1 The NPTF Board

The NPTF Board (formerly known as the Steering Committee) provides overall policy guidance and is responsible for:

- Identifying funding needs and priorities in support of the peace process;
- Helping define major programmatic priorities for the UNPFN consistent with the above and complementary to activities supported through the NPTF;
- Ensuring coherence among peace support activities funded from, respectively, the NPTF, the UNPFN, and other government or donor channels;
- Reviewing financial flows and performance as needed to facilitate a harmonized approach to the monitoring and evaluation of peace support activities; and
- Designating a representative to serve on the Executive Committee to ensure a complementary approach between the NPTF and the UNPFN.



## **2.2 The Donor Group**

The Donor Group<sup>7</sup> provides advice to the Board on the operations of the two funds and is comprised of donors to the UNPFN and the NPTF. The Donor Group is responsible for:

- Providing strategic advice on the UNPFN, through the Executive Committee;
- Reviewing progress of the funds' operations and ensuring an efficient approach to reporting to all its donors;
- Ensuring coherence and coordination among activities funded from the funds and those financed by the same donors through other channels;
- When requested to do so, advising other donors on the most appropriate allocation of resources, based on needs, priorities, and absorptive capacities; and
- Designating a representative to serve on the Executive Committee to ensure a complementary approach between the NPTF and the UNPFN.

## **2.3 The UNPFN Executive Committee**

The UNPFN Executive Committee is the decision-making body of the UNPFN, with authority to approve projects for funding. The UNPFN Executive Committee is responsible for:

- Reviewing and defining the UNPFN's requirements and priorities in consultation with the NPTF Board and Donor Group;
- Reviewing and approving proposals and resource allocations from the UNPFN, based on agreed-upon priorities;
- Reviewing and approving the UNPFN's annual reports;
- Recommending improvements to project design and/or implementation to make them more effective and efficient in supporting the peace process.

The Executive Committee is Chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator, and includes a donor representative (currently the Ambassador of Denmark), and a Government representative from the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (currently the Director of the NPTF).

The Chair of the UNPFN Executive Committee regularly reports on the activities of the UNPFN to the NPTF Board and the NPTF Government of Nepal-Donor Group (GoN-DG) meetings.

## **2.4 Technical Expert / Sectoral Cluster Groups**

As part of the process to strengthen both the quality and national ownership of UNPFN funded projects, all UNPFN project proposals are reviewed by technical expert / sectoral cluster groups convened by the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR). These same groups also provide a technical review of all NPTF project proposals. This further streamlines the management of the UNPFN and NPTF and enhances synergies between the two funds. The groups are chaired by Joint Secretaries from the MoPR who are responsible for coordinating NPTF Sectoral Cluster Groups. The groups comprise technical experts from the government, development partners, UN agencies and civil society.

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<sup>7</sup> The Donor Advisory Group changed its name in 2011 to become the Donor Group.

## **2.5 The Administrative Agent**

The UNDP's MPTF Office is the AA for the UNPFN. Its responsibilities as AA include the receipt, administration and management of contributions from donors; disbursement of funds to the Participating Organizations in accordance with instructions from the UNPFN Executive Committee, and consolidation of narrative and financial reports produced by each of the Participating Organizations as well as the provision of these reports to the UNPFN Executive Committee for onward submission to donors. The MPTF Office performs the full range of AA functions in accordance with the UNDG-approved 'Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi-Partner Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN Funds'.

In line with the MOU concluded between Participating Organizations and the MPTF Office, a clear delineation, including distinct reporting lines and an accountability framework, has been established and will be maintained within UNDP between its functions as an AA and its functions as a Participating Organization.

### 3. Project Approval and Implementation

#### 3.1 Programme/Project Approval Status

During the current reporting period, the net funded amount under the UNPFN amounted to \$1,055,221, including two new projects<sup>8</sup>, bringing the cumulative net transferred amount to \$26,014,826. In addition, five new PBF funded projects were approved in March 2013<sup>9</sup>. For a complete list of UNPFN and PBF funded projects approved and project numbers as of 31 December 2013, see Annex I.

#### 3.2 Cluster Overview

Table 3.1 below, provides an overview of projects approved to date under the five clusters of the UNPFN, from both the UNPFN and the PBF accounts.

**Table 3-1: Cluster Overview as of 31 December 2013**

UNPFN Cluster	Number of Projects Funded	Participating Organizations	Source of Funding	Net Funded Amount (USD)
Cantonments / Reintegration	10	ILO, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS	UNPFN, PBF	25,059,743
Elections / Governance / Mediation	4	UNDP, UNESO, IOM, UNHABITAT	UNPFN, PBF	2,197,589
Recovery / Quick Impact Projects	2	ILO, FAO	UNPFN, PBF	2,705,529
Security	2	UNWOMEN, UNDP, UNESCO	PBF	2,766,526
Rights and Reconciliation	9	IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, WFP, OCHA	UNPFN, PBF	11,050,040
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27<sup>10</sup></b>			<b>43,779,427</b>

Cumulatively since 2007, 52 percent of UNPFN allocations and fund transfers have been made to projects within the **Cantonments and Reintegration** cluster, which includes support to mine action, the verification and discharge of former Maoist army personnel, and support to the rehabilitation of the VMLRs. In 2013, the share of allocations to the **Rights and Reconciliation** cluster increased through the PBF allocations.

#### 3.3 Project Implementation Status and Achievements

In terms of project implementation, nine projects were operational during the reporting period. Of these, one project completed activities during 2013.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>8</sup> UNPFN/E-7 and UNPFN/B-4

<sup>9</sup> PBF/NPL/A-1, PBF/NPL/A-2, PBF/NPL/A-3, PBF/NPL/D- 2 and PBF/NPL/D-3

<sup>10</sup> Two projects which have had cost extensions approved are reported under two separate project numbers (UNPFN/A-2 & UNPFN/A-2a, UNPFN/E-1&UNPFN/E-1a).

The overall financial implementation rate of UNPFN-funded projects was 94 percent of net funded amounts as of 31 December 2013 (compared with 93 percent as of the end of 2012), reflecting the ability of the projects funded under the UNPFN to deliver focused and time-limited activities rapidly in support of peace processes and early recovery tasks in Nepal.

The sections below provide an overview of the main implementation achievements during the reporting period, as reported by the respective Participating Organizations in their annual or final narrative reports. Projects are grouped by UNPFN cluster, and the overview includes projects funded by both the UNPFN account and the PBF Nepal account.

For narrative results on projects that operationally completed their activities prior to the current reporting year, please refer to UNPFN and PBF Annual Reports, available from 2007 on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

### 3.3.1 Cantonments/Reintegration

The purpose of interventions in this cluster is to: improve living conditions in the cantonments that hosted the Maoist army; register/verify, and discharge former Maoist army personnel; reintegrate late recruits and minors; and dispose of mines and other unexploded devices. The table below (Table 3-2) provides an overview of the projects under this cluster that had activities during 2013.

**Table 3-2: Cantonments/Reintegration Cluster Overview of Active 2013 projects, as of 31 December 2013 in USD**

Project Number and Title	Project Duration (Start-End)	Participating Organization(s)	Net Funded Amount prior to 2013	Net Funded Amount in 2013	Total Net Funded Amount
<b>UNPFN/A-7</b> Support to the Rehabilitation of VMLRs	Jun 2010 - Aug 2015	UNDP, ILO, UNFPA, UNICEF	11,404,254	300,373	11,704,627
<b>PBF/NPL/D-2</b> Reintegration and rehabilitation of children affected by armed conflict'	Mar 2013 – Mar 2015	UNICEF	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>11,404,254</b>	<b>1,800,373</b>	<b>13,204,627</b>

#### **UNPFN/A-7—Support to the Rehabilitation of Verified Minors and Late Recruits Project (ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF)**

The 'Support to the Rehabilitation of Verified Minors and Late Recruits (VMLRs)' Project, also referred to as the 'UN Interagency Rehabilitation Programme' (UNIRP), implemented jointly by UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and ILO, has

<sup>11</sup> The PBF has also funded one project in Nepal through its Immediate Response Facility (IRF): Gender Responsive Recovery for Sustainable Peace (FAO, ILO, UN WOMEN), which does not form part of the UNPFN. For more details see <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00083648>.

received a total net funded amount of \$11,704,627 from the UNPFN, including \$300,373 in 2013. The Project is expected to end in August 2015<sup>12</sup>.

The Project aims to support the socio-economic rehabilitation of the 4,008 VMLRs discharged from Maoist army cantonments by promoting gainful employment and livelihood opportunities for these individuals and undertaking community engagement. The socio-economic rehabilitation of the VMLRs is a key element of both the CPA and the Agreement on Monitoring and Management of Arms and Armies (AMMAA) that is adjunct to the CPA. Therefore, the Project contributes directly to national peacebuilding efforts. To achieve the desired impact, the Project is framed around two complementary outcomes:

- VMLRs are supported in their socio-economic rehabilitation; and
- Communities are engaged in supporting the rehabilitation of VMLR participants.

### ***Achievements and results***

The UN Interagency Rehabilitation Programme (UNIRP) continued to support 'verified minors and late recruits' (VMLRs) discharged from the Maoist army in 2010 to **reintegrate back into civilian life**. Four sectoral rehabilitation options were offered: vocational skills training, micro-enterprise development, education, and health-related training. The rehabilitation package options for vocational skills training, micro-enterprise development and health-related training were completed in August 2013—only the education package option will continue until August 2015. The UNIRP also provided 151 'late applicants' (who enrolled in the programme in September 2012) with crucial follow-up support, such as counselling and business mentoring, and facilitating linkages to affordable loans and employment opportunities.

In addition, cross-cutting services, such as gender-specific, health and psychosocial support, as well as individual career counselling, business mentoring, community-based peace-building activities, job placement support and life-skills training were offered. By August 2013<sup>13</sup>:

- 2,221 gender specific needs of participants and their immediate dependents were addressed;
- 554 pregnant women, lactating mothers and spouses of male participants were provided nutritional support;
- Parents of 966 children were given childcare grants of up to 12-months and baby-food;
- 388 participants received childcare; and
- 73 male and female participants were provided with maternity/paternity allowances.

The UNIRP completed a post rehabilitation and client satisfaction survey in July 2013, finding that:

- Overall, 76% of participants were 'satisfied' with the programme option they chose; and
- 72% had noticed changes in their family's economic situation since receiving rehabilitation support.

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<sup>12</sup> In February 2013, the UNPFN Executive Committee approved the extension of the Programme until August 2015 to allow for the continuation and controlled phase-out of select services to VMLRs.

<sup>13</sup> The results are cited as of August 2013 because three of the rehabilitation package options (vocational skills training, micro-enterprise development and health-related training) were completed.

As part of the project handover, UNIRP coordinated a month-long training session with technical staff from Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) on the UNIRP database and training on the MS SQL Server. In addition, four ‘knowledge management’ documents with lessons learned and best practices were prepared by UNIRP on: i. Gender Specific Support; ii. Psychosocial Support; iii. Working Towards a One UN; and iv. Conflict Sensitivity.

**Table 3.5: Total VMLR enrollment rates and results for the UNIRP, as of August 2013**

Total VMLR enrolment rates and results for UNIRP, as of August 2013						
<b>4,008 VMLRs discharged in 2010</b> (30% F, 70% M)	<b>2,743 VMLRs</b> (34% F, 66% M) made contact with UNIRP	<b>2,477 VMLRs</b> (36% F, 64% M) received career counseling and referred to a service provider	<b>2,234 VMLRs</b> (38% F, 62% M) enrolled in one of four rehabilitation packages: <i>i. Vocational Skills Training: 442</i> <i>ii. Micro-Enterprise: 1325</i> <i>iii. Education: 406</i> <i>iv. Health: 61</i>	<b>359 VMLRs</b> (42% F, 58% M) currently participating in one of the four rehabilitation packages: <i>i. VST: 0</i> <i>iii. Education: 358</i> <i>ii. ME: 0</i> <i>iv. Health: 1</i>		<b>2,234 VMLRs joined UNIRP</b>
				<b>1,787 VMLRs</b> (38% F, 62% M) completed their rehabilitation training → <b>1257 VMLR</b> (71%) graduates from VST, ME and Health options are employed or established own businesses		
				<b>88 VMLRs</b> (7% F, 93% M) enrolled in rehabilitation dropped out		
				<b>243 VMLRs</b> were referred to service providers, but did not start rehabilitation packages		
<b>266 VMLRs</b> made contact with UNIRP, but did not register for a rehabilitation package		<b>509 VMLRs contacted, but did not join UNIRP</b>				
<b>1,265 VMLRs</b> did not make contact with the UNIRP*				<b>1,265 VMLRs did not join UNIRP</b>		

\*An individual tracing initiative found that 60% of the 1,614 VMLRs who were absent during the discharge ceremonies in 2010 had left the country to work abroad and the overall number of VMLRs remaining in Nepal was only 3,040.

For additional details on the project, see the project’s website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00075366>.

**PBF/NPL/D-2—Reintegration and rehabilitation of children affected by armed conflict (UNICEF)**

The project for the Reintegration and rehabilitation of children affected by armed conflict, implemented by UNICEF, received a total net funded amount of \$1,500,000 from the UNPFN in 2013. The Project is expected to end in March 2015.

The project aims to build capacities of government and non-government actors for child protection, particularly supporting children affected by conflict, and to strengthen overall child protection systems. This work is being done in support of the implementation of the government’s National Plan of Action for Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Children Affected by Armed Conflict (NPA-CAAC).

### ***Achievements and results***

As part of the overall UNICEF Child Protection programme, the project offered **reintegration services** to vulnerable children, including:

- 250 working children (40% girls) and their families in eight municipalities received services including counselling, education support, vocational training, and income generation support etc, as part of reintegration support; and
- 550 young people formerly associated with armed groups are receiving reintegration services.

The **inter-ministerial National Plan of Action (NPA-CAAC)** implementation plan was finalised and approved by the government in September 2013. The NPA-CAAC implementation guideline is expected to facilitate a multi-sectoral response for children affected by conflict. In addition, the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW), including the Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB):

- Finalized and officially approved the case management processes and procedures for the identification, rescue and referral of vulnerable children, including children affected by conflict, in August 2013; and
- 150 Child Welfare Officers and Child Rights Officers from 75 districts were trained on the process/procedures and relevant tools from 24-27 September 2013.

Following the finalisation of the implementation guidelines, with support of the project, the MoWCSW, Ministry of Education (MoE) and Ministry of Industry submitted project proposals to the Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) to access funding educational, vocational training and income generating support for conflict affected children.

Finally, provisions against the misuse of children and schools were included in the final Code of Conduct for the 19 November elections. The CCWB monitored related violations prior and during the election in all 75 districts in coordination with relevant government and non-government partners and reported them to the Election Commission of Nepal.

For additional details on the project, see the project's website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00085967>

### 3.3.2 Elections, Governance and Mediation

The purpose of interventions in this cluster is to provide technical advice and logistic support on elections/constitutional issues, assist restoration of government at the local level and directly aid the peace process. The table below (Table 3-3) provides an overview of the projects which in 2013 had activities under the cluster.

**Table 3-3: Elections/Governance/Mediation Cluster Overview of Active 2013 projects, as of 31 December 2013 in USD**

Project Number and Title	Project Duration (Start-End)	Participating Organization(s)	Net Funded Amount prior to 2013	Net Funded Amount in 2013	Total Net Funded Amount
<b>UNPFN/B-3</b> Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue	Nov 2011 – Jun 2013	UNDP	299,800	-	299,800
<b>UNPFN/B-4</b> Planning effective delivery of education	Mar 2013 – Mar 2015	UNESCO	-	378,000	378,000
<b>PBF/NPL/A-1</b> Catalytic support on land issues	Mar 2015 - Mar 2015	IOM, UNDP, UN Habitat	-	1,224,662	1,224,662
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>299,800</b>	<b>1,602,662</b>	<b>1,902,462</b>

#### **UNPFN/B-3—Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue (UNDP)**

The Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue (CLD) Project, implemented by UNDP, has received a total transferred amount of \$299,000 from the UNPFN. The pilot CLD project ended in June 2013. However, the Project will be continued and built upon through other UNDP programmes.

The objective of the CLD project is to build collaborative leadership and dialogue capacities at the local and national levels, and to support and promote a culture of dialogue that contributes to conflict prevention and social cohesion. The Project targets political, civic, government, youth, women and ethnic leaders at both central and local levels to strengthen their capacities in constructive negotiation, mediation, facilitation of dialogue processes, consensus building, communications, leadership and trust building. This capacity is further developed through accompaniment, mentoring and coaching as these gained skills are applied to key contemporary issues.

The peacebuilding impacts/outcomes of the CLD Project are:

- Sustainable capacity on collaboration and dialogue developed for leaders at central and local levels;
- Better-negotiated solutions on peacebuilding and development-related issues; and
- Strengthened national and local capacities and mechanisms for collaboration, dialogue and conflict management.

#### **Achievements and results**

The Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue (CLD) project expanded and diversified its pool of national facilitators with three new members (a female Dalit and two Madheshi representatives). In addition, **capacities for local and national dialogue** were enhanced through activities carried out both at the national and district levels:



- CLD skills of 235 national-level leaders from government, political parties, and civil society were strengthened. Out of the total number of participants, 41% (96 participants) were women and 27 % (62 participants) were from marginalized communities;
- Mid-level government officials from five government ministries/institutions were trained on CLD and they, along with designated focal points, acted as entry points within these ministries (Ministry of Home Affairs, MoPR, National Planning Commission, Ministry of Local Development and Nepal Administrative Staff College);
- Senior political leadership of seven major political parties received an orientation through a three-day workshop, and 15 trainers/facilitators from seven major parties' training units received training on CLD;
- CLD skills of 253 leaders from government, political parties, political parties' youth wings, and civil society (principally in Banke and Dhanusha districts) were strengthened, with 23% (57 of total) of those capacitated being female and nearly 31% (76 of total) being from the Madheshi, Janajati, Muslim and Dalit communities. Further support and technical accompaniment was provided to the leaders in order to assist them in the application of their skills.

As follow-up to capacity-building, Training of Facilitators – graduates from Dhanusha were supported in preparing, planning and convening dialogue processes around urban sanitation and the broader development of Janakpur. In addition, in Banke District, five community mini-dialogues (along with six public events on public security, service delivery, informal education for girls, domestic violence and drugs) were completed. Finally, a multi-party political mechanism was provided technical support and accompaniment in better organizing themselves for dialogue amongst themselves and on common issues they have identified a willingness to work on.

To garner wider support to collaboration and dialogue, relationships with leading figures (Deputy and Senior Editors) in the national print media and Federation of Nepali Journalists, Sancharika Samuha and Working Women Journalists were established through three separate workshops focused on the media's role in influencing dialogue processes. In addition, support to the Transitional Justice Resource Centre run by World Vision Advocacy Forum continued to foster informed and robust public discussion on transitional justice issues.

For additional details on the project, see the project's website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00080268>.

### **UNPFN/B-4 - Planning effective delivery of education (UNESCO)**

The 'Planning effective delivery of education for fostering peace in a future federal state' project implemented by UNESCO received a total net funded amount of \$378,000 from the UNPFN in 2013. The Project is expected to end in March 2015.

The project aims to contribute to Nepal's peace and development process by generating understanding and dialogue on how to deliver inclusive, non-discriminatory and efficient public services within a future federal state. The project ultimately aims to support the constitution writing process through the generation of options for the continuation of services and the division of responsibilities and resources for ensuring quality education in different models of federalism.

The peacebuilding impacts/outcomes of the Education in a future federal state Project are:

- Greater shared understanding of how to deliver inclusive, non-discriminatory, and efficient public services within a future federal state restructuring process in line with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement; and

- Ministry of Education is prepared to develop and implement needed education sector reforms to ensure access to inclusive and quality education in a future federal state.

### ***Achievements and results***

To initiate discussion on the **delivery of education in a future federal state** a review of existing work in the area of Education and Federalism in Nepal has been completed. The report has been used as a basis for consultations with stakeholders including officials of the Ministry of Education (MoE), education experts and civil society members, including journalists that write on education issues. A particular consultation was held with teachers to initiate dialogue on the challenges in the delivery of quality education in a future federal state, including the future roles and responsibilities of teachers.

Agreement on the establishment of a Desk for Education and Federalism in the MoE (including its ToRs) has been reached and a focal point for the desk has been designated by the Ministry. The Nepal National Commission for UNESCO within the MoE will support the functioning of the Desk.

For additional details on the project, see the project's website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00085974>

### **UNPFN/A-1 - Catalytic support on land issues (IOM, UNDP, UN-HABITAT)**

The Catalytic support on land issues project implemented by IOM, UNDP and UN-Habitat received a total net funded amount of \$1,224,662 from the UNPFN in 2013. The Project is expected to end in March 2015.

The project seeks to both promote consensus among political leaders and develop confidence that land reform can be implemented through a participatory and inclusive process, and at the same time to support the development of mechanisms that can facilitate land reform.

The peacebuilding impact/outcomes of the Land Project are:

- Contention over land reform and land management issues reduced at the national and district levels;
- Nepal's leaders have agreed on a set of principles to embark on national land reform;
- Central, District, Village Development Committee and Municipality level Land Use Implementation Committees collect and analyze land related data and prepare Land Use Plans in their prioritized areas in three districts;
- Draft unified land regulatory framework adopted;
- Land information systems in three districts assessed and enhanced; and
- Improved capacity to resolve land issues in the three target districts.

### ***Achievements and results***

To lay the groundwork for initiating dialogue on **land issues** in Nepal, a study on the evolution of positions on land issues and the development of a typology of challenges and disputes related to land in Nepal was commenced.

On the technical side, relevant international best practices on land use planning and management have been identified on which to build project activities. Similarly, technical, managerial, financial and institutional capacities of the land offices in Kathmandu and Lalitpur districts were assessed and preparations for the capacity assessment of the land offices of Nawalparasi, Surkhet and Morang districts were completed. This was done in

sync with the development of questionnaires to determine satisfaction levels of the general public with the services of the district land offices for the purposes of improving service delivery.

For additional details on the project, see the project’s website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00085965>

### 3.3.3 Security

The purpose of interventions in this cluster is to support the restoration of law and order. The table below provides an overview of the two PBF-funded projects as of 31 December 2013 under this cluster.

**Table 3-4: Security Cluster Overview of Active 2013 Projects, as of 31 December 2013, in USD**

Project Number and Title	Project Duration (Start-End)	Participating Organization(s)	Net Funded Amount prior to 2013	Net Funded Amount in 2013	Total Net Funded Amount
<b>PBF/NPL/A-2</b> Rule of law and human rights	Mar 2013– Mar 2015	UN WOMEN, UNDP	-	2,200,000	2,200,000
<b>PBF/NPL/A-3</b> Increasing the safety of journalists	Mar 2013 – Mar 2015	UNESCO	-	566,526	566,526
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>2,766,526</b>	<b>2,766,526</b>

#### **PBF/NPL/A-2 - Rule of law and human rights (UNDP, UN WOMEN)**

The joint project on ‘Strengthening rule of law and human rights’ implemented by UNDP and UN Women received a total net funded amount of \$2,200,000 from the UNPFN in 2013. The Project is expected to end in March 2015.

The project aims to improve access to justice particularly for vulnerable groups and women, both through increasing citizens’ confidence in the justice system and building their capacity to claim their rights, and through the building of institutional capacity on the supply side.

The peacebuilding impacts/outcomes of the Rule of law and human rights Project are:

- Enhanced legal services and access to justice for women and vulnerable communities in five districts;
- Improved efficiency of courts and increased delivery of judicial services to the women and vulnerable;
- Women and vulnerable groups have better access to legal aid services; and
- Criminal Justice System is more responsive to conflict victims and female victims/survivors of GBV.

#### **Achievements and results**

As a first step towards strengthening sector-wide coordination, the project on **strengthening rule of law and human rights** completed a mapping of socio-legal aid centres in five project districts. The mapping exercise was led by the Ministry of Law and Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJCAPA) along with the Supreme Court, Office of the Attorney General and Nepal Bar Association. This analysis has identified gaps which are necessary for developing a “single door” legal aid and access policy and implementation of a comprehensive legal aid system.

The anticipated legal aid policy reform was further supported through:

- An inception report regarding existing legal and normative frameworks for legal aid in Nepal;
- A half-day interaction on socio-legal aid concepts;
- The translation, publishing and dissemination of UN Guidelines on Legal Aid; and
- The drafting of a socio-legal aid centre operation guideline.

To support capacity building, 57 senior Supreme Court officials participated in trainings/workshops on case management in Dhulikel and Biratnagar. The interactions also facilitated the development of an action plan to strengthen internal coordination and collaboration in regards to case management between the different courts. In addition, 62 court officials participated in orientation workshops on case calendar/timeline management in Tanahu and Nawalparasi districts, and 30 court officials attended training on effective judgment execution facilitated by the Judgment Execution Directorate.

Needs assessments of in-camera hearing procedures and for the establishment of Information- and Client Orientation Desk in six districts (Kailali, Kanchanpur, Dhadeldhura, Doti, Surkhet and Dailekh) were also initiated. The high-level assessment mission was joined by the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Nepal along with various district court officials.

Finally, 54 women human rights defenders from 45 districts and representatives from the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MOWCSW), National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), National Women Commission (NWC), MoPR, Office of the Attorney General and political parties were sensitized on women's issues in transitional justice and issues affecting conflict affected women. The conference advocated for the establishment of a transitional justice mechanism and enhancing accountability of duty bearers, especially to conflict affected women.

For additional details on the project, see the project's website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00085964>

### **PBF/NPL/A-3 - Increasing the safety of journalists (UNESCO)**

The UNESCO implemented project on 'Increasing the safety of journalists and reinforcing the rule of law for prosecuting violence against them' received a total net funded amount of \$566,526 from the UNPFN in 2013. The Project is expected to end in March 2015.

The project focuses on addressing the security situation of journalists as they play an essential role in providing people access to non-partisan information through independent, free and pluralistic media. The project works with individual journalists on how to encounter potential threats and with security sector institutions regarding their role in the protection of journalists and other civil society members.

The peacebuilding impacts/outcomes of the Safety of Journalists Project are:

- Reduce impunity of violence against journalists and increase citizens' confidence in security sector institutions;
- The NHRC, professional media associations, state agencies and civil society (including political parties) join hands to establish a nationally owned mechanism that ensures a safe environment for journalists;

- The capacity of state authorities, including security sector institutions and the courts, to better protect journalists is enhanced with the support of civil society, political parties and the public at large; and
- Journalists and media houses have enhanced capacity to protect themselves.

### **Achievements and results**

The project supported the revival of a faltering process to **establish a national mechanism to protect journalists** at the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) that had not functioned for two years. The mandate of this mechanism was successfully expanded to go beyond protecting only journalists to also now including human rights defenders and other civil society actors (e.g. writers and artists) working in the field of freedom of expression.

One national and five regional consultations (in Dhangadhi, Nepalgunj, Pokhara, Hetauda, and Biratnagar) were conducted on the draft ToRs for the mechanism ensuring that a wide range of stakeholders (including journalists, human rights defenders and the Nepal Police) provided input into the process for its establishment.

In addition, 50 working journalists participated in a one day orientation on UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity in Kathmandu aimed at enhancing journalists’ capacity to enhance their own protection.

For additional details on the project, see the project’s website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00085992>

### **3.3.4 Rights and reconciliation**

The purpose of interventions in this cluster is to assist initiatives related to Transitional Justice, and national monitoring mechanisms of the peace process and local reconciliation. The table below provides an overview of the two projects as of 31 December 2013 under this cluster.

**Table 3-5: Rights and Reconciliation Cluster Overview of Active 2013 Projects, as of 31 December 2013, in USD**

<b>Project Number and Title</b>	<b>Project Duration (Start-End)</b>	<b>Participating Organization(s)</b>	<b>Net Funded Amount prior to 2013</b>	<b>Net Funded Amount in 2013</b>	<b>Total Net Funded Amount</b>
<b>PBF/NPL/D-3</b> Building peace in Nepal	Mar 2013 – Mar 2015	UNWOMEN, UNDP	-	2,500,000	2,500,000
<b>UNPFN/E-7</b> Technical assistance to MoPR	Mar 2013 –Jun 2014	IOM	-	500,198	500,198
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>3,000,198</b>	<b>3,000,198</b>

### **PBF/NPL/D-3 - Building peace in Nepal (UNDP, UN WOMEN)**

A joint project by UNDP and UN Women, ‘Building peace in Nepal: Ensuring a participatory and secure transition’ (EPST) received a total net funded amount of \$2,500,000 from the UNPFN in 2013. The Project is expected to end in March 2015.

The project aims to foster collaboration among a broad range of leaders and community representatives to resolve disputes, develop shared agendas and improve public security at the community level. A key emphasis is on the empowerment of women to lead and play active roles in peacebuilding, security and development processes.

The peacebuilding impacts/outcomes of the EPST Project are:

- Trust, confidence and peaceful coexistence between communities is restored and violence reduced through enhanced gender responsive and inclusive dialogue and collaboration among a broad range of leaders in targeted areas;
- Political, resource and identity-based (PRI) conflicts addressed and shared agendas developed through applying collaborative leadership and dialogue in six project districts;
- Community security enhanced in districts most at risk of violence; and
- Relevant government agencies<sup>14</sup> explicitly address women's rights, protection, and participation in post conflict situations by implementing and monitoring the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820.

### ***Achievements and results***

The project has initiated activities to assess **community security priority concerns and response mechanisms, including related to sexual and gender-based violence, and build dialogue mechanisms to address local level conflict.**

The project organized joint assessment missions, participatory context analysis workshops and inception meetings in Village Development Committees (VDCs) in six programming districts (Banke, Bardiya, Kanchanpur, Kailali, Bara and Parsa) to support evidence based decision making, develop a sophisticated analysis of the triggers of conflict and work with communities to identify possible interventions to help reduce tensions in target areas.

The project worked with national government institutions and civil society actors to strengthen existing capacities to collect and analyze data related to armed violence: it initiated a Nepal Crime Observation Center (NCOC, formerly known as the NCSO and the NCCO) which will provide a robust evidence base to support decision-making and design public policies on security; and provided technical training support to the Informal Service Centre (INSEC) on technologies for armed violence data collection, reporting and analysis. Three youth violence prevention workshops were organized covering the six programming districts with participation of representatives from local government, media and civil society (youth clubs, human rights, women's rights and Dalit rights groups) to identify existing youth violence prevention efforts in target districts along with gaps and challenges.

In addition, a desk review report looking at the gender and sexual violence data and information of six districts was completed. Further, the project undertook masculinities and GBV research to better understand the

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<sup>14</sup> The relevant government agencies include those agencies who received funding from Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) for the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. These agencies are Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR), Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW), Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJCAPA), Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Ministry of Industry ( MoI), Ministry of Defense (MoD), Police Headquarter and Non-formal Education Center (NFEC)

linkages between gender identities, dominant masculinities and the use of GBV. The resulting research will be used as an evidence-base for future programming.

Using methodologies piloted during the CLD project, an introductory workshop on collaborative leadership and dialogue was organized in Kanchanpur and Bardiya districts with the participation of a wide array of stakeholders (political parties, government officials and civil society), developing appreciation and skills for dialogue and leadership, building bridges and identifying innovative solutions at the district level. Participant testimonies reflect an appreciation of this technique and approach for engagement. District groups that have been formed as a result of these workshops have begun working locally to address local contentious conflict issues (such as identity).

In the lead-up to the 19 November 2013 elections, a series of measures promoted a ‘violence-free elections’. These included multi-party dialogues involving district level heads of parties (including those boycotting the elections) and electoral officials, government officials, and youth politicians that focused on the causes and measures to address local electoral violence—these dialogues led to the formation of constituency coordination mechanisms for quickly responding to cases of violence and laid foundations for a follow-up dialogue among local stakeholders to prevent electoral malpractices. Support was also given to youth activities for promoting a ‘non-violent elections’ (e.g. a workshop on electoral violence prevention organized for youth politicians in Banke) and journalists were fielded to sensitive districts with the aim of promoting free elections through media scrutiny. These UN dialogue and prevention events are believed to have contributed in some part to the 19 November 2013 elections probably being the most peaceful in Nepal’s modern democratic history, with no political party youth wings engaging in systematic violence (unlike during the 2008 elections, when youth wings were widely used for violence and intimidation).

For additional details on the project, see the project’s website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00085963>

### **UNPFN/E-7 - Technical assistance to MoPR in the implementation of psycho-social counseling and support services to conflict affected persons (IOM)**

The IOM implemented ‘Technical assistance to MoPR in the implementation of psycho-social counseling and support services to conflict affected persons’ (TAP) project received a total net funded amount of \$500,198 from the UNPFN in 2013. The Project is expected to end in June 2014.

The project is providing technical assistance to the MoPR to translate, through a consultative process, the overall national guidelines for the **provision of psycho-social support to conflict affected** into gender- and inclusion sensitive service delivery on the ground.

The peacebuilding impacts/outcomes of the TAP Project are:

- Communities in 10 conflict affected districts return to leading healthy, peaceful and productive lives; and
- Comprehensive Psychosocial Counselling and Support Services for conflict affected persons with components of NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 successfully implemented and enhanced for national roll out.

### ***Achievements and results***

The project managed a participatory process for the drafting of a Field Implementation manual, accompanied by Standard Operating Procedures, M&E guidelines and Procurement guidelines. A total of 64 participants (21 female) participated in the Introduction of Psychosocial Guideline and consultation on Implementation Manual held in Kathmandu, and outreach strategy consultations were held in three development regions (Central, Far Western and Western) with a total of 81 participants. Further closed-door consultations on the draft documents will be held before their finalisation.

A basic three days residential training on psychosocial support, transitional justice, reparations and UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 was organized by MoPR and IOM for 15 participants (ten Local Peace Committee (LPC) secretaries, three officers from the Women and Children Office, and two from MoPR) with the aim to facilitate psychosocial service delivery, conduct outreach activities and monitoring and reporting at a community level.

For additional details on the project, see the project's website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00085973>



## 4. Financial Performance

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the UNPFN funds using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2013. Financial information is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/NPF00>. Note that this Financial Performance section only includes financial data on the UNPFN and UNPFN-funded projects. It does not include financial data related to projects supported through the PBF account. Specific financial information on these PBF projects is available in the 2013 PBF Annual Report, as well as on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

### 4.1 Sources and Uses of Funds

As of 31 December 2013, 5 contributors have deposited US\$ 26,792,413 in contributions and US\$ 450,643 has been earned in interest, bringing the cumulative source of funds to US\$ 27,243,055 (see respectively Tables 2 and 3). Of this amount, US\$ 26,933,720 has been transferred to 11 Participating Organizations, of which US\$ 24,402,167 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ 267,924. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of Nepal as of 31 December 2013.

**Table 1: Financial Overview**

	Annual 2012	Annual 2013	Cumulative
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Gross Contributions	1,576,541	297,749	26,792,413
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	11,658	1,833	266,741
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	40,291	375	183,902
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
<b>Total: Sources of Funds</b>	<b>1,628,491</b>	<b>299,958</b>	<b>27,243,055</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	2,577,545	1,364,571	26,933,720
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(202,422)	(309,350)	(918,894)
<b>Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations</b>	<b>2,375,123</b>	<b>1,055,221</b>	<b>26,014,826</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	15,765	2,977	267,924
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	250,000	140,245	690,245
Bank Charges	93	65	382
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
<b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>2,640,982</b>	<b>1,198,508</b>	<b>26,973,378</b>
<b>Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>(1,012,491)</b>	<b>(898,550)</b>	<b>269,678</b>
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	2,180,719	1,168,228	-
<b>Closing Fund balance (31 December)</b>	<b>1,168,228</b>	<b>269,678</b>	<b>269,678</b>
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	2,375,123	1,055,221	26,014,826
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	3,424,297	1,249,914	24,402,167
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>			<b>1,612,659</b>

## 4.2 Partner Contributions

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from Canada, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland and DFID as of 31 December 2013.

**Table 2: Contributors Deposits as of 31 December 2013 in US Dollar**

Contributions	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2012	Current Year Jan–Dec 2013	TOTAL
Canada	2,221,299	–	2,221,299
Denmark	4,178,390	–	4,178,390
Norway	8,819,691	297,749	9,117,440
Switzerland	199,975	–	199,975
United Kingdom (DFID)	11,075,308	-	11,075,308
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,494,663</b>	<b>297,749</b>	<b>26,792,413</b>

## 4.3 Interest Earned

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent ('Fund earned interest'), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations ('Agency earned interest') where their Financial Regulations and Rules do not require the return of interest. As of 31 December 2013, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ 266,741 and interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ 183,902 bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ 450,643. Details are shown in the table below.

**Table 3: Sources of interest and investment income as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)**

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total
<b>Administrative Agent</b>			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	264,908	1,833	266,741
<b>Total: Fund Earned Interest</b>	<b>264,908</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>266,741</b>
<b>Participating Organization</b>			
FAO	58		58
NGO/UNDP	3,502		3,502
UNDP	135,313		135,313
UNOPS	42,243	375	42,618
UNWOMEN	2,410		2,410
<b>Total: Agency earned interest</b>	<b>183,526</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>183,902</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>448,434</b>	<b>2,208</b>	<b>450,643</b>

## 4.4 Transfer of Funds

Allocations to the UNPFN Participating Organizations are approved by the UNPFN Executive Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2013, the AA has net transferred US\$ 26,014,826 to

11 Participating Organizations: FAO, ILO, IOM, UNESCO, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, UNOPS, WFP, UNDP. Table 4 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.

**Table 4: Transfer of Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization**

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012			Current Year Jan-Dec-2013			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
FAO	50,000	(471)	49,529				50,000	(471)	49,529
ILO	322,070	(5,636)	316,434				322,070	(5,636)	316,434
IOM				500,198		500,198	500,198		500,198
OHCHR	405,846	(127,732)	278,114				405,846	(127,732)	278,114
UNDP	13,797,352	(279,007)	13,518,345	335,634	(123,350)	212,284	14,132,986	(402,357)	13,730,629
UNESCO	20,049	(382)	19,666	378,000		378,000	398,049	(382)	397,666
UNFPA	721,180	(196,315)	524,865		(186,000)	(186,000)	721,180	(382,315)	338,865
UNICEF	3,770,681		3,770,681	150,739		150,739	3,921,420		3,921,420
UNOPS	5,069,208		5,069,208				5,069,208		5,069,208
UNWOMEN	525,000		525,000				525,000		525,000
WFP	887,763		887,763				887,763		887,763
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25,569,149</b>	<b>(609,544)</b>	<b>24,959,605</b>	<b>1,364,571</b>	<b>(309,350)</b>	<b>1,055,221</b>	<b>26,933,720</b>	<b>(918,894)</b>	<b>26,014,826</b>

## 4.5 Expenditure

All expenditures reported for the year 2013 were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations via UNEX, the MPTF Office Reporting Portal. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

### 4.5.1 Expenditure reported by Participating Organisation

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ 26,014,826 and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ 24,402,167. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of 94 percent. FAO, ILO, and WFP have all reported 100% expenditure on projects they completed before 2012.

**Table 5: Expenditure by Participating Organization.**

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Cumulative	
FAO	50,000	49,529	49,529		49,529	100.00
ILO	322,068	316,434	316,434		316,434	100.00
IOM	500,198	500,198		102,744	102,744	20.54
OHCHR	278,114	278,114	148,977		148,977	53.57
UNDP	13,853,979	13,730,629	12,481,537	983,822	13,465,360	98.07
UNESCO	398,049	397,666	19,666	23,255	42,922	10.79
UNFPA	892,380	338,865	300,564	4,164	304,729	89.93
UNICEF	3,921,420	3,921,420	3,433,288	135,799	3,569,087	91.02
UNOPS	5,069,208	5,069,208	5,002,565	128	5,002,693	98.69
UNWOMEN	525,000	525,000	511,928	1	511,929	97.51
WFP	887,763	887,763	887,763		887,763	100.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>26,698,179</b>	<b>26,014,826</b>	<b>23,152,252</b>	<b>1,249,914</b>	<b>24,402,167</b>	<b>93.80</b>

**4.5.2 Expenditure by Cluster**

Table 6 displays the net funded amounts transferred, expenditures incurred and the financial delivery rates by Cluster.

**Table 6: Expenditure by Cluster**

Country/Sector	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total	
<b>Nepal</b>						
Elections-Gov	978,511	972,927	540,028	211,032	751,060	77.20
Quick-Impact	50,000	49,529	49,529		49,529	100.00
Reintegration	23,736,658	23,059,743	21,143,338	936,138	22,079,476	95.75
Rights-Recon	1,933,010	1,932,627	1,419,357	102,745	1,522,102	78.76
<b>Nepal Total :</b>	<b>26,698,179</b>	<b>26,014,826</b>	<b>23,152,252</b>	<b>1,249,914</b>	<b>24,402,167</b>	<b>93.80</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>26,698,179</b>	<b>26,014,826</b>	<b>23,152,252</b>	<b>1,249,914</b>	<b>24,402,167</b>	<b>93.80</b>

**4.5.3 Expenditure reported by Category**

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) set six categories against which UN entities must report project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board (CEB) modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight

categories. All expenditure reported from 1 January 2012 are presented in the new eight categories. The old and new categories are noted to the right.

<u>2012 CEB Expense Categories</u>	<u>2006 UNDG Expense Categories</u>
1. Staff and personnel costs	1. Supplies
2. Supplies, commodities and materials	2. Personnel
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	3. Training
4. Contractual services	4. Contracts
5. Travel	5. Other direct costs
6. Transfers and grants	6. Indirect costs
7. General operating expenses	
8. Indirect costs	

Table 7 reflects expenditure as categorized in the UNDG approved 8-category expenditure format as of 31 December 2013. Indirect support costs are within range at 7.29%. The timing of when Indirect Support Costs are charged to a project depends on each Participating Organization's financial regulations, rules or policies. These Support Costs can be deducted upfront on receipt of a transfer based on the approved programmatic amount, or a later stage during implementation. Therefore, the Indirect Support Costs percentage may appear to exceed the agreed upon rate of 7% for on-going projects, whereas when all projects are financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%.

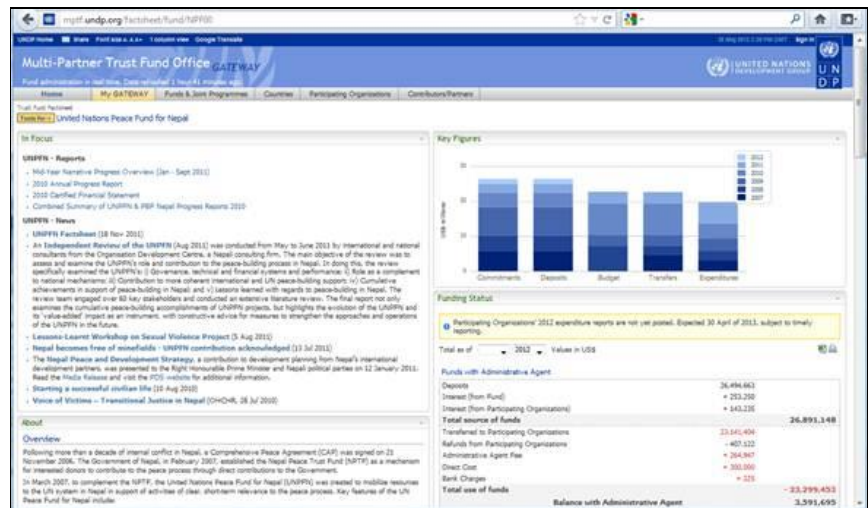
**Table 7: Expenditure by UNDG budget category as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)**

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	2,242,402	-	2,242,402	9.86
Personnel (Old)	8,126,242	-	8,126,242	35.73
Training of Counterparts (Old)	193,537	-	193,537	0.85
Contracts (Old)	6,153,197	-	6,153,197	27.05
Other direct costs (Old)	1,615,564	-	1,615,564	7.10
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	333,418	144,870	478,288	2.10
Suppl, Comm, Materials (New)	1,373,434	(1,346,723)	26,711	0.12
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn (New)	232,399	(51,499)	180,900	0.80
Contractual Services (New)	123,481	133,061	256,542	1.13
Travel (New)	(148,166)	607,561	459,394	2.02
Transfers and Grants (New)	1,002,862	1,833,523	2,836,385	12.47
General Operating (New)	303,234	(128,051)	175,183	0.77
<b>Programme Costs Total</b>	<b>21,551,603</b>	<b>1,192,742</b>	<b>22,744,345</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Indirect Support Costs Total	1,600,649	57,172	1,657,821	7.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,152,252</b>	<b>1,249,914</b>	<b>24,402,167</b>	

## 5 Transparency and Accountability of the UNPFN

The major vehicle for public transparency of operations under the UNPFN during the reporting period was the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>), with a dedicated UNPFN website (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/NPF00>).

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway (<http://mptf.undp.org>). Refreshed in real time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.



Screenshot of the UNPFN website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/NPF00>)

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.

## Annex 1: List of all projects

### 1a) Projects funded by the UNPFN as at 31 December 2013

Country / Project No.and Project Title		Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
<b>Nepal</b>						
00067441	UNPFN/A-1 Mine Action/IEDD/EOD	UNOPS	5,069,208	5,069,208	5,002,693	98.69
00067443	UNPFN/A-2 Verification (I)	UNDP	692,568	618,559	619,213	100.11
00067444	UNPFN/E-1 Surveillance & Prog	WFP	489,610	489,610	489,610	100.00
00067445	UNPFN/B-1 Electoral Observ	UNDP	143,940	138,356	139,419	100.77
00067447	UNPFN/A-2a Verification (II)	UNDP	534,185	513,640	557,560	108.55
00067448	UNPFN/B-2 Spec. Electoral Asst	UNDP	156,771	156,771	167,745	107.00
00067450	UNPFN/E-1a Surveillance (II)	WFP	398,153	398,153	398,153	100.00
00067451	UNPFN/A-3 Adult Discharge	UNDP	499,614	486,638	511,030	105.01
00071690	UNPFN/A-6 Discharge and Reinte	UNDP	3,392,216	3,381,980	3,302,399	97.65
00072386	UNPFN/E-3 Training of Journali	UNESCO	20,049	19,666	19,666	100.00
00074663	UNPFN/E-6 UNSCRs 1325/1820	UNWOMEN	525,000	525,000	511,929	97.51
00075366	UNPFN/A-7 Rehabilitation	ILO	322,068	316,434	316,434	100.00
00075366	UNPFN/A-7 Rehabilitation	UNDP	8,134,885	8,134,885	7,747,353	95.24
00075366	UNPFN/A-7 Rehabilitation	UNFPA	892,380	338,865	304,729	89.93
00075366	UNPFN/A-7 Rehabilitation	UNICEF	2,914,443	2,914,443	2,563,772	87.97
00075802	UNPFN/C-2 Land Registration	FAO	50,000	49,529	49,529	100.00
00078539	UNPFN/A-8 Child Rights Violati	OHCHR	278,114	278,114	148,977	53.57
00078539	UNPFN/A-8 Child Rights Violati	UNICEF	1,006,977	1,006,977	1,005,316	99.84
00080268	UNPFN/B-3 CLD	UNDP	299,800	299,800	420,641	140.31
00085973	UNPFN/E-7 Technical Assistance	IOM	500,198	500,198	102,744	20.54
00085974	UNPFN/B-4 Planning Effective D	UNESCO	378,000	378,000	23,255	6.15
<b>Nepal Total</b>			<b>26,698,179</b>	<b>26,014,826</b>	<b>24,402,167</b>	<b>93.80</b>

<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>26,698,179</b>	<b>26,014,826</b>	<b>24,402,167</b>	<b>93.80</b>
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### 1b) Projects funded from the PBF account as at 31 December 2013

<b>Nepal</b>						
00071691	PBF/NPL/B-1 Children Formerly	UNICEF	622,969	622,009	622,009	100.00
00072057	PBF/NPL/B-2 Female Discharge	UNFPA	224,614	224,614	224,614	100.00
00072058	PBF/NPL/D-1 Jobs for Peace	FAO	804,215	792,914	792,914	100.00
00072058	PBF/NPL/D-1 Jobs for Peace	ILO	1,851,785	1,851,785	1,735,802	93.74
00072059	PBF/NPL/B-3 Transition Justice	OHCHR	1,999,830	1,999,830	1,593,508	79.68
00074645	PBF/NPL/E-1 Reparations	IOM	737,662	727,992	727,992	100.00
00074645	PBF/NPL/E-1 Reparations	OHCHR	279,921	279,921	231,769	82.80
00074749	PBF/NPL/E-2 Child Rights Viola	OHCHR	474,021	474,021	474,021	100.00

00074749	PBF/NPL/E-2 Child Rights Viola	UNICEF	904,983	897,249	897,249	100.00
00075378	PBF/NPL/B-4 Sexual Violence	UNFPA	1,382,060	1,295,559	1,295,559	100.00
00075378	PBF/NPL/B-4 Sexual Violence	UNICEF	717,940	717,940	714,079	99.46
00083648	PBF/IRF-54 GRRSP	FAO	265,000	265,000	165,269	62.37
00083648	PBF/IRF-54 GRRSP	ILO	293,540	293,540	57,056	19.44
00083648	PBF/IRF-54 GRRSP	UNWOMEN	340,260	340,260	138,154	40.60
00085963	PBF/NPL/D-3 Building Peace in	UNDP	1,933,368	1,933,368	571,681	29.57
00085963	PBF/NPL/D-3 Building Peace in	UNWOMEN	625,000	566,632	86,001	15.18
00085964	PBF/NPL/A-2 Rule of Law and Hu	UNDP	1,567,455	1,567,455	347,624	22.18
00085964	PBF/NPL/A-2 Rule of Law and Hu	UNWOMEN	800,000	632,545	55,402	8.76
00085965	PBF/NPL/A-1 Catalytic Support	IOM	445,167	445,167	53,036	11.91
00085965	PBF/NPL/A-1 Catalytic Support	UNDP	297,995	297,995		0
00085965	PBF/NPL/A-1 Catalytic Support	UNHABITAT	481,500	481,500	69,141	14.36
00085967	PBF/NPL/D-2 Reintegration and	UNICEF	1,500,000	1,500,000	146,181	9.75
00085992	PBF/NPL/A-3 Increasing the saf	UNESCO	566,526	566,526	50,586	8.93
<b>Nepal Total</b>			<b>19,115,811</b>	<b>18,773,822</b>	<b>11,049,648</b>	<b>58.86</b>



## Annex II: UNPFN Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (Strategic Overview—Ongoing projects, 2013)

The following table provides a synopsis of the cumulative key results of UNPFN funded projects that were operational in 2013. Structured around the UNPFN priority clusters, it articulates how the projects, through achieving key outputs, contribute to achieve the UNPFN’s strategic outcomes. This structure is used as the basis of the UNPFN Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

For a similar table with all UNPFN funded projects covering the period 2007-2013, go to: <http://mptf.undp.org/document/download/12829>

UNPFN Strategic Outcome	Contributing Outputs	UNPFN Project(s)	Status (as of Dec 2013)	Key Results
<b>UNPFN PRIORITY CLUSTER A. Cantonments/Reintegration</b>	<b>Improve living conditions in the cantonments that Maoist army personnel; register/verify and reintegrate former Maoist army personnel, late recruits and minors; and dispose of mines and other unexploded devices</b>			
<b><i>The Government of Nepal and Maoist Army have the capacity to meet the CPA and AMMAA commitments for the cantonment, discharge, integration and rehabilitation of the Maoist army</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VMLRs are supported in the socio-economic rehabilitation and reintegrated into civilian communities with suitable livelihood options and in line with established global standards</li> <li>Communities engaged in supporting the rehabilitation of VMLR participants</li> </ul>	<b>UNPFN/A-7- Support to the Rehabilitation of VMLRs (UNDP-UNICEF-UNFPA-ILO<sup>15</sup>)</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported 1,788 verified minors and late recruits (VMLRs) to complete their rehabilitation package options, namely VST, micro-enterprise development and health-related trainings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support for 358 VMLRs enrolled in the education package will continue until August 2015.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Coordinated a month-long training session with technical staff from the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) for the UNIRP database handover and use of the MS SQL Server.</li> <li>Generated four ‘knowledge management’ documents with lessons learned and best practices on: i) Gender specific support; ii) Psychosocial support; iii) Working Towards a One UN; and iv) Conflict sensitivity.</li> <li>Provided cross-cutting services including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nutritional support to 554 pregnant women, lactating mothers and spouses of male participants;</li> <li>Child care grants to the parents of 966 children;</li> <li>Maternity/paternity allowances for 73 participants.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Completed a post rehabilitation and client satisfaction survey which found that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>72% of respondents have noticed changes in their family’s economic situation since receiving rehabilitation support;</li> <li>76% of participants were ‘satisfied’ with the programme option they chose;</li> <li>97% of participants are ‘happy’ in their community.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>15</sup> The activities implemented by UNFPA and ILO have been completed. In 2013, this project focused only on managing the rehabilitation packages for ‘late-comers’ who entered the project in September 2012; these activities were implemented by UNDP and UNICEF.

UNPFN Strategic Outcome	Contributing Outputs	UNPFN Project(s)	Status (as of Dec 2013)	Key Results
<b><i>Children affected by armed conflict are effectively rehabilitated and reintegrated into communities in line with the National Plan of Action on Children Affected by Armed Conflict</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government and non-governmental agencies provide holistic socio-reintegration support to children affected by conflict.</li> <li>Government and non-government agencies respond to protection concerns of children affected by conflict through the child protection systems approach, providing dividends to the community as a whole.</li> </ul>	<b>PBF/NPL/D-2</b> - Integration and rehabilitation of children affected by the armed conflict (UNICEF)	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported the finalization and approval of the inter-ministerial National Plan of Action (NPA-CAAC) implementation plan by the government in September 2013. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NPA-CAAC implementation guideline is expected to facilitate a multi-sectoral response for children affected by armed conflict;</li> <li>The guideline broadened its scope to include Verified Minors among beneficiaries.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Supported the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW) to finalise and officially approve the case management guideline, comprising of processes and procedures for identification, rescue and referral of vulnerable children, including CAAC. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women Development Officers and Child Rights Officers from 75 districts, as well as municipal officials and NGO representatives from 8 municipalities were trained on the guideline.</li> </ul> </li> <li>CAAC residing in children's homes have been identified in 20 districts in preparation for efforts to reunite these children with their families.</li> <li>Supported MoWCSW, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Industry in the preparation of project proposals and a concept note, respectively, for submission to the Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF).</li> <li>Successfully advocated for the establishment of an integrated Child Protection Information System, including data on CAAC.</li> <li>Successfully advocated for the inclusion of the misuse of children and schools in the government's Election Code of Conduct and supported monitoring the misuse of children during the recently concluded Constituent Assembly election.</li> </ul>
<b>UNPFN PRIORITY CLUSTER B. Elections/Governance/Mediation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical advice and logistic support on elections, constitutional issues; and provide assistance to restore government at local level</li> </ul>			
<b><i>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</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable capacity on collaboration and dialogue developed for leaders at central and local levels;</li> <li>Better negotiated solutions on peace-building and development related issues;</li> </ul>	<b>UNPFN/B-3</b> - Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue (UNDP)	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthened the Collaborative leadership and dialogue (CLD) skills of 488 national and local-level leaders from government, political parties, and civil society. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the national level, 41% (96 participants) were women and 27 % (62 participants) were from marginalized communities;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<i>process.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthened national and local capacities and mechanisms for collaboration, dialogue and conflict management.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Those trained are initiating efforts to establish dialogue processes on their specific issues (including federalism, preventing electoral violence, and steps for resolving the post-27 May institutional crisis) with their counterparts;</li> <li>62 trainers and facilitators at the national and local levels are able to apply skills to specific issues.</li> <li>Opened Dialogue Support Facilities in Janakpur and Nepalgunj to provide platforms for engagement with local processes.</li> <li>Prompted dialogue around the local development plans of Janakpur and Banke. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provided technical support and accompaniment, for example for multi-party political mechanisms.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Started dialogue processes in 4 VDCs in Banke district and one in the district capital, and completed one public dialogue session.</li> <li>Identified a joint agenda (urban sanitation) and initiated a multi-stakeholder dialogue around it in Janakpur (Dhanusha District) led by Janakpur municipality.</li> <li>Supported the Transitional Justice Resource Center, together with MoPR, to conduct 12 fortnightly discussions with 729 participants; organize 20 interactions with 584 participants from NGOs and CS; hold four regional and one national dialogue on “Transitional Justice process in Nepal”; and publish and distribute 4783 copies of 6 newsletters.</li> </ul>
UNPFN Strategic Outcome	Contributing Outputs	UNPFN Project(s)	Status (as of Dec 2012)	Key Results
<b><i>Constructive dialogue and planning leading to progress on constitution making</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Education is prepared to develop and implement needed education sector reforms to ensure access to inclusive and quality education in a future federal state</li> </ul>	<b>UNPFN/B-4 – Planning effective delivery of education for fostering peace in a future federal state (UNESCO)</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported the establishment of an Education and Federalism Support Desk at the Ministry of Education (MoE).</li> <li>Completed a mapping of initiatives and positions on education and federalism in Nepal covering a range of actors (government, civil society, academia, and international development partners). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The report is being used as a basis for consultations with government officials, education experts, and civil society, including journalists writing on education issues.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Analysed education systems in different countries with a particular focus on the degree of decentralization of education planning and provision, and roles and responsibilities of different tiers of government.</li> <li>Prepared a resource kit for education journalists to improve debate on the education system in a future federal Nepal.</li> </ul>

UNPFN Strategic Outcome	Contributing Outputs	UNPFN Project(s)	Status (as of Dec 2012)	Key Results
<b><i>Nepal's leaders are prepared to develop a national transition plan for implementation of land reform and property return</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nepal's leaders have agreed on a set of principles to embark on national land reform</li> <li>Central, District, Village Development Committee and Municipality level Land Use Implementation Committees collect and analyze land related data and prepare Land Use Plans in their prioritized areas in three districts</li> <li>Draft unified land regulatory framework adopted</li> <li>Land information systems in three districts assessed and enhanced</li> <li>Improved capacity to resolve land issues in the three target districts</li> </ul>	<b>PBF/NPL/A-1 – Catalytic support on land issues (IOM, UNDP, UNHABITAT)</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed a study on the evolution of key Nepali stakeholders' positions on land issues.</li> <li>Documented terminologies related to land issues.</li> <li>Developed a draft proposed structure for a unified and comprehensive land regulatory framework, i.e. Land Act.</li> <li>Initiated dialogue among land focal persons of four major political parties (Nepali Congress, Communist Party of Nepal- Unified Marxist Leninist, Unified Communist Party of Nepal- Maoist, and Madhesi People's Rights Forum (Democratic) and secured their commitment to prioritise land reform issues during constitutional debates.</li> <li>Supported the activation of District Level Land Use Implementation Committees and Village Level Land Use Implementation Committees and the initiation of participatory land use planning processes in project districts, including with participation from women and vulnerable groups.</li> <li>An assessment of the existing MIS systems in the three pilot districts was completed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ These assessments provide an evidence-base for the development of a replication plan to roll-out 'Solutions for Open Land Administration' (SOLA).</li> </ul> </li> <li>Completed an assessment of technical, managerial, institutional and financial capacities of district land offices in parallel with a client satisfaction survey. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ These assessments will serve as a basis for the development of capacity-building modules for staff of land offices.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b><i>UNFPN PRIORITY CLUSTER C. Recovery/Quick Impact Projects</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide support to time- sensitive and high impact projects to particularly vulnerable communities where the absence of 'peace dividend' would represent a proximate threat to the peace process</li> </ul>			
No projects were active in this cluster during 2013.				
<b><i>UNFPN PRIORITY CLUSTER D. Security</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restore law and order especially in the countryside</li> </ul>			
<b><i>Citizens' confidence in the judiciary and criminal justice system has increased as a result of these institutions becoming more capable, accountable and responsive to Nepal's diverse society</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved efficiency of courts and increased delivery of judicial services to the women and vulnerable</li> <li>Women and vulnerable groups have better</li> </ul>	<b>PBF/NPL/A-1 - Strengthening rule of law and human rights (UNDP, UNWOMEN)</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced understanding on the importance of effective judgment execution, leading to an increase in judgment executions in criminal cases and civil cases.</li> <li>Established five 'pilot' Socio-Legal Aid Centres which became operational in December 2013.</li> </ul>

	<p>access to legal aid services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Criminal Justice System is more responsive to conflict victims and female victims/survivors of GBV</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Support women and vulnerable groups to become more aware of their rights and have access to higher quality legal aid services.</li> <li>• Initiated the implementation of activities to support conflict-victims in partnership with the local NGO 'World Vision Advocacy Forum'. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Thus support includes legal aid, referral services, institutional development of Victim Support Forums, and targeted logistics support.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Strengthened 'in-camera' court-hearing procedures through an improvement strategy based on an assessment of existing practices and the revisiting of existing guidelines.</li> <li>• Established an 'affirmative action' internship program with the aim of increasing the representation of vulnerable groups in the legal profession.</li> </ul>
<p><b><i>Citizens' confidence in security sector institutions has increased as a result of these institutions becoming more capable, accountable and responsive to Nepal's diverse society</i></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NHRC, professional media associations, state agencies and civil society (including political parties) join hands to establish a nationally owned mechanism that ensures a safe environment for journalists</li> <li>• The capacity of state authorities, including security sector institutions and the courts, to better protect journalists is enhanced with the support of civil society, political parties and the public at large</li> <li>• Journalists and media houses have enhanced capacity to protect themselves.</li> </ul>	<p><b>PBF/NPL/A-3 –</b> Increasing the safety of journalists and reinforcing the rule of law for prosecuting violence against them (UNESCO)</p>	<p><b>Ongoing</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supported the revitalisation of a process to establish a national mechanism to protect journalists at the National Human Rights Commission. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Established a steering committee for the process, with National Human Rights Commission leadership and participation from the Press Council of Nepal, the Ministry of Information and Communication, and the Human Rights Cell of the Nepal Police;</li> <li>➢ Supported an expansion of the mechanism's mandate to include protection of human rights defenders and other civil society actors (e.g. writers and artists);</li> <li>➢ Organised 5 regional level consultations and a national consultation to ensure ownership of the mechanism.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Organised a one day orientation for 50 working journalists on the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity.</li> </ul>
<p><b>UNPFN Strategic Outcome</b></p>	<p><b>Contributing Outputs</b></p>	<p><b>UNPFN Project(s)</b></p>	<p><b>Status (as of Dec 2012)</b></p>	<p><b>Key Results</b></p>
<p><b><i>UNPFN PRIORITY CLUSTER E. Rights and Reconciliation</i></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Assist initiatives related to transitional justice, national monitoring mechanisms of the peace process and local reconciliation</b></li> </ul>			
<p><b><i>Accelerated implementation of the government's gender and/or social inclusion agendas in line with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and national plans and policies</i></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive Psychosocial Counseling and Support Services for conflict affected persons with components of NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 successfully implemented and enhanced for national roll out</li> </ul>	<p><b>UNPFN/E-7 –</b> Technical assistance to the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction</p>	<p><b>Ongoing</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated special needs of women and girls into the field draft implementation manual, M&amp;E guidelines and tools, registration MIS database and outreach strategy for the implementation of psycho-social support and services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Promoted an interactive and participatory process to</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

		in the implementation of psycho-social counselling and support services to conflict affected persons (IOM)		<p>develop the draft tools by bringing MoPR officials and conflict affected persons together to discuss the current needs of the conflict affected;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Consulted almost 250 participants (34% being women) on service delivery and related concerns during the drafting process and incorporated their comments into the draft tools;</li> <li>➤ Prepared guidelines and SOPs for the identification of service providers for psycho-social support.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided 15 participants including 10 members of Local Peace Committees, 3 members of District Coordination Committees and 2 MoPR officials a TOT on psychosocial counselling and support services, and UNSCR 1325. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The ToT will facilitate eventual delivery of psycho-social services at the community level.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
UNPFN Strategic Outcome	Contributing Outputs	UNPFN Project(s)	Status (as of Dec 2012)	Key Results
<b><i>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</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political, resource and identity-based (PRI) conflicts addressed and shared agendas developed through applying collaborative leadership and dialogue in six project districts</li> <li>• Community security enhanced in districts most at risk of violence.</li> <li>• Relevant government agencies<sup>16</sup> explicitly address women's rights, protection, and participation in post conflict situations by implementing and monitoring the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820</li> </ul>	<b>PBF/NPL/D-3 - Building peace in Nepal: Ensuring a participatory and secure transition (UNDP, UNWOMEN)</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organised youth violence prevention workshops in three districts with participation of local government, media and civil society.</li> <li>• Organised an introductory workshop on Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue (CLD) in two districts for skills development, building bridges and identifying innovative solutions for conflict prevention and mitigation at the district level. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ As a result, district groups were formed to begin addressing local contentious conflict issues.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Promoted 'violence free elections' through a series of measures, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Multi-party dialogues involving district level heads of parties, electoral officials, and youth politicians, leading to the formation of constituency coordination mechanisms for responding to cases of violence and preventing electoral malpractices;</li> <li>➤ Youth activities and workshops, including with student unions;</li> <li>➤ Fielding of journalists to sensitive districts with the aim of</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>16</sup> The relevant government agencies include those agencies who received funding from Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) for the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. These agencies are Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR), Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW), Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLICAPA), Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Ministry of Industry ( Mol), Ministry of Defense (MoD), Police Headquarter and Non-formal Education Center (NFEC)

				<p>promoting free elections through media scrutiny. These UN dialogue and prevention events are believed to have contributed to the 19 November 2013 Constituent Assembly elections being the most peaceful in Nepal's democratic history.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supported technical training of the Informal Service Centre (INSEC) on technologies for armed violence data collection, reporting and analysis.</li> <li>• Completed a desk review on gender and sexual violence data and information in six districts.</li> </ul>
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