



Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction

Peace Fund Secretariat

Progress Report

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Nepal Peace Trust Fund

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1 Acronyms & Abbreviations

AEPC	:Alternative Energy Promotion Center
APF	: Armed Police Force
BPKIHS	: BP Koirala Institute of Health Sciences
CA	: Constituent Assembly
CAAC	: Children Affected by Armed Conflict
CAPwD	: Conflict Affected People with Disabilities
CAP	: Conflict Affected Peoples
CAS	: Constituent Assembly Secretariat
CAW&G	: Conflict Affected Women and Girls
CLC	:Community Learning Center
CMCCO	: Cantonment Management Central Coordinator's Office
CPA	: Comprehensive Peace Accord
CSIDB	: Cottage and Small Industry Development Board
CSO	: Civil Society Organization
CTEVT	: Council for Technical Education and Vocational Trainings
CVRPP	: Continuous Voter Registration with Photograph Program
DCSI	: Department of Cottage and Small Industry:
DFID	: Department for International Development
DG	: Donor Group
DAO	: District Administration Office
DEO	: District Election Office
DCC	: District Coordination Committee
DOWS	: Department of Water and Sanitation
DoR	: Department of Roads
DUDBC	: Department of Urban Development and Building Construction
DWSS	: Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
ECN	: Election Commission, Nepal
EU	: European Union
FCA	: Foreign Currency Account
GoN	: Government of Nepal
IAs	: Implementing Agencies
IDP	: Internally Displaced Person
JFA	: Joint Financing Arrangement
LPC	: Local Peace Committee
MAC	: Maoist Army Combatants
MoF	: Ministry of Finance
MoFALD	: Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoHA	: Ministry of Home Affairs
MoHP	: Ministry of Health and Population
MoI	: Ministry of Industry
MoLJCAPA	: Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs
MoPIT	: Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport
MoPR	: Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
MoUD	: Ministry of Urban Development
MoYS	: Ministry of Youth and Sports
MoWCSW	: Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
MRE	: Mine Risk Education

MVLPC	: Municipality and Village Level Peace Committee
NAP	: National Action Plan
NDF	: National Disability Fund
NEA	: Nepal Electricity Authority
NFDIN	: National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities
NHRAP	: National Human Rights Action Plan
NTV	: Nepal Television
NP	: Nepal Police
NPTF	: Nepal Peace Trust Fund
OPMCM	: Office of Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
PBNC	: Peace Building Network Committee
PFC	: Public Facilitation Committee
PFOR	: Peace Fund (Operation) Rules, 2008
PFS	: Peace Fund Secretariat
PHQ	: Police Head Quarters
PSA	: Public Service Announcement
PSC	: Project Steering committee
PMC	: Project Management Committee
PPNC	: Peace Building Network Committee
RAO	: Regional Administration Office
RRD	: Relief and Rehabilitation Division
SCSIRMC	: Special Committee on the Supervision, Integration and Rehabilitation of UCPN (M) Maoist Army Combatants
SGBV	: Sexual and Gender Based Violence
TC	: Technical Committee
TC Pool	: Technical Cooperation Pool
UNFPA	: United Nations Population Fund
UNSCR	: United Nations Security Council Resolution
TRC	: Truth and Reconciliation Commission
TOR	: Terms of Reference
WCDO	: Women and Children Development Office

2 Executive Summary

This report outlines the four monthly progress of NPTF from 16 November 2013 to 14 March 2014. NPTF is a government led and owned multi-donor fund established in January 2007 to support Nepal's peace process by implementing the Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA). The operation of NPTF is an on-budget activity that is financially supported by Government of Nepal (GoN) and eight donors, namely Denmark, European Union, Finland, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America. The Fund is managed by the Peace Fund Secretariat (PFS) of the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR).

Till 14 March 2014, NPTF has financed a total of 63 projects; of these, 38 projects have been completed and 25 projects are on-going. These projects have supported various sectors financed under four clusters. The table below shows details of the status of the projects financed through NPTF and overall budget allocation within these clusters.

Name of the Cluster	Projects completed	Projects on-going	Total Projects	Approved budget (in mnNPR)
1. Cantonment Management, Integration/ Rehabilitation of Combatants	20	2	22	5,539.87
2. Conflict Affected Persons and Communities	1	3	4	1,064.83
3. Security and Transitional Justice	3	12	15	3,947.83
4. Constituent Assembly, Elections and Peace Building Initiatives at National and Local Levels	14	8	22	12,155.20
Sub-total	38	25	63	22,707.73
Technical Cooperation Pool Fund				94.13
Total				22,801.86

Some of the major achievements of the projects approved by NPTF within these four clusters are highlighted below.

Within Cluster 1, under the project "All Weather Access Roads and Bridges" the construction works of one bridge in Surkhet, namely Chinghadis still on-going. This project has been delayed due to lack of supply of construction materials (truss) at the project site from suppliers. The project "Rehabilitation Programme for Maoist Army Combatants" is in its last leg. Out of six combatants, who choose rehabilitation, 5 have completed their training and one combatant is still getting training. Similarly, the project on Establishment of Secretariat of Special Committee/SCSIRMC completed during this period. Since it is continuation of the on-going rehabilitation and integration process, GoN decided to finance and manage the Office of the Coordinator from the remaining budget of SCSIRMC project till 15 December, 2013. The project has been successful in delivering the outputs to meet its goal and purpose.

In Cluster 2, the construction of Rehabilitation Centre for Conflict Affected Disabled People at BPKIHS is on-going. This project has been extended till July 2015 since the procurement process took longer than expected for the 'structural works'. The problem observed during implementation was budget ceiling. Due to

this finishing works could not be completed in time and are proposed in the second phase. Under similar project with NDF, Altogether, 312 devices delivered and 967 Physiotherapy Sessions have been provided to 544 Conflict Affected People with disabilities (CADP) through 7 collaborating partners in four development regions (except eastern region) through NDF. Six sets of mobile camps were conducted to reach out to the people with disabilities. The problems observed during the implementation were that those listed as CADP does not require physical rehabilitation services because very few of them found physically disabled and the disabled people migrated from original places. Efforts made to solve the problem were that the CADP not listed need to cover in the beneficiaries of the project and outreach services need to extend in each district to cover the real victims. It has been a major challenge for this project to reach out to the CAPwDs listed in the MoPR since they are not available in the addresses listed. The IA has expressed the need to adjust the program activities to address these challenges and this is under consideration.

In Cluster 3, 93 units were planned in Police Unit Reconstruction Project - second phase, of which reconstruction has completed for 65 units and construction process is on-going for remaining 28 units. The technical audit of selected 28 units has already completed. In the third phase, out of 90 units 3 units have been completed and remaining 87 units are on-going. Delay in completion of work due to remoteness and lack of trained manpower were observed. Effort made to solve the problem was action to be taken against late performers as per the rules and regulation.

Under the Capacity Enhancement of NP to Contribute to Peace Process Effectively, Sensitization program has been completed. Massive sensitization programs have been conducted through various media to influence women to join police. Construction of women barrack is on-going in 6 places (Nepalgunj 75%, Butwal 98%, Bharatpur 85%, Dipayal 65%, Police Academy 75% and Police HQ 55% completed) and 600 Police personnel trained on SGBV and NAP 1325 & 1820.

The Mine Action unit strengthening has been accomplished. All 53 land mines cleared and Nepal has been declared a mine free country. Community Mine Risk Education has been conducted in 43 districts. National Mine Action Strategy has approved and implemented. The problem observed were due to inability to complete targeted activities pertaining to frequent transfer of concerned official in the department and unavailability of materials for MRE. Efforts made to solve the problems were retention of personnel for project period and adoption of easy procurement procedure for the purchase of MRE materials.

A total of 10 projects on implementation of National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 with a budget of NPR 844 million had been funded by NPTF of which two project by Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and Ministry of Industry have been completed. Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) is the main coordinating body for all the projects related to NAP and has disbursed funding to the District Coordination Committee (DCC) for effective coordination at the district level. Orientation to DCCs on NAP implementation committee meeting held 3 times and orientation workshop completed in 47 districts and CAW&G interns were hired in 61 districts to support the DCCs. A media working group has been formed which has met for 5 times.

Through the project being implemented by Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), construction of separate gender unit in APF headquarters and three brigades has completed. 1224 officials of MoHA, Nepal Police and APF have been trained on gender awareness. Two days National Workshops on SGBV for DAO (5 events) have been completed. A 24 hours toll free hotline service and mobile van with necessary radio equipment for immediate response to and rescue of SGBV cases in NP (2 Units) have been established.

Construction of separate women toilets and wash rooms for women police personals (25 police posts/nos.) completed. A separate prison for women is being constructed in Nakhu Jail and separate buildings for dealing with cases related to women and children are being constructed in 5 selected district police offices.

The Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW) has trained 5,134 members of community women organizations on UNSCR 1325/1820 through 148 training programs. A total of 3,475 people have participated in 148 interaction programs organized to encourage networking of district level organizations involved in promoting women's rights. So far, interaction programs were held for duty bearers from 75 WDOs at central level and district level on existing Acts and policies related to women's participation. Till now, 1,567 people, specifically SGBVs victims and CAW&Gs have benefited from the services being provided by 15 district service centers. One lakh NPR deposited in district fund(75 districts) & distributed for SGVB victims.

The Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJCAPA) published Legal Education Awareness Booklet in simpler language dealing with fundamental human rights, woman's rights, children's right, elderly peoples' rights, rights of person with disability and the booklet also shed light on some of the pressings social issues such as trafficking human being, fraudulent activities in foreign employment, and major provisions of the UNSCR 1325 & 1820. Conducted (90) sensitization programs for women and girls on their rights to transitional justice mechanism.

The project under Ministry of Education (MoE) and implemented by Non Formal Education Center(NFEC) has started after the approval of Program Implementation Manual from MoE. Key contents related to UNSCRs 1325& 1820 identified, Contracts for training 322 CAWs & Gs signed with technical schools and programs are running,500(at least 33% female) staff of MoE, NFEC,DEOs, CLC oriented on UNSCRs 1325& 1820 and 400(more than 33% females)CLC staff and members of CLC management trained in organisation & management. Some problems were observed in coordinating with technical schools and the CAWs and Gs selected by DEOs for 180 hours of training hesitated to go to the technical schools and demanded for district based training in some districts. The problem associated with Coordination was managed by organising higher level meeting with CTEVT management and regular communication with technical schools. To solve other problem DEOs explained the benefits of the training to the participants and some technical schools were suggested to conduct the training in the district.

The project under Ministry of Defence (MoD) has made little progress so far. Training design package on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 has been prepared. Criteria and indicators to access the different victims groups and their livelihood being prepared. The problems observed in implementation was turnover of staff.

The project under National Women's Commission started late due to CA election as it was not possible to gather the target audience for the training and other interactions in the first four month. Now the project is carrying out its activities. The project has trained 216 key politicians and government officials on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820.

The Office of Prime Minister and Council of Ministers (OPMCM) in implementing the project 'Strengthening the Capacity and Mechanisms of relevant State Institutions to implement Human Rights Plan and Policies in Nepal' has conducted Four Regional consultation meetings are held at: Nepalgunj, Biratnagar, Pokhara and Doti to receive input for the better promotion of human rights in areas such as security, justice, gender and socio economic rights. 1 national level and 4 regional level consultations meeting was held and Draft NHRAP was developed. Lack of human resources to manage the project activities on timely manner,

Constituent Assembly (CA) Election in November 2013 and transitions of government and change in the concerned human resources at the program implementation unit and finance unit were the main problems observed. To solve the problems an external human resource, i.e. Human Rights Project Officer joined the team since February 2014 through the support of NPTF TC Pool. The timeline of activities have been revised to achieve the project objectives in envisaged time period and Immediate replacement of officials in the vacant positions.

In cluster 4, Through “Strengthening Local Peace Committee” project under MOPR, inventory of office equipments and furniture are in place in all 75 districts and 49 DAOs, ensuring that the offices have basic equipments to function effectively. Web based information receiving and sending template has been established for LPC Secretary monthly reporting and monthly reports are being received by MoPR. 35 core trainers from MoPR and Local Development Training Academy (LDTA) were trained as resource persons who have oriented 49 LPCs on their roles and responsibilities so far. In order to impart LPCs with core skills and knowledge to promote dialogue and consensus building, conflict mapping and managing local conflict, curriculum had been drafted and piloted in 5 LPCs and 1 for MoPR staff. Based on experiences gained through this pilot, the curriculum is currently being revised.

The “Support to Election Project” (STEP) project did not implement any activities in this reporting period since Election Commission was busy implementing the other two projects, namely, NCAE and ONCAE, related to the Constituent Assembly Elections. After the elections, ECN has decided continuation of its objectives and had made a request with NPTF for the no cost extension up to July 2014 to ensure voter list will be updated for inclusive democracy in Nepal.

The project “Next Constituent Assembly Election” has been able to deliver the required outputs in time and achieve its goal. ECN organized several review workshops with different stakeholders in different time point. Produced voter role with 12.2 million eligible voters and also issued voter ID cards at the same number. 47 sets of voter rolls printed after the verification of data. Voter education was cascade up to voter level and some 15,000 volunteers along with ECN officials were mobilized during the election. CA election 2013 was conducted mobilizing 217,456 civil servants. In all 18,775 polling centers were established and monitored by 56 high levels monitoring team for 15 days before the Election Day, and micro monitoring was done by deploying staffs in all 240 returning officers office. Lack of comprehensive election operation plan, possible donor frequently changed their support list of election related goods; ballot printing paper tender was not success; procurement process was lengthy and bidders were not serious with conditions, so risk of cancellation of the process and delay in selection and deployment of civil officials for election propose were observed. Efforts made to solve the problems were- election operation calendar was developed and used; negotiated with donors for those goods in bulks of production and not available in our local market; for ballot printing paper requested UN Electoral Support project; tried to follow public procurement process, mobilized partners resources and ECN decisions and deployment was done in short time.

Similarly, the project “Operating Next Constituent Assembly Elections” was able to deliver expected outputs in time. The project provided motivational incentives, allowances to the officials, managing the supply of drinking water and electricity, ensuring fast and better communication, renting houses, procuring office materials, procuring printing paper and printing of ballot and providing regular consultancy and other services for office operation. The problem observed in implementation was due to many cost centers and sectoral disbursement there was no uniformity in financial reporting. For solving the problem ECN with the help of the NPTF/PFS accelerated data collection and entry for report preparation.

The mobile service program for citizenship certificate distribution project run by MoHA has been successful in delivering outputs and achieving its goal. The project distributed citizenship to 181,713 persons, of which 59.42% were women, 1% disabled and 2.13% elderly citizen. This is more than targeted 152,500 people. 1 day M&E refresher training was provided to 75 officials from MoHA/RAO. The project completed during this period.

Radio Nepal, in its second phase project, has aired 26 episodes each of radio peace debate, radio peace reporting, and talk program, whereas it has aired 26 episodes of radio peace drama. 5000 stickers have been produced and distributed. Workshop and training on peace journalism has been conducted in 4 development regions.

Similarly, the project on 'Peace building for reconciliation, co-existence and socioeconomic reconstruction through television campaign' under Nepal Television, has broadcasted 19 episodes of teleserial 'shanti', 18 episodes of swagatam shanti depicting real life stories of nepali youths, 20 episodes of peace tele-quiz, 19 episodes of NTV peace forum, 19 episodes of tele-magazine 'shanti ko khoji' screened with news segment and report analysis segment related to peace building efforts, and 10 episodes of talk show. The programs have received a number of positive feedbacks from the viewers. The problems observed were – due to heavy load shedding viewers were unable to watch the target programs on NTV and broadcasting cost additionally increased. The efforts made were – NTV repeated the programs and requested NPTF to reallocate the budget within the program activities.

At the fund level, the 23rd meeting of the Government-Donor Group was held on 10 March 2014. Briefing on progresses of NPTF (including NAP), EPSP, UNPFN, TC-Pool (including PFS staffing and TA situation) and NGA Pilot Initiative were discussed and reviewed. The meeting also discussed the update on Task Force's work on NPTF strategic review. A synopsis of the progress in work undertaken so far for strategy development of NPTF was presented. Status of NPTF funding and donor pledges in the near future for pipeline projects was also discussed in the meeting. Similarly, a meeting with implementing agencies was organised to share the findings and recommendations of third party monitoring team.

Through TC Pool, several activities have taken place during this period. Some of the important activities accomplished are as follows: Concept approved to formulate strategy of MoPR, Task Force to formulate NPTF Strategy supported to finalize its TOR and Calendar, O&M study for MoPR finalized, TA provided to implement OPMCM's project on Human Rights, Implementation Agreement signed with seven NGAs, orientation conducted, and all projects are now in full implementation and activities related to implementation of Capacity Development Strategy were carried out.

The external monitoring team from Scott Wilsons Nepal has submitted the 3rd report of external outcome monitoring of on-going projects of NPTF in December 2013. The report has several recommendations for NPTF, MoPR and several implementing agencies. One Joint Government Donor monitoring visit to Sunsari and Dhankuta was organized during this period.

In the field of communication some progress has been made. A draft Communication Policy and Action Plan has been developed which is guiding the communication activities. The communication plan discusses some key messages as well as activities to be carried out during 2014. NPTF with EU/TA assistance commissioned

a service provider to document the election held on 19 November and for producing a documentary on the election. The consultant has documented preparations and the holding of the vote in different parts of the country and is in the process of finalising the video. NPTF (EU-TA) hired a Knowledge Management consultant (KM) to prepare a Strategy for Information, Knowledge Management and Communications. The consultant made a presentation on the draft strategy on 2 March and has submitted a final report. NPTF will review the strategy and plan necessary interventions in the coming months.

Public Finance Management (PFM) has continued to be top priority for PFS to improve on and has been successful in achieving some of the major milestones. Comments from Donors on the quality and contents of the four monthly reports indicate that the NPTF is advancing well in the financial management part to achieve its objectives. Unaudited project account for 2012/13 has been prepared and submitted to Donors within the deadline. Efforts are being made to get the account audited by OAG and submit the audited account on time. A draft financial management improvement plan covering all aspects of PFM recommended by Mid Term Review of NPTF (Nov/Dec 2012) and previous EU TA assistance (Feb 2013) has been prepared with the assistance of EU TA on which donor's comments were received and final draft is in process of finalization.

PFS is now reconciling the fund status of NPTF with FCGO on a regular basis. PFS has got audit of operational accounts of 2012/13 from the Office of the Auditor General and provided responses on the preliminary issues raised by the Auditor. During this period, PFS has made progress in the settlement of cumulative audit irregularities by more than 42%.

The PFS has also focussed on strengthening financial management and reporting of implementing partners. Accordingly, reporting software is being developed and will be installed at all IAs at central level within May 2014. Similarly, PFS has planned to conduct trainings on audit irregularities settlement and drafting of audit follow-up action plan for the implementing agencies within 2013/14. PFS also closely monitored the financial reporting by the Election Commission for the Next Constituent Assembly Election Projects and assisted Election Commission to comply with the provisions of the Accompanying Measures agreed to reduce fiduciary risks.

The Pilot Initiative 'Peace Fund for Non-Government Actors (NGA)' was eventually launched in December 2013. GIZ entered into Financial Agreements with seven NGA whose project proposals were approved for funding on 4 December 2013. NGAs began project implementation immediately hereafter. First monitoring visits with participation from officials of Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) as well as EU and GIZ TA were conducted to Dang, Dhangadhi, Chitwan and Palpa in January and February 2014. Monitoring visits and interactions with NGA indicated that the projects were progressing well. To align with the NPTF reporting cycle, NGAs were requested to submit their first progress report covering the period from inception of their respective projects until Mid-march. The individual progress reports have been compiled by GIZ into one report including also the results of a pre-initiative survey that was conducted with both GoN and NGA representatives on their perceptions on state and non-state actors' cooperation.

3 Introduction

Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) was established in January 2007 as an internationally unique mechanism, led and owned by the Government of Nepal (GoN) to support the vision and implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA). This accord was a milestone in the process to bring peace after ten years (1996 to 2006) of armed conflict that led to significant damage in terms of loss of life and property and disappearance of many citizens. The children and women were among the most affected by the armed conflict.

The operation of NPTF is an on-budget activity that is financially supported by GoN and eight donors (Denmark, EU, Finland, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, UK and US). The fund is managed by the Peace Fund Secretariat (PFS) of the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR). Its mission is to administer the fund and the process for selecting projects to be supported. Actual implementation of the projects is delegated to the organisations that propose the projects. Since its establishment, NPTF has become the principal body to coordinate between the Government of Nepal and other donor agencies for addressing the necessities of post-conflict peace-building. NPTF is currently in its third phase, having completed its second phase between January 2010 and January 2013.

As a part of good governance and strong communication, NPTF/PFS prepares four monthly reports and annual report at the end of the year in lieu of four monthly reports, in line with the provisions stipulated in the Joint Financing Arrangement (JFA), Program Document and the Project Management Manual. This report is submitted to the government and donor groups and shared with all relevant stakeholders. This report outlines the four monthly progress of NPTF from 16 November 2013 to 14 March 2014.

All the projects financed through NPTF are categorized into four clusters namely:

Cluster 1: Cantonment Management and Integration/Rehabilitation of Combatants

Cluster 2: Conflict Affected Persons and Communities

Cluster 3: Security and Transitional Justice

Cluster 4: CA and Peace Building Initiatives at National and Local Levels

The reconstruction of physical infrastructure destroyed during conflict is crosscutting theme.

4 The Clusters of the NPTF and its projects

Since the establishment of NPTF in 2007, it has financed a total of 63 projects, as of 14 March 2014. Of these, 38 projects have been completed and 25 projects are on-going.

Table 1: Status of NPTF approved projects by Cluster

Name of the Cluster	Projects completed	Projects ongoing	Total Projects
1. Cantonment Management, Integration/ Rehabilitation of Combatants	20	2	22
2. Conflict Affected Persons and Communities	1	3	4
3. Security and Transitional Justice	3	12	15
4. Constituent Assembly, Elections and Peace Building Initiatives at National and Local Levels	14	8	22
Sub-total	38	25	63

The progresses of individual projects within the four clusters have been highlighted below. Since this reporting period was overshadowed by the national elections, the required preparations thereof and enforcement of election code of conduct, progresses related to many of the project activities have either slowed down or have been delayed.

4.1 Cluster 1: Cantonment Management and Rehabilitation of Combatants

A total of 22 projects are financed by NPTF under this category till this reporting date since the establishment of NPTF, out of which 20 projects have been completed and 2 projects are on-going. The areas covered by the completed projects were construction and maintenance of the physical infrastructures including access and internal roads, temporary residential buildings, kitchens, drinking water, communication, etc and providing essential services such as health, sanitation, water supply, electricity, alternate source of energy, basic needs fulfilment and communication facilities to the ex-Maoist Army Combatants (ex-MACs).

The detailed information about the projects funded by NPTF since 2006 under this cluster is presented on the table below.

Table 2: Status of NPTF projects in Cluster 1

Project Code	Title of Project (in order of approval)	Implementing Agency	Start Date	Completion Date	Status
1/01	Cantonment Access Roads	DoR	Dec. 2006	July 2008	Completed
1/02	Roads and Causeways	DoR/ CMCCO	Dec. 2006	July 2007	Completed
1/03	Physical Infrastructure (houses, containers, etc.)	DUDBC/ CMCCO	March 2007	Nov 2007	Completed
1/04	Water supply	DWSS/ CMCCO	Apr. 2007	July 2007	Completed
1/05	Electricity	NEA/ CMCCO	Apr. 2007	July 2007	Completed
1/06	Telephone	NT/ CMCCO	Apr. 2007	July 2007	Completed
1/07	Basic Needs Fulfilment in Cantonments	CMCCO	April 20, 2007	Nov. 2012	Completed
1/08	Temporary Housing in Cantonments	CMCCO	May 2007	April 12, 2008	Completed
1/09	Temporary Cantonment Infrastructures	DUDBC	Aug. 2007	May 2008	Completed
1/10	Cantonment Health Management Programme (CHMP)	MoHP	Nov. 2007	July 2008	Completed
1/11	Emergency Health Management Programme	MoHP	March 2008	July 15, 2008	Completed
1/12	CHMP Phase II	MoHP	July 2008	July 2009	Completed
1/13	CHMP- Extended to all Satellite Cantonments	MoHP	Jan. 2009	December 2009	Completed
1/14	Installation of Toilet attached	AEPC	Feb. 2009	March 2011	Completed

Project Code	Title of Project (in order of approval)	Implementing Agency	Start Date	Completion Date	Status
	Biogas and Solar Systems				
1/15	CHMP Phase-III	MoHP	July 2009	July 2010	Completed
1/16	Cantonment Management Project	CMCCO	Nov. 2009	July 2012	Completed
1/17	Water Supply System in Cantonment	DWSS	Dec. 2009	Nov. 2012	Completed
1/18	All Weather Access Roads and Bridges	DOR	Dec. 2009	Extension requested up to 9 July 2014	Ongoing
1/19	CHMP Phase IV	MoHP	July 2010	July 2011	Completed
1/20	Establishment of Secretariat of Special Committee/SCSIRMC	Secretariat/SCSI RMC	Apr. 2011	December 15,2013	Completed
1/21	Cantonment Health Management Programme V	MoHP	July 2011	Aug. 2012	Completed
1/22	Rehabilitation Programme for Maoist Army Combatants	MoPR	May 13, 2012	April 2014	Ongoing

Within Project 1/18"All Weather Access Roads and Bridges" the construction works of one bridge to the cantonments in Surkhet namely Chinghad is still on-going, while other planned activities of this project have been completed. This project has been delayed due to lack of supply of construction materials (truss) at the project site from suppliers in time.

The project on Establishment of Secretariat of Special Committee/SCSIRMC completed during this period. Since it is continuation of the on-going rehabilitation and integration process, GoN decided to finance and manage the Office of the Coordinator from the remaining budget of SCSIRMC project till 15 December, 2013.

Of the 6 ex-MACs who chose the rehabilitation package, 5 combatants have completed Building and Industrial Electrician training in a vocational training institute under CTEVT that was hired as the sub-contractor for the execution of this training. Remaining 1 ex-MAC is enrolled in technical training related to Veterinary Junior Technical Assistant at a Technical College in Far Western Region.

4.2 Cluster 2: Conflict Affected Persons and Communities

A total of 4 projects are financed by NPTF under this category till this reporting date since the establishment of NPTF. Current progress shows that 3 projects are on-going and one is completed.

The detailed information about the projects under this cluster is presented on the table below.

Table 3: Status of NPTF Projects in Cluster 2

Project Code	Title of Project (in order of approval)	Implementing Agency	Start Date	Completion Date	Status
2/01	Special Programme on Relief and Rehabilitation of IDPs	MoPR	Sept. 2007	July 2013	Completed

2/02	Rehabilitation Centre for Conflict Affected Disabled Peoples (BPKIHS)	BPKIHS/ DUDBC	April 2011	July 2015	Ongoing
2/03	Rehabilitation Services for Conflict Affected Disabled People (NDF)	NDF	Sept. 2011	July 2014	Ongoing
2/04	1. Targeted Assistance for Conflict Affected Disabled 2. Women Ex-Combatants Requiring Special Support	MoPR	May 1, 2012	April 30, 2014	Ongoing

Two projects on establishing rehabilitation centre for conflict affected people; one at BP Koirala Institute of Health Sciences (BPKIHS), Dharan, and another at National Disability Fund (NDF) have been on-going. The construction of rehabilitation center at BPKIHS is still on-going. This project has been extended till July 2015 since the procurement process took longer than expected for the ‘structural works’. The construction of structural works for the ground and first floor is almost complete; however, a separate bidding will need to be initiated for completing the ‘finishing works’. The problem observed during implementation was budget ceiling. Due to this finishing works could not be completed in time and finishing works are proposed in the second phase.

Altogether, 312 devices delivered and 967 Physiotherapy Sessions have been provided to 544 Conflict Affected People with disabilities (CADP) through 7 collaborating partners in four development regions (except eastern region) through NDF. Six sets of mobile camps were conducted to reach out to the people with disabilities. The problems observed during the implementation were that those listed as CADP does not require physical rehabilitation services because very few of them found physically disabled and migration from original places. Efforts made to solve the problem are that the CADP not listed need to cover in the beneficiaries of the project and outreach services need to extend in each district to cover the real victims. The IA has expressed the need to adjust the program activities to address these challenges and this is under consideration.

4.3 Cluster 3: Security and Transitional Justice

Out of total of 15 projects, 12 are on-going and 3 are completed within this cluster.

The detailed information about the projects under this cluster is presented on the table below:

Table 4: Status of NPTF projects in Cluster 3

Project Code	Title of Project (in order of approval)	Implementing Agencies	Start Date	Completion Date	Status
3/01	Reconstruction of Police Units Phase I	NP	Nov. 09	Dec. 2012	Completed
3/02	Support to Mine Action	MoPR	June 10	July 2014	Ongoing
3/03	Reconstruction of Police Units Phase II	NP	Sept. 2011	April 13, 2014	Ongoing
3/04	NAP 1325 and 1820: Promoting	MoPR	July 8, 2012	July 7, 2014	Ongoing

Project Code	Title of Project (in order of approval)	Implementing Agencies	Start Date	Completion Date	Status
	Ownership for Women's Empowerment and Recovery				
3/05	NAP 1325 and 1820: Partnership on Women Empowerment and Representation	MoWCSW	July 2012	July 2014	Ongoing
3/06	NAP 1325 and 1820: Enhancing Access to Justice for Women, Girls and Conflict Affected Peoples	MoLJCAPA	July 8, 2012	July 2014	Ongoing
3/07	NAP 1325 and 1820: Prevention, Protection and Recovery Programme	MoHA	July 1, 2012	June 31, 2014	Ongoing
3/08	NAP 1325 and 1820: Enhancing Capacity of Conflict Affected Women and Girls for Employment and Enterprise Development	MoI	July 8, 2012	Sept 2013	Completed
3/09	NAP 1325 and 1820: Sensitizing Local Bodies and Key Stakeholders	MoFALD	July 5, 2012	July 4, 2013	Completed
3/10	Capacity Enhancement of NP to Contribute to Peace Process Effectively	NP	May 13, 2012	Aug. 2014	Ongoing
3/11	Police Units Reconstruction Phase III	NP	Aug. 2012	Aug. 2014	Ongoing
3/12	Strengthening the Capacity and Mechanisms of relevant State Institutions to Implement Human Rights Plans and Policies in Nepal	OPMCM	Jan. 2013	Dec. 2015	Ongoing
3/13	NAP 1325 and 1820 Promoting Women's Participation in Peace Building Process and Economic Opportunities	MoD	July 2013	June 2015	Ongoing
3/14	NAP 1325 and 1820 Empowering Conflict Affected Women and Girls through Literacy and Livelihood skills	NFEC	July 2013	June 2015	Ongoing
3/15	NAP 1325 and 1820 Promoting Equal Participation of Women and Girls in peace building process	NWC	July 10, 2013	July 9, 2015	Ongoing

In Cluster 3, 93 units were planned in Police Unit Reconstruction Project - second phase, of which reconstruction has completed for 65 units and reconstruction process is on-going for remaining 28 units. The technical audit of selected 28 units has already completed. In the third phase, out of 90 units 3 units have been completed and remaining 87 units are on- going. Delay in completion of work due to remoteness and lack of trained manpower were observed. Effort made to solve the problem was action to be taken against late performers as per the rules and regulation.

Under the Capacity Enhancement of NP to Contribute to Peace Process Effectively, sensitization program has been completed. Massive sensitization programs have been conducted through various media to influence women to join police. Construction of women barrack is on-going in 6 places (Nepalgunj 75%, Butwal 98%, Bharatpur 85%, Dipayal 65%, Police Academy 75% and Police HQ 55% completed) and 600 Police personnel trained on SGBV and NAP 1325 & 1820.

The Mine Action unit strengthening has been accomplished. All 53 land mines cleared and Nepal has been declared a mine free country. Community Mine Risk Education has been conducted in 43 districts. National Mine Action Strategy has been approved and implemented. The problem observed were due to inability to complete targeted activities pertaining to frequent transfer of concerned official in the department and unavailability of materials for MRE. Efforts made to solve the problems were retention of personnel for project period and adoption of easy procurement procedure for the purchase of MRE materials.

A total of 10 projects on implementation of National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 with a budget of NPR 844 million had been funded by NPTF of which two project by Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and Ministry of Industry have been completed. Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) is the main coordinating body for all the projects related to NAP and has disbursed funding to the District Coordination Committee (DCC) for effective coordination at the district level. Orientation to DCCs on NAP implementation committee meeting held 3 times and orientation workshop completed in 47 districts and CAW&G interns were hired in 61 districts to support the DCCs. A media working group has been formed which has met for 5 times. The problem observed in the implementation was limited time to complete activities of the project.

Through the project being implemented by Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), construction of separate gender unit in APF headquarters and three brigades has completed. 1224 officials of MoHA, Nepal Police and APF have been trained on gender awareness. Two days National Workshops on SGBV for DAO (5 events) have been completed. A 24 hours toll free hotline service and mobile van with necessary radio equipment for immediate response to and rescue of SGBV cases in NP (2 Units) have been established. Construction of separate women toilets and wash rooms for women police personals (25 police posts/nos.) completed. A separate prison for women is being constructed in Nakhu Jail and separate buildings for dealing with cases related to women and children are being constructed in 5 selected district police offices.

The Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW) has trained 5,134 members of community women organizations on UNSCR 1325/1820 through 148 training programs. A total of 3,475 people have participated in 148 interaction programs organized to encourage networking of district level organizations involved in promoting women's rights. So far, interaction programs on existing Acts and policies related to women's participation were held for duty bearers from 75 WDOs at central and district level. Till now, 1,567 people, specifically SGBVs victims and CAW&Gs have benefited from the services being provided by 15

district service centers. One lakh NPR deposited in district fund(75 districts) & distributed for SGVB victims.

The Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJCAPA) published Legal Education Awareness Booklet in simpler language dealing with fundamental human rights, woman's rights, children's right, elderly peoples' rights, rights of person with disability and the booklet also shed light on some of the pressings social issues such as trafficking human being, fraudulent activities in foreign employment, and major provisions of the UNSCR 1325 & 1820. Conducted (90) sensitization programs for women and girls on their rights to transitional justice mechanism.

The project under Ministry of Education (MoE) and implemented by Non Formal Education Center (NFEC) has started after the approval of Program Implementation Manual from MoE. Key contents related to UNSCRs 1325& 1820 identified, Contracts for training 322 CAWs & Gs signed with technical schools and programs are running.500(at least 33% female) staff of MoE, NFEC,DEOs, CLC oriented on UNSCRs 1325& 1820 and 400(more than 33% females)CLC staff and members of CLC management trained in organisation & management. Some problems were observed in coordinating with technical schools and the CAWs and Gs selected by DEOs for 180 hours of training hesitated to go to the technical schools and demanded for district based training in some districts. The problem associated with Coordination was done by organising higher level meeting with CTEVT management and regular communication with technical schools. To solve other problem DEOs explained the benefits of the training to the participants and some technical schools were suggested to conduct the training in the district.

The project under Ministry of Defence (MoD) has made little progress so far. Training design package on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 has been prepared. They are preparing criteria and indicators to access the different victims groups and their livelihood. The problem observed in implementation was turnover of staff.

The project under National Women's Commission started late as it was not possible to gather the target audience for the training and other interactions in the first four month due to CA election. Now the project is moving towards its goal. The project has trained 216 key politicians and government officials on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820.

The Office of Prime Minister and Council of Ministers (OPMCM) in implementing the project 'Strengthening the Capacity and Mechanisms of Relevant State Institutions to Implement Human Rights Plan and Policies in Nepal' has conducted four regional consultation meetings at: Nepalgunj, Biratnagar,Pokhara and Doti to receive input for the better promotion of human rights in selected areas such as security, justice, gender and socio economic rights. One national and 4 regional level consultations meeting were held and Draft NHRAP was developed. Lack of human resources to manage the project activities on timely manner, Constituent Assembly (CA) Election in November 2013 and transitions of government and change in the concerned human resources at the program implementation unit and finance unit were the main problems observed. To solve the problems an external human resource, i.e. Human Rights Project Officer joined the team since February 2014 through the support of NPTF TC Pool. The timeline of activities have been revised to achieve the project objectives in envisaged time period and immediate replacement of officials in the vacant positions.

4.4 Cluster 4: CA and Peace Building Initiatives at National and Local Levels

So far, 22 projects have been funded within this cluster, of which 14 projects are completed and 8 projects are on-going. The detailed information about the projects under this cluster is presented on the table below:

Table 5: Status of NPTF projects in Cluster 4

Project Code	Title of Project (in order of approval)	Implementing Agencies	Start Date	Completion Date	Status
4/01	Voter Education	ECN	July 2007	Jan. 2008	Completed
4/02	Election Officials and Employees Training	ECN	Sept. 2007	Dec. 2007	Completed
4/03	Voter Education Programme for the CA Election	ECN	Feb. 2008	March 2008	Completed
4/04	Election Commission Capacity Building	ECN	Feb. 2008	May 2008	Completed
4/05	Deployment of Polling Officers	ECN	March 2008	July 2008	Completed
4/06	Administrative Budget of the Secretariat	PFS	July 2008	July 2009	Completed
4/07	Public Consultation for Constitution Making Phase I	CAS	Dec. 2008	March 2009	Completed
4/08	Constituent Assembly By-Election - 2009	ECN	Feb. 2009	April 2009	Completed
4/09	Efficient Management of Electoral Process	ECN	Oct. 2009	Dec 2011	Completed
4/10	Operational Budget of the PFS	PFS	Dec. 09	Dec 2013	completed
4/11	Institutional and Organizational Support to NPTF	PFS	Dec. 1, 09	July 2014	Ongoing
4/12	Strengthening Local Peace Committees	MoPR	June 2011	July 2014	Ongoing
4/13	Dialogue on Indigenous Nationalities Rights	NFDIN	Jan. 2011	May 2013	Completed
4/14	Continued Voter Registration with Photograph Programme Phase II	ECN	July 2011	Nov 2012	Completed
4/15	Peace Promotion through Radio	Radio Nepal	Jan. 1, 2012	Feb 2013	Completed
4/16	Peace Campaign for Solidarity and Unity	MoPR	July 1, 2012	June 2014	On-going
4/17	Support to Elections	EC	Jan 1, 2013	April 2014	On-going

Project Code	Title of Project (in order of approval)	Implementing Agencies	Start Date	Completion Date	Status
Project (STEPS)					
4/18	Mobile Service Program for Citizenship Certificate Distribution	MoHA	April 1, 2013	Nov 2013	Completed
4/19	Next Constituent Assembly Elections (NCAE), 2013	ECN	July 10, 2013	April, 2014	Ongoing
4/20	Peace Building for Reconciliation, Coexistence and Socioeconomic Reconstruction through Television Campaign	NTV	July 10, 2013	Jan 2015	Ongoing
4/21	Peace Promotion through Radio- Phase 2	Radio Nepal	July 10, 2013	July, 2015	Ongoing
4/22	Operating Next Constituent Assembly Elections (ONCAE), 2013	ECN	July 15, 2013	April, 2014	Ongoing

Through “Strengthening Local Peace Committee” project under MOPR, inventory of office equipments and furniture are in place in all 75 districts and 49 DAOs, ensuring that the offices have basic equipments to function effectively. Web based information receiving and sending template has been established for LPC Secretary for monthly reporting and monthly reports are being received by MoPR. 35 core trainers from MoPR and Local Development Training Academy (LDTA) were trained as resource persons who have oriented 49 LPCs on their roles and responsibilities so far. In order to impart LPCs with core skills and knowledge to promote dialogue and consensus building, conflict mapping and managing local conflict, curriculum had been drafted and piloted in 5 LPCs and 1 for MoPR staff. Based on experiences gained through this pilot, the curriculum is currently being revised.

The “Support to Election Project” (STEP) project did not implement any activities in this reporting period since Election Commission was busy implementing the other two projects, namely, NCAE and ONCAE, related to the Constituent Assembly Elections. After the elections ECN has decided continuation of its objectives and had made a request with NPTF for the no cost extension up to July 2014 to ensure voter list will be updated for inclusive democracy in Nepal.

The project “Next Constituent Assembly Election”, has been able to achieve its goal. ECN organized several review workshops with different stakeholders in different time point. Produced voter role with 12.2 million eligible voters and also issued voter ID cards at the same number. 47 sets of voter rolls printed after the verification of data. Voter education was cascade up to voter level and some 15,000 volunteers along with ECN officials were mobilized during the election. CA election 2013 was conducted mobilizing 217,456 civil servants. In all 18,775 polling centers were established and monitored by 56 high levels monitoring team for 15 days before the Election Day, and micro monitoring was done by deploying staffs in all 240 returning officers office. The problems observed in project implementation were lack of comprehensive election

operation plan, possible donor frequently changed their support list of election related goods; ballot printing paper tender was not success; procurement process was lengthy and bidders were not serious with conditions, so risk of cancellation of the process and delay in selection and deployment of civil officials for election propose. Efforts made to solve the problems were- election operation calendar was developed and used; negotiated with donors for those goods in bulks of production and not available in our local market; for ballot printing paper requested UN Electoral Support project; tried to follow public procurement process, mobilized partners resources and ECN decisions and deployment was done in short time.

Similarly, the project “Operating Next Constituent Assembly Elections” was able to deliver expected outputs in time. The project provided motivational incentives, allowances to the officials, managing the supply of drinking water and electricity, ensuring fast and better communication, renting houses, procuring office materials, procuring printing paper and printing of ballot and providing regular consultancy and other services for office operation. The problem observed in implementation was due to many cost centers and sectoral disbursement there was no uniformity in financial reporting. To solve the problem ECN with the help of the NPTF/PFS, accelerated data collection and entry for report preparation.

The mobile service program for citizenship certificate distribution project run by MoHA has been successful in delivering outputs and achieving its goal. The project distributed citizenship to 181,713 persons, of which 59.42% were women, 1% disabled and 2.13% elderly citizen. This is more than targeted 152,500 people. 1 day M&E refresher training was provided to 75 officials from MoHA/RAO. The project completed during this period.

Radio Nepal, in its second phase project, has aired 26 episodes each of radio peace debate, radio peace reporting, and talk program, whereas it has aired 26 episodes of radio peace drama. 5000 stickers have been produced and distributed. Workshop and training on peace journalism has been conducted in 4 development regions.

Similarly, the project on ‘Peace building for reconciliation, co-existence and socioeconomic reconstruction through television campaign’ under Nepal Television, has broadcasted 19 episodes of teleserial ‘shanti’, 18 episodes of swagatam shanti depicting real life stories of neapli youths, 20 episodes of peace tele-quiz, 19 episodes of NTV peace forum, 19 episodes of telemagazine ‘shanti ko khoji’ screened with news segment and report analysis segment related

Airing time of various peace programs from NTV:	
Teleserial ‘Shanti’:	Saturday 19.25
Shanti doot:	Tuesday 21.30
Peace quiz:	Thursday 22.00
NTV Peace Forum:	Sunday 21.30
Shantiko khoji:	Wednesday 21.30
Shanti sandesh:	First and third Friday of the month at 21.30

to peace building efforts, and 10 episodes of talk show. The programs have received a number of positive feedback from the viewers. The problems observed were – Due to heavy load shedding viewers were unable to watch the target programs on NTV and broadcasting cost additionally increased. The efforts made were – NTV repeated the programs and requested NPTF to reallocate the budget within the program activities.

5 NPTF Finances

The table presented below represents the cluster-wise NPTF Financial Progress for the corresponding projects (as of 15 November, 2013):

Table 6: Cluster-wise Program Financial Progress Report Covering the period 16 November 2013 to 14 March 2014 (Figures in Million (NRs.))

Name of the Cluster	Approved Budget (A)	Total Fund Released (B)	Total Expenditure (C)	Fund Returned (D)	Total Fund Balance with IAs (B-C-D)	Total Expenditure / Approved Budget % (C/A*100)
1. Cantonment Management, Integration/ Rehabilitation of Combatants	5,539.87	5,276.77	5,227.46	20.92	28.40	94.36
2. Conflict Affected Persons and Communities	1,064.83	1,049.52	436.24	-	613.28	40.97%
3. Security and Transitional Justice	3,947.83	3,892.55	2,896.13	2.98	993.44	73.36%
4. Constituent Assembly and Peace Building Initiatives at National and Local Levels	12,155.20	8,284.36	6,732.70	-	1,551.66	55.39%
Sub-total	22,707.73	18,503.20	15,292.53	23.89	3,186.78	67.35
Technical Cooperation Pool Fund	94.13	74.44	73.82	-	0.62	78.42%
Total	22,801.86	18,577.64	15,366.35	23.89	3,187.40	67.39%

The table below shows how much money is available to fund pending projects and the amount of shortfall that needs to be covered by additional future contributions:

Table 7: Projected Cash Flow Shortfall in NPTF as of 14 March 2014

Donors	Figures in Millions					
	FCA Balance as at 14 March 2014 in NPR a	Individual Account Balance as at 14 March 2014 in NPR b	Non-freeze Account Balance as at 14 March 2014 in NPR c	Balance of Fund as at 14 March 2014 in NPR d=a+b+c	Total committed fund in NPR e	Total uncommitted Fund as at 14 March 2014 in NPR f=d-e
Denmark	222.72	-	0.44	223.16	20.00	203.16
DFID	968.78	40.96	11.31	1,021.05	250.00	771.05
European Union	1,088.92	-	3.44	1,092.35	410.00	682.35

Germany	26.85	28.27	0.20	55.31	-	55.31
Finland	238.60	-	3.24	241.85	90.30	151.55
Norway	457.99	-	0.20	458.20	29.7	428.50
Switzerland	542.28	-	23.64	565.92	200.00	365.92
USAID	8.53	-	-	8.53	-	8.53
Total Balance	3,554.67	69.23	42.47	3,666.37	1,000.00	2,666.37
Add: GoN Budget for 2013/14						660
Next Constituent Assembly Election, 2013 (NCAE), remaining budget						134
Less: Project Expenses in Pipelines				In Appraisal Phase*		310
Projected Cash Flow Shortfall in NPTF as at 14March 2014						3,150.37

Note: Committed fund means fund already disbursed from GoN sources but has not been taken out from FCA by FCGO

6 Progress at Fund Level

The following meetings were held during this reporting period for co-ordination and discussion on various crucial subjects with the donors and the Implementing Agencies respectively.

6.1 Government – Donor Group (GON-DG) meetings

The 23rd meeting of the Government-Donor Group was held on 10 March 2014. Briefing on progresses of NPTF (including NAP), EPSP, UNPFN, TC-Pool (including PFS staffing and TA situation) and NGA Pilot Initiative were discussed and reviewed. The meeting also discussed the update on Task Force's work on NPTF strategic review. A synopsis of the progress in work undertaken so far for strategy development of NPTF was presented. Status of NPTF funding and donor pledges in the near future for pipeline projects was also discussed in the meeting.

6.2 Meetings with the Implementing Agencies

A two days meeting was held on December 5&6, 2013 to share the findings of Third Party Monitoring with implementing agencies. Scott Wilson shared their findings and recommendations with respective implementing agencies.

7 Technical Cooperation (TC) Pool

Progress of TC Pool

Through TC Pool, several activities took place during this period in different areas such as harmonisation of Donors support for CDU, Support for Strategy formulation process of MoPR and NPTF, Assistance for MoPR, PFS and Implementing Agencies to enhance their operations, Support to launch Pilot initiative 'Peace for NGA', Implementation of CD Action Plan and enhanced public outreach to NPTF activities. Some of the important activities accomplished during this period are as follows: Concept approved to formulate strategy of MoPR, Task Force to formulate NPTF Strategy supported to finalize its TOR and Calendar, O&M study for MoPR finalized, TA provided to implement OPMCM's project on Human Rights, Implementation

Agreement signed with seven NGAs, orientation conducted, and all projects are now in full implementation and activities related to implementation of Capacity Development Strategy were carried out.

The USAID supported GESI Advisor (one-year position) joined PFS since July 2013.

8 Monitoring and Evaluation

8.1 External Outcome Monitoring

The external monitoring team from Scott Wilsons Nepal has submitted the 3rd report of external outcome monitoring of all the on-going projects of NPTF in December 2013. This report covers the monitoring findings from visits and consultations carried out in 14 districts up to end of November 2013.

The monitoring report highlights some impressive outcomes of NPTF projects, points out certain drawbacks in the implementation of the projects and recommends actions for improvements, along with the recommendations for MoPR at policy level and implementing agencies at the implementation level. Some of the recommendations to NPTF and MoPR are as follows;

Recommendations to NPTF

- NPTF is suggested to support projects that can contribute in economic and social reintegration of Ex-combatants. It would be conflict sensitive if NPTF encourages IAs to ensure participation of people formally associated in conflict and VMLR in such projects.
- NPTF should support proposals that can contribute to reconcile relation between antagonistic parties, possibly through peace campaign at a larger scale.
- NPTF needs to follow up on project related to CAPwD (BPKHIS project and Targeted Assistance for CAPwD, CAW, Ex-combatants), which were supposed to be implemented in the year 2013.
- NPTF should continue supporting MoPR in strengthening capacity of LPC with particular focus on the following: Comprehensive reconciliation skill, Strengthen communication system and improve information sharing through regular correspondence to LPCs on new projects and updates and Organize region-wise frequent meetings for experience sharing of LPCs from various districts.
- NPTF has to encourage implementing partners (NDF, MOLJCAPA, MoFALD, Radio Nepal, MOI) to review their project implementation approaches and improve effectiveness in order to make them more peace effective.

MoPR

- The project of MoPR designed for rehabilitation of vulnerable groups (wounded CAP/ex-combatants and lactating female combatants) needs to be implemented at local level without further delay.
- MoPR also needs to take initiatives in reviewing CAPwD's identity card because the certification is inconsistent with the actual level of disability as intended by the policy. There is also a need to mainstream this allowance with social protection scheme of the government. Current provision of 50 persons per VDC needs to be reviewed in this context.
- It is important that MoPR strengthens cooperation with all IAs of NAP to reduce duplication of the programme and also to increase efficiency of rest of the ministries who are implementing NAP projects.

- MoPR should conduct orientation programmes on TOR to all DCCs (including newly appointed interns), who seem to have limited idea about their roles and responsibilities.
- MoPR is suggested to encourage NAP IAs to mainstream NAP related activities in their programme. For this, it will be more effective to orient and initialize planning process from the very beginning at of the VDC level, finalize the process by DCC at local level and get it recognized by NAP implementation committee at central level.

(External Monitoring of Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) Projects, Scott Wilson, December 2013)

8.2 Joint Monitoring Visit

One Joint Government Donor monitoring visit was organized during this period. The monitoring visit to Sunsari and Dhankuta districts was organized from 26-29 January 2014 to monitor the activities of following projects:

(i) NPTF projects

- Reconstruction of Police Units – Phase 2 & 3, and capacity enhancement project of Nepal Police (NPTF 03/03, 03/10, 03/11)
- Strengthening Local Peace Committees (NPTF 04/12)
- Rehabilitation Centre for Conflict Affected Disabled Peoples (BPKIHS) (NPTF 02/02)
- Implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 (NPTF 03/04-MoPR, 03/05 - MoWCSW)

(ii) UNPFN projects

- Ensuring a participatory and secure transition (Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue component) (PBF/NPL/D-3)
- Technical Assistance to MoPR in the Implementation of Psychosocial Counselling and Support Services to Conflict Affected Persons (UNPFN/E-7)

Major recommendations:

- PFS should call a meeting with BPKIHS and DUDBC to sort out problems related with construction and other issues immediately. Objectives of the project should be communicated to all actors and interventions for differently-abled people in the region should start without any delay.
- PFS should ask DUDBC to submit and follow a concrete plan of action for the remaining work and also for post project operations of the center.
- Nepal Police should make the capacity enhancement project more effective as follows:
 - (i) depute more women police to DPO;
 - (ii) need to further sensitize police personnel about the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 and on SGBV, and introduce the agenda on NAP 1325/1820 in the training curriculum that the police organizes for its cadres
 - (iii) Women police should be encouraged to take challenging responsibilities in addition to the desk jobs and managers should be able to document that they have given them those opportunities &
 - (iv) Emphasis should be given to construct and improve gender friendly environment and structures in DPO.
- Tendering process and payment mode need to be revised and made more transparent and scientific. Quality of construction materials and construction itself should be monitored periodically before making any payment.

- MoPR/PFS should improve horizontal coordination at the central level while respective central level agencies should improve vertical coordination by giving clear cut instruction for effective implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820.
- MoPR should revisit the ToR of LPC in close consultation with the LPCs.
(JMV Report has already been sent to DG Secretariat)

A joint report on observations and recommendations from these visits were produced subsequently and the recommendations were shared with the respective implementing agencies.

9 Communications

In the field of communication on 6 November, NPTF with the support of EU-TA, commissioned a service provider to document the election held on 19 November and for producing a documentary on the election. The consultant has documented preparations and the holding of the vote in different parts of the country and is in the process of finalising the video. The production team is expected to complete the video by April 2014.

The NPTF with the help of EU-TA, organised a role-clarification/team building retreat on 22-23 January 2014. One of the agendas of the retreat was to discuss and approve communication guidelines. A draft Communication Policy and Action Plan was the output of the workshop, and this plan has been guiding the communication activities. The communication plan discusses some key messages as well as activities to be carried out during 2014.

Similarly, NPTF with EU-TA assistance has begun supporting a weekly radio program on 12 FM stations in different parts of the country from 12 February 2014. The program is produced and broadcast in Kathmandu, and also on 11 other stations across the country. Shancharika Samuha, an association of women journalists with membership drawn from women in journalism across the country, produces the program. The program has three major components. A main story on a pre-agreed subject/theme and an interview related to the main story. A report from the district related to the major theme and/or something related to peace building in the districts and a short segment on news related to peace building, including activities undertaken by NPTF.

NPTF with the support of EU-TA assigned a short-term consultant to support the radio production team. The purpose of the consultancy is to assure quality of content and also coach and mentor the journalists in the team for producing factual reports for broadcasts. The idea is to use the program to cover activities done by NPTF, the implementing agencies, as well as the work being done by the UN Peace Trust Fund (UNPFN) supported projects and partners. The program began broadcasting on 13 March 2014.

NPTF (EU-TA) hired a Knowledge Management (KM) Consultant to prepare a 'Strategy for Information, Knowledge Management and Communications'. The consultant made a presentation on the draft strategy on 2 March and has submitted a final report. NPTF will review the strategy and plan necessary interventions in the coming months.

10 Public Finance Management (PFM)

Public Finance Management (PFM) has continued to be top priority for PFS to improve on and has been successful in achieving some of the major milestones. Comments from Donors on the quality and contents of the four monthly reports indicate that the NPTF is advancing well in the financial management part to achieve its objectives. Unaudited project account for 2012/13 has been prepared and submitted to Donors on Feb 13, 2014, a month delay due to non-availability of balance confirmation from various IAs. Efforts are being made to get the account audited by OAG and is expected to be submitted within June 14, 2014, a delay of 2 months due to delay in getting certified financial statements and OAG audit reports from IAs, etc.

A draft financial management improvement plan covering all aspects of PFM recommended by Mid Term Review of NPTF (Nov/Dec 2012) and previous EU TA assistance (Feb 2013) has been prepared with the assistance of EU TA on which donor's comments were received and final draft is in process of finalization. PFS is now reconciling the fund status of NPTF with FCGO on a regular basis.

PFS has got audit of operational accounts of 2012/13 from the Office of the Auditor General and provided responses on the preliminary issues raised by the Auditor. During this period, PFS has made progress in the settlement of cumulative audit irregularities by more than 42%.

The PFS has also focussed on strengthening financial management and reporting of implementing partners. Accordingly, a reporting software is being developed and will be installed at all IAs at central level within May 2014. Similarly, PFS has planned to conduct trainings on audit irregularities settlement and drafting of audit follow-up action plan for the implementing agencies within 2013/14. PFS also closely monitored the financial reporting by the Election Commission for the Next Constituent Assembly Election Projects and assisted Election Commission to comply with the provisions of the Accompanying Measures agreed to reduce fiduciary risks.

11 Non-Government Actor (NGA) Pilot Initiative

The Pilot Initiative 'Peace Fund for Non-Government Actors (NGA)' was eventually launched in December 2013. GIZ entered into Financial Agreements with seven NGA whose project proposals were approved for funding on 4 December 2013. NGAs began project implementation immediately hereafter. First monitoring visits with participation from officials of Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) as well as EU and GIZ TA were conducted to Dang, Dhangadhi, Chitwan and Palpa in January and February 2014. Monitoring visits and interactions with NGA indicated that the projects were progressing well. To align with the NPTF reporting cycle, NGAs were requested to submit their first progress report covering the period from inception of their respective projects until Mid-march. The individual progress reports have been compiled by GIZ into one report including also the results of a pre-initiative survey that was conducted with both GoN and NGA representatives on their perceptions on state and non-state actors' cooperation(Annex 3).

Annex 1: Completed Projects Funded by NPTF

Name of Completed Projects	IAS	Approved Budget till 14 Mar 2014, NPR	Fund Released Till 14 Mar 2014, NPR	Accumulated Expenditure till 14 Mar 2014, NPR
Project: 1/02,1/03,1/04,1/05,1/06,1/08 and 1/09 Infrastructure Building	DUDBC	419,520,000.00	411,035,729.41	411,035,729.41
Project: 1/07 Basic Needs Fulfillment in the Cantonments	CMCCO	3,453,672,878.00	3,452,903,080.00	3,452,903,080.00
Project: 1/14 Biogas and Solar System in Cantonment	AEP	25,422,036.00	25,330,928.00	25,330,928.00
Project: 1/16 Cantonment Management Project	CMCCO	101,120,000.00	10,700,000.00	10,700,000.00
Project: 1/17 Water Supply System Development in the Cantonments	DoWS	36,659,000.00	34,821,457.92	34,821,457.92
Project: 1/10,1/11,1/12,1/13, 1/15 and 1/19 Cantonment Health Management Program Phase 1-4	MoH	336,450,000.00	302,618,179.91	302,618,179.91
Project: 1/20 Institutional Development of Secretariat Under SCMIRMC	SCSIRMC	219,596,320.00	219,596,320.00	199,668,318.15
Project: 1/21 Cantonment Health Management Program Phase V	MoH	110,000,000.00	93,872,845.00	92,885,427.20
Project: 2/01 Special Program for Relief and Rehabilitation of the Internally Displaced Persons	MoPR	370,000,000.00	357,200,253.00	356,529,468.00
Project: 3/01 Reconstruction of Police Units Phase I	PHQ	801,371,008.00	750,716,008.00	725,686,582.10
Project: 3/08 NAP 1325 and 1820: Enhancing Capacity of Conflict Affected Women and Girls for Employment and Enterprise Development	MoI	60,956,640.00	60,965,640.00	53,906,049.75
Project: 3/09 NAP 1325 and 1820: Sensitizing Local Bodies and Key Stakeholders	MoFALD	20,560,000.00	20,560,000.00	20,326,827.00
Project: 4/01 Voter's Education, 4/03 Voter Education Program for the CA election	ECN	372,630,000.00	246,698,497.46	246,698,497.46
Project: 4/02 Election Officials and Employment Training ,4/04 Election Commission Capacity Building	ECN	492,860,000.00	133,292,207.71	133,292,207.71
Project: 4/05 Deployment of Pooling Officer	ECN	1,250,640,000.00	885,572,109.60	885,572,109.60
Project: 4/06 Administrative Budget	PFS	1,238,496.00	1,238,496.00	1,238,496.00
Project: 4/07 Public Consultation for Constitution	CA	300,776,000.00	116,127,057.11	116,127,057.11
Project: 4/08 By-Election	ECN	38,910,000.00	28,978,664.90	28,978,664.90
Project: 4/09 Efficient Management of Electoral Process	ECN	380,000,000.00	188,939,941.67	188,939,941.67
Project: 4/10 Operational Budget of the Peace Fund Secretariat	PFS	12,350,000.00	12,350,000.00	12,348,565.77
Project: 4/13 Peace Building through Dialogue on Indigenous Nationalities Rights	INC	24,556,500.00	24,154,337.00	24,154,337.00

Project: 4/14 Continued Voter Registration Programme Phase II	ECN	397,500,000.00	338,849,348.04	338,849,348.04
Project: 4/15 Peace Promotion through Radio	Radio Nepal	19,906,656.00	19,297,360.87	19,297,360.87
4/18 Mobile Service Program for Citizenship Certificate Distribution	MoHA	93,515,000.00	93,515,000.00	89,512,127.00
Grand Total		9,340,210,534.00	7,829,333,461.60	7,771,420,760.57

Annex 2: List of Pipeline Projects

List of Pipeline Projects

A	In appraisal phase	Figures in NPR
1.	Strengthening Nepal Police to implement UNSCR 1325 and 1820 for contributing in peace process/NP	249,669,992.00
2.	Police Units Reconstruction Project- Fourth Phase submitted by Police Headquarters/NP	1,495,296,860.00
3.	Building the Rule of Law and Promoting of Human Rights through Legal Education in Schools /Nepal Law Commission	15,990,000.00
4.	Empowering Conflict Affected Young People (Formerly Children) for Social Protection and Employment/MoI	499,006,830.00
5.	Provision of Psychosocial Counselling and Support services to Conflict Affected Persons in Nepal/MoPR	TBD
6.	Enhancing National Security by empowering Women in Armed Police Force/ Armed Police Force	221, 059,939.40
7.	ON THE PEACE BEAT- Nepal's Public Newspapers Engage Routines To Build Post-Conflict Narratives submitted by Gorkhapatra Corporation	160,000,000.00
	Sub Total (appraisal phase)	2,419,963,682.00
B	At Sectoral Cluster and above	
1.	Economic empowerment of conflict affected women and Girls through livestock-based Enterprises/MoA	154,459,000.00
2.	Enhancing Livelihood of Conflict affected Women and girls through Agro-based Enterprises/MoA	141,256,000.00
3.	The Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed conflict and children in Emergency Situations/MOWCSW	359,397,150.00
4.	Implementation of NAP for UNSCR 1612 (Children in armed conflict)/MoPR/MoE/MoHP	TBD*
	Sub Total (Sectoral cluster + above)	655,112,150.00
	Grand Total	3,075,075,832.00

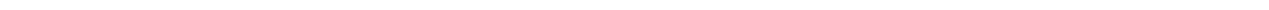
Annex 3:

Pilot Initiative “Peace Fund for Non-Government Actors” – Progress Report

Progress Report

Report No. 1

(December 2013 – 15 March 2014)



Acronyms

AA	Administrative Agent
AFN	Antenna Foundation Nepal
AI	Appreciative Inquiry
BASE	Backward Society Education
CAP	Conflict Affected Person
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBPO	CommunityBased People's Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DAO	District Administration Office
DCAP	Directly Conflict Affected Person
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DG	Donor Group
DSP	Deputy Superintendend of Police
EAN	Equal Access Nepal
FAYA	Forum for Awareness and Youth Activity, Nepal
GESI	Gender and Social Inclusion
GoN	Government of Nepal
Gvt	Government
IA	Implementing Agency
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGA	Income Generating Activty
ILO	International Labor Office
LPC	Local Peace Committee
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MIREST	Media Initiative for Rights, Equity and Social Transformation
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoPR	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
NAP	National Action Plan
NGA	Non-Government Actor
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NPTF	Nepal Peace Trust Fund
PFS	Peace Fund Secretariat
Pro Public	Forum for Protection of Public Interest
PSA	Public Service Announcement
RRN	Rural Reconstruction Nepal
SIYB	Start and Improve Your Business
TA	Technical Assistance
TC-Pool	Technical Cooperation Pool
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
VDC	Village Development Committee
VDC	Village Development Committees
WCDO	Women and Child Development Office
WCF	Ward Citizen Forum

1. Introduction

Since its establishment in early 2007, the Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) has approved and funded 63 projects. In contrast to its principle openness towards Non-Government Actors (NGA), the NPTF has until now exclusively entered into implementation agreements with government agencies. At times, these Implementing Agencies (IA) have collaborated closely with semi-government agencies, autonomous bodies or NGO. However, as of today no NGA has been a direct IA for NPTF.

In spite of the challenges involved, better inclusion of NGA into the NPTF system has remained a prominent recommendation of the independent Joint Government-Donor Review of NPTF of 2012 as well as the external review of the Technical Cooperation Pool (TC-Pool) of 2013. In addition, it was repeatedly stated as an expectation of various contributing donors towards NPTF. As a result discussions within the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR)/PFS and between them and the Donor Group (DG) have led to the conclusion that it may be worthwhile to develop a Pilot Initiative providing the institutional space to experiment with the inclusion of NGA into the NPTF.

The Pilot Initiative is funded under the TC Pool, and GIZ was appointed as the Administrative Agent (AA). The AA developed transparent procedures for the nomination of NGA that would be invited to express interest for participation in the pilot initiative and for the further selection of NGA that would be invited to prepare project proposals. Procedures for project appraisal through core and technical clusters were identical with those applied by NPTF. The Initiative comprises of 7 projects aligned to the 4 NPTF clusters, i.e. projects are thematically related to ongoing or soon to be implemented NPTF projects. Thereby it is expected that opportunities for partnerships and coordinated efforts will develop.

2. Objectives of the Initiative

The Pilot Initiative “Peace Fund for Non-Government Actors” combines the following three objectives:

- It acknowledges the important role Non-Government Actors are playing in the peace process and is therefore prepared to provide funding for projects implemented by NGA.
- It provides a platform for a coordinated donor support to NGA under the umbrella of NPTF.
- It builds capacities and confidence of state agencies to collaborate with Non-Government Actors and to synergize potentials and expertise for contributing to peace.

By fulfilling these objectives, a significant contribution to relevant aspects of the peace process is expected.

The Initiative is based on the assumption that the results of NGA implemented projects and the demonstrated capacity of NGA to successfully implement projects as lead agencies will significantly influence the perception on the side of government representatives. In addition, it is assumed that the limitation of political pressure on GoN officials and decision makers will equally influence their openness for future collaboration with NGA.

Assessing and comparing perceptions of GoN officials and NGA representatives at the beginning and towards the end of implementation of the pilot initiative and evaluating NGAs experiences will inform whether the following indicators can be verified:

- MoPR/GoN officials state an increased openness for collaboration with Non-Government Actors.
- NGA representatives assess cooperation with GoN agencies positively.
- NGA representatives confirm willingness to closely cooperate with GoN agencies in the course of future projects.

Final success indicator of the pilot initiative will be the willingness of MoPR/GoN to extend and/or upscale the pilot after its completion.

3. Progress on the project activities

7 projects are implemented under the Pilot Initiative:

NPTF Cluster	Organisation	Project
1 & 2	Forum for Protection of Public Interest (Pro Public)	Support for Capacity Building of the Local Dialogue Facilitators and Organizations, Establishment and Sustainability of Dialogue Centers for Peace building
2	Backward Society Education(BASE)	Promotion of Nepal Action Plan and Livelihood Enhancement of Poor Vulnerable Women and Girls
2	Forum for Awareness and Youth Activity, Nepal (FAYA)	Building Peace through Community Development
3	Antenna Foundation Nepal (AFN)	Gender Mainstreaming of Local Peace Building Programmes
3	Equal Access Nepal (EAN)	Empowering People with Essential Resources
3 & 4	Media Initiative for Rights, Equity and Social Transformation (MIREST)	Grassroots intervention for sustainable peace
4	Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN)	Peace Building from Below

Contracts for all projects were signed by the AA on December 4, 2013. Implementation commenced in December 2013, and the deadline for project completion is August 31, 2014.

The first 4-monthly progress reports by implementing NGAs cover the period up to March 7, 2014. Details of project progress towards planned outputs as provided by NGAs in their Progress Reports are given in [Annex 1](#). This section summarizes project progress based on the NGA Progress Reports.

Overall progress

The reporting period covers roughly the initial 3 months of project implementation. Progress during this time varies by project. However, taking into account the short time available for implementation up to date, it can be said that the Initiative had a good start. Preparatory activities such as building stakeholder contacts, collecting information, conducting baselines, identifying beneficiaries, conducting inception workshops have played a prominent role in the reporting period. In most cases, projects have worked on selected outputs so far and not yet approached all outputs with the same intensity. However, implementation has commenced and the basis for achieving results has been laid.

At the moment, there are no indications of critical issues that would prevent successful completion of projects in the given time frame.

Support for Capacity building of the Local Dialogue Facilitators and Organizations, Establishments and Sustainability of Dialogue Centers for Peace Building

Forum for Protection of Public Interest – Pro Public

The project's development goal reads: "To strengthen local capacities for constructive conflict transformation in six communities." The project aims to support the integration of ex-combatants in selected communities by building relationships between host community members and ex-combatants

and provide facilities for dialogue. For this purpose dialogue facilitators are capacitated and engaged in facilitation, mediation and psychosocial counselling (output 1), and dialogue and mediation centers and advisory committees are formed (Output 2). Key actors and communities are involved in peace events and made aware of the resources for dialogue facilitation (Output 3).

In the reporting period direct beneficiaries have been members of host communities and ex-combatants involved in dialogue facilitation training and interaction/ orientation programs and the members of social dialogue groups - a total of 40 dialogue facilitators (23 m, 17 f; 20 dalits and janajati) and 109 members of social dialogue groups (44 m, 65 f; 38 ex-combatants, 71 host community; 55 dalit and janajati).

The 40 persons who have successfully completed the first round of training on Dialogue Facilitation and Mediation are expected to be engaged in social dialogue groups and sessions in the future. 15 dialogue centres in three project locations (Ghaighat/ Udayapur, Gauribas/ Mahottari and Bijauri/ Dang) have been initiated with a total engaged membership of 109 persons. 3 Advisory Committees have been formed in the same locations with a total of so far 40 members. Altogether 790 persons in the project locations know about the dialogue facilitation services in detail.

Training on psychosocial support and peace events with key actors and institutions have been scheduled for the next reporting period.

Promotion of Nepal Action Plan and Livelihood Enhancement of Poor Vulnerable Women and Girls

Backward Society Education – BASE

The development goal of the project is “to support the UNSCR, Nepal Action Plan 1325 on women, peace and security, UNSCR 1820 on sexual violence in conflict.” This is to be achieved through development of entrepreneurship and income generating activities of conflict affected women in 9 VDCs of Dang, Kailali and Bardiya Districts(Output 1), awareness generation among District Coordination Committee (DCC) members on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 (Output 2), and inter-/ intra-district level network development between DCC, Local Peace Committees and community level traditional peace resolution committees for promotion of NAP (Output 3).

The main and direct project beneficiaries are 282 conflict victims, poor, vulnerable and women and girls from socially excluded groups. 257 of them have been reached in the reporting period, out of them 152 women from Tharu community, 36 Dalits, 55 Brahmin and Chetri and 14 Janajati.

Progress reported so far: Emphasis has been on entrepreneurship/ IGA training and preparation for NAP orientation training and network development. The 1st phase of entrepreneurship development/ IGA training has been concluded for 257 participants. The training is based on the ILO Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) approach. The schedule was split into several parts to adapt the training programme to time and work schedules of target beneficiaries. As far as challenges are concerned, trainees are facing difficulties to mobilize financial support for implementing their business plans. In response, project staff facilitated developing linkages with local support and financial institutions. The 2nd phase of entrepreneurship training has been scheduled for the next reporting period. The same applies to DCC members' training on NAP 1325/1820. A number of local level groups and organizations including LPC were informed about project activities regarding network development for NAP promotion. NAP orientation has been planned and prepared.

Emphasis in the next reporting period will therefore be on capacity development training to DCC, orientation on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and stakeholder networking and interaction.

Building Peace through Community Development

Forum for Awareness and Youth Activity, Nepal – FAYA-Nepal

The development goal of the project is “to assist communities affected by conflict in their efforts to promoting the peace and improving their quality of life leading towards social and economic transformation”. The project purpose reads: “To build peace and social harmony through providing IGA opportunities and promoting social inclusion among conflict affected people.”

This shall be achieved through increased access of conflict affected people and poor to income generating opportunities (Output 1), strengthening of CBOs and local service providers for the promotion of inclusion and peace (Output 2), and improving facilities of CBOs and service providers for inclusion of poor and conflict affected people (Output 3).

Target beneficiaries are defined as 600 people in Masuriya and Pahalmanpur VDCs of Kailali District, out of which 210 are Dalits, 270 Janajatis, and 120 belong to other groups.

In the reporting period work has been focussed on Outputs 3 and 2; many activities have been of preparatory nature.

Organizational management training to the members of two selected CBOs has been carried out with a total of 30 participants (16 f, 14 m; 12 janjati, 2 dalit). In terms of CBO facilities, 4 CBOs have been selected in the 2 VDCs, namely Youth Network for Peace Masuriya, Gauri Shankar Samudayik Pairabi Manch Masuriya, Pragatishil Apang Sangh Pahalmanur and Pahalmanur Yuba Sanjal, through VDC level stakeholder meetings. A needs assessment has been conducted. CBOs receive support in the form of furniture and equipment. In the same manner, 2 schools were selected (Shankar Primary School Masuriya and Shiva Primary School Pahalmanpur) for infrastructure support, which is ongoing. Two health posts (Masuriya Health Post and Pahalmanpur Health Post) were selected and the need assessment for infrastructure support to them is ongoing.

It seems that most of the planned interventions remain to be implemented during the next period: completion of infrastructure support to schools and health posts, skill training and business promotion, capacity building trainings to CBO members and stakeholders on Appreciative Inquiry (AI), Do No Harm, Gender and Social Inclusion, and continuation of the cultural and sports programme.

Gender Mainstreaming of Local Peace Building Programmes

Antenna Foundation Nepal – AFN

The project’s development goal reads: “Consolidate peace process for promoting gender sensitive and democratic values and processes in Nepal”. The project is to achieve this through media work/ radio programmes in 40 Districts which are not covered by projects implemented by Radio Nepal, Equal Access and MIREST. It facilitates integration of a gender perspective in local peace building programmes in 10 Districts (Output 1) and aims at generating public awareness on the needs and concerns of women in peace building programmes (Output 2).

In the reporting period, a total audience of 553 directly responded through different feedback channels of AFN (a toll free number, Facebook, SMS, IVR, or Twitter). Of those who disclosed their names in the feedbacks, 102 were men and 30 were women (42 Brahmins, 39 Chhetris, 38 Janajatis, 10 Dalits and 3 Madhesis).

Under Output 1, the peace building programmes in 10 Districts are to be gender-audited. The research methodology and survey questionnaire for the gender audit have been developed and orientation measures and research are ongoing. Research is expected to be completed in April 2014. Under Output

2, interactive radio programmes, dramas, news reports, and Public Service Announcements (PSAs) are produced and broadcasted. 5 episodes of the interactive radio programme “Live” Call have been broadcasted during the reporting period on the following issues contributed by guest resource persons: a) disappearances (resource person Subodh Raj Pyakurel, Human Rights Activist), b) VDC Secretary availability (Dinesh Thapaliya, Spokesperson for Ministry of Local Development), c) functioning of Nepal Police in the post-conflict period (former DSP Parvati Thapa), d) relief fund for victims (Damodar Bhandari, Assistant Spokesperson for Ministry of Peace), e) achievements and losses of former combatants (Balananda Sharma, Army Integration Special Committee). Of 553 people who responded in radio programmes, 63 were conflict affected people and concerned stakeholders who directly interacted in the live radio program through a toll free number, Facebook, SMS, IVR, or Twitter with the 5 resource persons of the respective thematic fields. A number of other radio programmes have also been produced and broadcasted. Further production of news reports, PSAs, dramas and episodes for broadcasting is ongoing. 57 radio stations are involved.

Empowering People with Essential Resources

Equal Access Nepal

The development goal of the project is to “strengthen democracy and sustain peace in Nepal through communications for development”. As in the case of the Antenna Foundation project, this is to be achieved through radio broadcasting.

In the reporting period, at least 8 FM producers directly benefitted through training program, of them 4 were male, 4 female and all were Janajati/Madheshi. The project seeks to reach out other potential beneficiaries in its next reporting period.

There is only one project Output which reads: “130 episodes on security and transitional justice for victims and duty-bearers along with general public produced and broadcast in Nepali and four local languages in 17 districts.” The Districts are Dhankuta, Bhojpur, Khotang, Okhaldhunga, Solukhumbu, Saptari, Siraha, Mahottari, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Pyuthan, Salyan, Rolpa and Rukum.

Extensive preparatory work has been completed in the reporting period. Production and broadcast of the radio program could not yet start during the period. Stakeholder seminars and needs assessment visits were conducted. The plan of content for radio programme production has been drafted. 26 issues were identified for 26 episodes during training conducted for FM reporters, and scripts are being prepared. Broadcast partner FM stations have been identified in 16 targeted districts. Altogether 26 FMs have been planned to broadcast the program including 4 production partner stations. 8 FM producers (4 m, 4 f; 8 Madhesi/ Janajati) from 4 production FM partners were trained on radio program production skills and thematic knowledge to produce radio programs at local level. A baseline survey assessing knowledge levels of listeners including CAPs and other marginalized people and perceptions of the audience of peace related issues has been completed; the report will be available in the next period.

The focus of the next reporting period will be on actual program production and broadcasting at both national and local levels, posting of features on the Citizen Journalism Platform www.meroreport.net , and training of 100 marginalized women in using ICT and new media.

Grassroots intervention for sustainable peace

Media Initiative for Rights, Equity and Social Transformation - MIREST Nepal

The development goal of the project is “A peaceful democratic Nepal”. It is the 3rd media related project in the NGA Pilot Initiative. Focus is on mobilization of media forums for promoting social cohesion and non-violence especially among CAPs (Output 1) and promotion of women’s participation in peace building (Output 2).

In the reporting period 478 direct beneficiaries participated in interaction programs and orientation sessions (67% m, 33% f; 22% Dalits, 13% Muslims, 13% Madhesis, 19% Janajatis, 33% others). Indirect Beneficiaries are the literate segment of the population in the 3 project districts of Palpa, Kapilbastu and Rupandehi who read the information disseminated by local newspapers.

In the reporting period activities have been concentrated on Output 1. A baseline survey was conducted; results will be available in the next period. 6 interactions between CAPs, experts and policymakers were captured with a total of 453 participants for later broadcasting. An orientation programme to local journalists on conflict sensitive journalism was conducted with 25 participants. A print media initiative with articles on peace building efforts of the state, NPTF and other actors, as well as concerns of the CAPs based on interviews and interaction programs was initiated. In media forums/ interaction programs CAPs first agreed on one single priority agenda: equal compensation for the victims of the insurgency regardless whether they were from the security forces, Maoists or non combatants. In the course of the project intervention 5 additional agendas were identified: a) a more efficient mechanism for distribution of compensation provided by the state, b) a more robust system of reconstruction and rehabilitation, c) avenues for life skill and vocational training, d) a justice delivering mechanism, e) psychological counselling to overcome trauma.

Project achievements to date include 50 minutes broadcasting - 2 FMs, i.e. Buddha Awaj of Kapilbastu district and Srinagar FM of Palpa district, broadcasted a 25 minute episode each (18% of target). The newspaper activities have started and 15 articles have been published (increase over the baseline of 87.5%).

Efforts in the next period will be focused on participation of women in peace building (UNSCR 1325/1820) and on information collection and dissemination about the peace building efforts by the state such as reconstruction and social activities such as promoting social cohesion.

Peace Building from Below

Rural Reconstruction Nepal – RRN

The project's development goal is to "support and strengthen community-led peace building initiatives in project districts (Sankhuwasabha and Bhojpur)". This is to be achieved through interventions on 4 levels: capacity development of 18 CBPOs for gender equality and social inclusion, human rights, right-based programming, good governance and conflict mitigation (Output 1); improved access to basic human needs and community infrastructure through reconstruction and rehabilitation works (Output 2.1) and increased income of target groups through skill-based training (Output 2.2); participation of community members in decisions on conflict management and peace building (Output 3); documentation and sharing of lessons learned and case studies including coordination with NPTF initiatives.

Target beneficiaries are women, poor and excluded, conflict affected people, youths and former combatants. In the reporting period 429 CBPO members and 55 LPC members have been reached, i.e. a total of 484 persons (141 m, 343 f; 215 BCTS, 223 Janajati, 46 Dalit).

During the reporting period many of the planned activities have still been in the preparatory phase. The focus of implementation has been on Outputs 1 and 2.1. Regarding CBPO capacity development, social mobilization was started in all targeted VDCs. 429 CBPOs members were involved in a participatory capacity assessment process. GESI and Conflict Management training was provided to all 18 CBPOs, and they received material support for office management. Conflict management and peace building training was conducted for 55 LPC members in both Sankhuwasabha and Bhojpur districts. Regarding access to means for addressing human needs and community infrastructure, Directly Conflict Affected

People (DCAP) were identified in consultation with VDCs for future livelihood support. 120 school children have been identified for scholarships to be provided. 4 community infrastructure projects were identified, initiated, and are ongoing: 1 water supply project in Mawadin VDC, 2 Lower Secondary School maintenance projects in Nundhaki and Mulpani VDCs, and 1 furniture support project to a community building in Siddhakali VDC. Conflict affected people, rural youths, women, poor and excluded and other community members are engaged to collect local construction materials to work for their common needs. According to schedule, infrastructure projects will be completed in June 2014 and most activities will be completed in the 2nd reporting period.

4. Coordination and networking

It is part of the theory of change of the NGA Initiative that coordination, networking and collaboration of NGAs with Government agencies will facilitate new experiences of the 2 groups of actors in dealing with each other and thereby develop and strengthen mutual openness and willingness to continue collaboration in the future. All NGAs of the pilot initiative report constructive interaction with state agencies during project implementation. Such interaction can be related to central level institutions as well as (and mostly) to district and community level organizations.

Coordination and collaboration on district and community levels

To the extent projects operate on local level, coordination with local agencies is obviously required and is reported by all NGAs. In many cases interaction on this level appears to be close and regular. Among the Government institutions projects cooperated with on the district level are District Development Committees (DDC), District Administration Offices (DAO), Local Peace Committees (LPC), security agencies such as the police, Women and Child Development Offices (WCDO), Small and Cottage Industries, and the District Agriculture Development Office (DADO). On local/ community level, interaction with Village Development Committees (VDC), village LPCs, municipalities, and Ward Citizen Forums (WCF) is reported.

Such coordination and collaboration involves various fields: information sharing on the project to be implemented in order to avoid duplication and seek support; participation of Government officials in inception and stakeholder workshops; cooperation with district and village level institutions in identifying target beneficiaries (CAPs, socially excluded, etc.) and resources and opportunities; consultation meetings on infrastructure project identification, thematic agendas of media programmes, etc. In the case of BASE, the organization reports that the VDC of Badiya and the Department of Small and Cottage Industries in Dang agreed to provide some funding for business start-up projects. The District Agricultural Office and the Women and Child Development Office promised technical support. One school construction project in Bhojpur is jointly implemented by RRN and the VDC fund.

Coordination on central level

Some NGA report consultation with and support by central level institutions. This applies to Pro Public, which received introductory letters from MoPR and the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) instructing LPCs and DDCs respectively to support and collaborate in project activities. MIREST reports knowledge and experience sharing on the peace process with MoPR officials, Nepal Television and Radio Nepal, which was used to inform the design of their interaction strategies on District level. AFN reports communication with NPTF and Nepal Police officials for assistance on background research. Officials from MoFALD, MoPR, Nepal Police and the Army Integration Special Committee participated and shared their views in the interactive live radio programs that were produced by AFN.

5. Challenges faced by the projects and steps taken to overcome the challenges

Challenges reported by implementing NGAs are limited in number. They refer to

- Identification and selection of target beneficiaries, CBOs and infrastructure projects for project support

'Political nepotism and influence of elite groups' is reported in one case during the process of identifying and selecting participants for training programs from the group of poor, socially excluded women and girls, which delayed the training process. It was overcome through discussions, administration of a baseline survey and visits to individual households to verify information on target beneficiaries.

Selection of schools and CBOs for support is reported as having been difficult in one case; the problem was solved through involvement of VDC level stakeholders.

As many ex-combatants have left to work abroad, their planned share of participants in social dialogue groups could not be achieved in one case. The project responded by including members of disadvantaged groups (dalits, janajati, women, Muslims).

- Expectations of beneficiaries

It is reported that target beneficiaries, namely a group of ex-combatants, expected economic support from the project rather than being trained as dialogue facilitators, and it was not easy to convince some of them to participate in the offered training.

CAPs were sometimes found reluctant to talk as they have experienced 'that everyone is coming to them to talk but no one has done anything to support them.' They eventually participated in discussions when they found that other stakeholders and state agencies interacted with them directly. In another case, coordination with LPCs proved helpful to bring CAPs together.

- Adequate design of support measures

It is reported in one case that the design of training measures was modified (shorter, modular) to be adapted to the situation of mostly single headed CAPs households. Also, the problem of financing the business plans prepared for income generating projects could not fully be overcome although the project established linkages with financial institutions and other organizations, and some support was pledged by some of them.

- Collection of basic information for project implementation

One NGA reports difficulties in collecting sufficient information for the radio programmes on the past work by state agencies on peace building, particularly gender related work, as a good documentation/ knowledge management system is not available. Information available on the NPTF website is found insufficient. The problem could be overcome through use of own contacts as well as contacts of guests and experts invited to the radio programs.

- Lack of time of Government officials

It is reported in one case that NPTF/ MoPR officials found limited time to attend meetings and seminars they were invited to. However, their involvement and information was ensured through distance communication.

- Short project duration and sustainability
-

One NGA reports that the project duration is considered a challenge for sustainability of the intervention results. Establishment of formal links with Government agencies on different levels has been tried out as a strategy to ensure sustainability.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

Individual projects monitoring

The implementing NGAs report on a 4-monthly basis to the AA against indicators in their Project Logframes.

Joint PFS-DG Monitoring visits to project sites were planned and implemented. Participation of Development Partners has so far been limited. Visits to project sites or events were carried out in February/ March 2014 to BASE in Dang (GIZ and EU TA), FAYA in Dhangadhi (GIZ and EU TA), Pro Public in Chitwan (NPTF Director and GIZ TA), MIREST in Palpa (MoPR, GIZ TA) and RRN in Kathmandu (GIZ TA, NPTF Director, MoPR, and UNDP). Visitors had a good impression in general, observed high community and stakeholder participation in the projects and some enthusiasm of NGAs about cooperation with Government Agencies.

The AA intends to commission an external 3rd party evaluation of projects before the end of the NGA Initiative.

Initiative monitoring

The AA monitors success indicators of the initiative (see Section 2) as a whole.

For the purpose of measuring assessments of cooperation, increased openness for collaboration, and willingness to collaborate in the future according to the abovementioned indicators, perception surveys of Government and NGA actors involved or close to NPTF and the Pilot Initiative are conducted before and after implementation of the initiative.

The first survey ('pre-initiative') that provides the baseline with regard to perceptions and attitudes before (or at an early stage of) implementation, was conducted in December, 2013. A total of 14 'informed persons' who have been involved with NPTF and/ or the pilot NGA initiative were interviewed, 7 each from Government and NGAs. Interviews were conducted by the AA. A standardized questionnaire was used including closed as well as open-ended questions and generating qualitative as well as quantitative (nominal and numeric type) data. Measuring openness and willingness to collaborate was conceptualized in terms of perceptions on

- who should better implement NPTF projects
- the importance of public sector – NGA collaboration for the peace process
- difficulties of such collaboration
- chances and opportunities of cooperation
- cost – benefit
- whether it is worthwhile to try, and
- interest to be personally involved in such collaboration.

The complete survey report is attached as Annex 2.

Table: Summary of Pre-Initiative Survey Results, December 2013

Dimension	Question		Approval		Mean	
			Gvt	NGA	Gvt	NGA
Openness to cooperation	1a	NPTF projects should better be implemented by Government organizations	7	1		
	2a	NPTF projects should better be implemented by NGAs	1	3		
	3a	Public sector - NGA collaboration is relevant or important for the peace process	7	7		
	3c	Degree of importance (1 = very, 8 = not at all)			3.86	1.14
	5a	Cooperation between government organizations and NGAs provides new chances and opportunities	6	7		
Assessment of cooperation	4a	Cooperation between government organizations and NGAs is challenging and difficult	6	6		
	4c	Degree of difficulty (1 = very, 8 = not at all)			4.14	4.00
	5c	Cost – benefit (1 = problems by far outweigh opportunities; 8 = opportunities by far outweigh problems)			4.57	6.57
Willingness to cooperate	6a	It is worthwhile to try such collaboration under the NPTF umbrella	7	7		
	6b	Extent to which Government - NGA collaboration under the NPTF umbrella is worthwhile (1 = very much, 8 = not at all)			3.29	2.71
	7a	Personally interested to be involved in collaboration project	2	6		
	7b	Degree of personal interest to work in collaboration project (1 = very much interested, 8 = not at all)			4.29	2.43

Survey results reveal that government respondents unanimously agreed that NPTF projects should better be implemented by Government organizations (Q1a). Among the reasons given are Government ownership of and responsibility for the peace process, Government's better ability to coordinate various agencies and ensure coverage of projects and better information on peace issues in Government as compared to NGA (Q1b). On the other hand 3 NGA respondents consented that projects should better be done by NGAs. They felt, for example, that NGAs have better understanding of communities' needs and problems, are better in community mediation and therefore are better positioned to deliver services, and that they are more trusted at the local level. The remaining NGA respondents emphasized that state and NGA should work together and fulfill complementary roles (Q2a, Q2b). They tended to emphasize it should not be an either – or situation.

Both groups of respondents unanimously agreed that Public sector - NGA collaboration is relevant or important for the peace process (Q3a), that it provides new chances and opportunities (Q5a) and that (despite perceived difficulties) it is worthwhile to try such collaboration under the NPTF umbrella (Q6a).

However, when asked to quantify the degree of importance of such collaboration (Q3c), public sector and NGA respondents differed markedly in their judgments with means of 3.86 and 1.14 for Government and NGA respectively, meaning that NGA respondents considered collaboration 'very important' while Government respondents rated close to the average of the scale (4.5) between 'very important' and 'not important at all'. NGA respondents clearly considered collaboration more important than Government respondents. Regarding the extent to which it is worthwhile to try collaboration under NPTF (Q6b), mean ratings for Government (3.29) and NGA respondents (2.71) did not differ so much and were clearly on the 'worthwhile' side of the scale.

Regarding the reasons why collaboration is considered important (Q3b), both sides mentioned synergies and improved impacts through complementarities. Government respondents credited NGAs for stronger outreach in remote areas and specific knowledge of the peace process. NGA respondents emphasized for example their own strength on the grassroots level as well as Government's role as policy and decision maker, acknowledging the importance of this for initiating change and for sustainability.

Regarding the type of new opportunities through cooperation, government respondents again acknowledged perceived comparative advantages of NGAs in community access and outreach, local knowledge and areas like advocacy work. They also mentioned the opportunity to learn from each other and expected additional financial resources, innovations and increased flexibility as well as strengthened ownership of the peace process through partnership. NGA respondents perceived the role of their organizations as innovators and bridge-builders between Government and beneficiaries. They also expected increased resource mobilization and better use of resources as well as accountability and ownership on both sides. They saw opportunities in more informed and bigger projects resulting in increased development impact.

There was strong agreement among both groups that government – NGA cooperation is challenging and difficult (Q4a). The mean ratings of difficulty (Q4c) coincide for both groups around 4, which means somewhere in the middle between 'very difficult' and 'not difficult at all'. Those who do not find collaboration difficult emphasize that both sides share the same goal. The type of major difficulties perceived (Q4b) varies by group. Government respondents mention particularly different governance structures and working styles as well as perceived politicization of NGA. On the other side, NGA respondents perceive problems due to bureaucracy, lack of understanding by government, turnover of government staff, and political interference, among others. The problem of politicization and political interventions is here perceived on the Government side or as a common problem of both government and NGA system.

While both groups of respondents agree on opportunities provided by collaboration, their perceptions vary markedly when it comes to the cost-benefit-relationship of such collaboration. Asked whether opportunities outweigh problems or vice versa (Q5c), the mean for NGA respondents is 6.57, i.e. close to 'opportunities by far outweigh problems', indicating an optimistic perception of cost-benefit. On the other hand, the mean for Government respondents is 4.57, i.e. in the middle between the two extremes, indicating that problems and opportunities of cooperation are perceived as equally strong and that the benefit does not seem to outweigh the cost. This is a more skeptical view of the collaboration.

Government respondents tend to hesitate to get personally involved in collaboration projects; only 2 out of 7 said they would be interested to be personally involved (Q7a). The motivation for personal involvement is high among NGA respondents with 6 out of 7 confirming such interest. Correspondingly the mean of ratings for NGA (2.43) shows this interest, while the mean for Government respondents (4.29) is close to an 'undecided' position (Q7b).

A second ('post initiative') survey will be conducted shortly before completion of the Pilot Initiative in order to measure changes in perceptions and attitudes after implementation of pilot projects. The final success indicator (4) is met, if the TC Pool Steering Committee decides that the pilot initiative should be extended and/ or upscaled.

7. An outlook towards future

The next monitoring visits to projects sites have been tentatively scheduled for late April/ early May and late June/ early July, 2014.

A midterm multi-stakeholder/ M&E workshop on intermediate results of the initiative is envisaged for May 2014. Experiences made so far and lessons learned are to be processed, and conclusions for a potential next phase of a Peace Fund for NGA discussed.

This will also enable NPTF stakeholders to absorb experiences of the NGA Pilot Initiative in the ongoing NPTF strategy process.

Annexes

Annex 1: Progress on output indicators

Name of the NGA initiative	Outputs as per approved project document (logframe):	Expected Output Indicator (as per the approved project document - logframe)	Progress First reporting period (date from 4/12/13 to 15/3/14) (disaggregated by gender and caste, where applicable)
Gender Mainstreaming of Local Peace Building Programmes (AFN)	Output 1: Media advocacy facilitated state institutions and CSOs for integration of gender perspective on local peace building programmes.	Indicator 1. Consensus among state institutions and CSOs of gender audited 10 districts about their joint approach for making local peace building programmes more gender friendly.	Research methodology and survey questionnaire for gender audit have been developed; research plan/ orientation at centre and 10 other districts in progress.
	Output 2: Wider public awareness/ understanding on needs and concerns of women in peace building programmes raised.	Indicator 2: At least 15% greater awareness and understanding among the regular listeners than non-listeners on the issues raised by the radio programmes.	Output will be measured through different layers of focus group discussions in second quarter of the project. So far, a total of 5 episodes of “Live” Call in radio programmes have been broadcasted on the following issues contributed by guests as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue of disappearance, Subodh Raj Pyakurel, Human Rights Activist • Issue of VDC secretary availability, Dinesh Thapaliya, Spokesperson for Ministry of Local Development • Functioning of Nepal Police post conflict period, former DSP Parvati Thapa • Issue of relief fund to victims, Damodar Bhandari, Assistant Spokesperson for Ministry of Peace • Achievements and loss of former combatants, Balananda Sharma, Army Integration Special Committee. A total of 63 conflict victims and concerned stakeholders directly interacted in the live radio program through toll free number, Facebook, SMS, IVR, Twitter with 5 concerned representatives of respective field. A total of 553 audiences responded in “Live” call in radio program and radio drama through toll free number, Facebook, SMS, IVR, Twitter.
Promotion of Nepal Action Plan and Livelihood	Output 1: Conflict affected, vulnerable	Indicator 1.1: 282 women and girls who are conflict affected, hard core poor and	257 conflict victims, poor, vulnerable and socially excluded women and girls have received 10 days training in 9 VDCs of Dang, Bardiya and Kailali. Among 257 trainees there are 152 Tharu women,

Enhancement of Poor Vulnerable Women and Girls (BASE)	women, and girls received entrepreneurship skill development and income generation activities training in 9 VDCs of three districts.	disadvantaged completed the IGA and Entrepreneurship development Training.	36 Dalit women, 14 Janjati women and 55 Brahmin and Chhetri. 1st Phase of the training for 257 participants has been successfully completed and the first phase for other 29 participants will start from 19th March, 2014. The second phase of training for Dang district will be started from 19th March, 2014 as well.
	Output 2: Increased knowledge and awareness among DCC members on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 especially focused on resource mobilization, and monitoring and evaluation.	Indicator 2.1: 36 members of DCC are trained on resource mobilization, and monitoring and evaluation, including other four pillars.	The project team members have visited the DCC in Dang, Bardiya and Kailali districts. During the visit it has been observed that DCC in Kailali district has received orientation on NAP. The project team is in the process of further consultation to remove duplication. Another factor is that the team is fully involved in conducting Entrepreneurship Development Training. So the activity has not been carried out yet.
	Output 3: Inter-intra district level network between DCC, Local Peace Committees and community level traditional peace resolution committee is strengthened for promotion of NAP.	Indicator 3.1: 143 participants including Bhadghar, Mothers Group, and Local Peace Committees, anti Kamlari group, anti trafficking group received orientation.	The project's social mobilizers and project staffs have reached 47 Tharu male Bhadghar, 54 Mothers group, 9 Local Peace Committee, 18 Anti Kamlari groups, 5 Anti Trafficking groups and has done orientation, provided information on the project objectives, activities and prepared schedule for group leaders orientation, finalized the meeting locations. The date, venue and schedule for NAP orientation has been planned and will be conducted after the DCC are trained on resource mobilization, and monitoring and evaluation, including other four pillars.
		Indicator 3.2: 143 representatives from networks of 9 VDCs meet and share the lessons.	We are under process of forming the network of 9 VDC's. As the network is not yet formed this activity could not be conducted and will be completed before the second reporting period.
Indicator 3.3: 120 District Level Stakeholders in three districts are informed about the project and progress.		District Level stakeholder meeting has been proposed in 7th month after the start of project. So the activity will be completed before the second reporting period.	
Empowering People with	Output 1: 130 episodes on	Indicator 1.1: Content plan	Content plan has been drafted for radio program production. 26 issues are identified during FM

Essential Resources (Equal Access Nepal)	security and transitional justice for victims and duty-bearers along with general public produced and broadcast in Nepali and four local languages in 17 districts.		reporters training and got finalized for 26 episodes.
		Indicator 1.2: script for each episode	Scripts for radio programs are being made on the basis of finalized content plan for some initial episodes.
		Indicator 1.3: list of selected FM stations	Broadcast partner FM stations have been identified and finalized in all 16 targeted districts on the basis of the broadcast guideline EAN has made. Altogether 26 FMs will be broadcasting the program including 4 production partner stations.
		Indicator 1.4: Broadcast schedule	EAN has been negotiating with identified FM stations to finalize broadcast date and time.
		Indicator 1.5: Number of CAG meeting	One CAG meeting is planned for March 13, 2014. This meeting is expected to have discourse over identified issues, their accuracy and way to deal with them through radio programs.
		Indicator 1.6: Number of capacity building training	8 FM producers from 4 production FM partners were trained on radio program production skills and thematic knowledge. They will be producing radio programs at local level (male: 4; female: 4; Madhesi/ Janajati: 8)
Building Peace through Community Development (Forum for Awareness and Youth Activity, FAYA-Nepal)	Output 1 : Increased access of conflict affected people and poor to income generating opportunities	Indicator 1.1: 60 persons of marginalized and excluded communities from conflict affected area will be skilful on vocational trainings. (Desegregated by gender and caste.)	The intervention under this output has been planned during second reporting period.
		Indicator 1.2 : 60 persons from marginalized and excluded communities from conflict affected area will be capacitated on business promotion.	The intervention under this output has been planned during second reporting period.
	Output 2 : CBOs and local service providers are strengthened to promote inclusion and peace in the community	Indicator 2.1 : 60 persons from CBOs, SMCs and HFOMCC will be capacitate on DNH (desegregated by gender and caste)	The intervention under this output has been planned during second reporting period.
		Indicator: 2.2 : 60 persons from CBOs	The intervention under this output has been planned during second reporting period.

		will be capacitate on Social Inclusion and Gender Equity. (desegregated by gender and caste)	
		Indicator 2.3: 30 CBO members will be capacitated on Organizational management. (desegregated by gender and caste)	During this reporting period, organizational management training to the members of the selected two CBOs have been carried out. The main aim of this training was to capacitate the CBO members on organizational management. All together 30 participants have been capacitate which consist of 16 female and 14 male. In terms of the ethnicity, there were 12 janjati (6 female 6 male), 2 dalit (1 female and 1 male).
		Indicator 2.4: 50 CBOs, SMC, HFOMCC members will be capacitate on AI. (desegregated by gender and caste)	The intervention under this output has been planned during second reporting period.
		Indicator 2.5: 100 conflict affected people and local stakeholders will be aware on policy provisions of government on relief provisions for conflict victims. (desegregated by gender and caste)	The intervention under this output has been planned during second reporting period.
		Indicator 2.6: 6 event cultural and sports activities are organized for promoting social integration and harmony.	Under the cultural and sports intervention, one event youth volley ball competition was carried out at Pahalmanpur VDC of the Kailali district. The participants of this event were 6 youth groups from the both Masuriya and Pahalmanpur VDCs of the Kailali district. The main aim of this intervention was to promote social harmony among the youths of the targeted area. Total 8 youth groups were took part in the sports event.
	Output 3: Local service providers and CBOs have better facilities for inclusion of poor and conflict affected people.	Indicator 3.1: 4 CBOs will be well equipped with necessary furniture and equipments.	Through the VDC level stakeholders meeting, four CBOs have been selected in the targeted two VDCs namely Youth Network for Peace Masuriya, Gauri Shankar Samudayik Pairabi Manch Masuriya, Pragatishil Apang Sangh Pahalmanur and Pahalmanur Yuba Sanjal. A consultation meeting with the selected CBOs have been carried out by the project. The objective of these meeting was to orient about the intended output of the project and role of the CBOs in the project. Need assessment of the project has been going on and after this, CBOs

			will be supported by the project with necessary furniture and equipment.
		Indicator 3.2: 2 schools are supported for maintenance and necessary equipments.	Through the VDC level stakeholders Meeting, two schools have been selected from the targeted two VDCs namely Shankar Primary School Masuriya and Shiva Primary School Pahalmanpur. Considering the School improvement plan, school management Committee of the respective schools have identified the infrastructure support activities. Regarding the infrastructure support intervention, agreement with each school has been done and infrastructure support intervention is going on. It is expected that these intervention will be completed within next reporting period.
		Indicator 3.3: 2 health posts are supported for maintenance and necessary equipments.	During this reporting period, through the VDC level stakeholders meeting, two health posts have been identified in targeted two VDCs namely Masuriya Health Post and Pahalmanpur Health Post. In order to inform about the project and scope of support within the project, a consultation meeting with both Health Post Management Committee have carried out. Need assessment for the support of the project is going on. Project will provide the maintenance support to the target health post once it is identified through the meeting of health post management committee.
Grassroots intervention for sustainable peace (MIREST Nepal)	Output 1: Mobilization of media forums for promoting social cohesion and non-violence especially among CAPs	Indicator 1.1: 50% increase in consensus formation amongst CAPs regarding issues that need to be prioritized as demands to be sought from the government.	<u>Consensus formation about CAPS issues:</u> The indicators can be achieved only after the completion of all the activities of output 1 which will continue till August 2014. However, the CAPs have highlighted a few preliminary priorities. In terms of consensus building the CAPs had before formed only 1 consensus which was equal compensation for the victims of the insurgency whether they were from the security forces, Maoists or non combatants. The project intervention has identified 5 more agendas that the CAPs want the government to address (see Activity 1.1).
		Indicator 1.2: 50% increase in programs related to peace building in the project areas.	<u>Baseline</u> (Source: Local Peace Committee): 182 minutes broadcasted in the FMs of 3 districts in 2013; 8 print messages had been published in 4 newspapers in 2013. Rupandehi: 6 FMs broadcasted short (2 minutes) Public Service Announcements (PSA) for promoting social cohesion for a period of 1 week. Kapilbastu: 3 FMs broadcasted (2 minutes) PSAs for 1 week Palpa: 4 FMs broadcasted (2 minutes) PSAs for 1

			<p>week each and 4 newspapers printed 2 short messages each regarding social cohesion.)</p> <p><u>Project achievement:</u> Target of radio initiative: 273 minutes to achieve 50% increase in radio initiatives. Two FMs (Buddha Awaj of Kapibastu district and Srinagar FM of Palpa district) broadcasted 25 minute episode each. Achievement till date: 50 minutes = 18.3% of target. Target of print initiative: 12 newspaper initiatives to achieve 50% increase. Newspaper activities have started and already 15 articles have been published. Achievement till date: 15 newspaper articles i.e. 87.5% increase or 125% of target.</p>
	Output 2: Promotion of women's participation in peace building	Indicator 2.1: 25% increase in participatory decisions made by taking meaningful input from women	The activities of output 2 are to be conducted after March 2014 as mentioned in the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.
		Indicator 2.2: 65% of the relevant stakeholders know about NAP on UNSCR 1325/1820.	The activities of output 2 are to be conducted after March 2014 as mentioned in the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.
Support for Capacity Building of the Local Dialogue Facilitators and Organizations , Establishment and Sustainability of Dialogue Centers for Peace Building (Forum for Protection of Public Interest (Pro Public))	Output 1: Dialogue Facilitators are capacitated and engaged in dialogue facilitation, mediation and psychosocial counselling.	Indicator 1.1: Number of people that completed the training (<i>target: 42, 7 in each location, out of which 33% women and 30 % Dalit and Janajati</i>)	40 persons have successfully completed the first round capacity building training on Dialogue Facilitation and Mediation (male 23; female 17 = 42%; <i>dalits and janajati 20 = 50%;, others 20</i>).
		Indicator 1.2: Number of facilitators engaged in dialogue facilitation (<i>target: 42</i>)	All, 40 trained dialogue facilitators are expected to have an extensive engagement formation of social dialogue groups and facilitating the dialogue sessions. The second reporting covers the detail.
	Output 2: Social dialogue centers and mediation/psychosocial centers as well as six advisory committees are operational and linked with local government	Indicator 2.1: Number of centers and committees established (<i>target: 30 social dialogue centers, 6 mediation and psychosocial centers, 6 advisory committees</i>)	15 <u>dialogue centers</u> (5 in each project locations) in three project locations (Ghaighat/ Udayapur, Gauribas/ Mahottari and Bijauri/ang) is established. 109 persons in total in the mentioned three project locations are engaged as the member of social dialogue groups (male: 44; female: 65; members of ex combatants: 38; members of host community: 71; <i>dalit and janajati: 55; others: 54</i>). 3 <u>advisory committees</u> (in Ghaighat/ Udayapur, Gauribas/ Mahottari and Bijauri/ Dang) have been formed. Advisory committees from various walks of life (political parties, local peace committee, ward citizen forum, forest users group, college/ school/

	bodies.		<p>university teachers, women's group, community mediation center) are the members of advisory committee.</p> <p>Number of Advisory Committee members in Bijauri: 15; Mahottari: 17; Ghaighat: 8 (to be expanded).</p>
	Output 3: Key institutions, actors and community person are aware of the importance of peace for their communities and of the availability of dialogue facilitator services.	<p>Indicator 3.1: Number of key institutions, key actors, and community persons that have collaborated in peace events in the communities (<i>target</i>: 24 peace events in which 10,000 person participated)</p> <p>Indicator 3.2: Number of persons that know about the dialogue facilitation services as estimated by the participants</p>	<p>The Peace events are scheduled for the second and final reporting phase. However, Pro Public has made a formal understanding with District and Village level peace committees for the partnership. Further, other likeminded organizations that are existing in the project location will be consulted for the coordination if required and feasible.</p> <p>Altogether 790 persons in 6 project locations know about the dialogue facilitation services in detail. Total 108 members from Ex combatants and 107 from host communities in all the project locations were directly involved during the rapid assessment process before implementing the project activities and they are totally aware about the dialogue facilitation service. Further, around 180 persons in total were present during the selection of dialogue facilitators and were informed about the dialogue facilitation services.</p> <p>On the same way, total 115 persons from Udayapur, Mahottari and Dang representing state agencies (LPCs, DDCs, DAOs, WDO etc), non-governmental agencies, political parties, journalists, youth groups, women's group and conflict victims were oriented about the dialogue facilitation service during the district level orientation/ interaction meeting in the mentioned districts. Similarly, total 170 persons from 4 project VDCs/ Municipalities (Triyuga municipality/ Udayapur, Gauribas VDC/ Mahottari, Parroha VDC/ Rupandehi and Bijauri VDC/ Dang) representing all the community level stakeholders know about the dialogue facilitation services.</p> <p>Similarly, the members of social dialogue group formed so far have gained information about dialogue facilitation services.</p>
Peace Building from Below (Rural Reconstruction Nepal - RRN)	Output 1.1: Increased knowledge and skills of 18 CBPOs practicing and enhancing gender	Indicator 1.1.1: At least 11 CBPOs addressing gender equality, social inclusion and social disputes related issues.	GESI and Conflict Management training was provided to all 18 CBPOs. After the training of conflict management in one VDC of Bhojpur District (Nepaldada), Jalpa Devi Mother's (CBPO) group, they conducted a ward general meeting to fight against alcohol and gambling. If anyone found guilty then they will be punished. This was agreed in coordination with VDC, political parties and police.

equality and social inclusion, human rights, right-based programming, good governance and conflict mitigation		Police officials committed to support women's group to stop such activities. Mahila Bikash Samuha of Nundhaki VDC resolved the rape issue at the village level.
	Indicator 1.1.2: At least 15 CBPOs conducting self organisational capacity assessment by themselves.	Progress will be reflected in upcoming report.
	Indicator 1.1.3: Membership of poor, dalit, women, ethnic groups and CAPs in CBPOs' executive committees increased by 30%.	Progress will be reflected in upcoming report.
Output 2.1: Improved access of target group (women, poor and excluded, conflict affected people, youths and former combatants) to basic human needs and community infrastructure through reconstruction and rehabilitation works	Indicator 2.1: 6 community infrastructure constructed and rehabilitated.	4 community infrastructure projects were identified, initiated, and are ongoing: Water supply project in Mawadin VDC, 2 Lower secondary school maintenance projects in Nundhaki and Mulpani VDCs and 1 Furniture support project to Community building in Siddhakali VDC.. Conflict affected people, rural youths, women, poor and excluded and other community members are engaged to collect local construction materials to work for their common needs. Even though it's a small scale infrastructure, it is facilitating to all groups to reconcile their relationship forgetting all grievances and disputes. (231 M, 227 F, 118 BCTS, 313 Janajati, 27 Dalit)
Output 2.2: Improved income and rural enterprise of target groups through skill-based training (on farm and off farm)	Indicator 2.2.1: 4 livelihood initiatives by target group	Progress will be reflected in upcoming report.
	Indicator 2.2.2: Level of income generated by target group	Progress will be reflected in upcoming report.
Output 3.1: Community members participate and	Indicator 3.1: 3 activities jointly undertaken by conflict victims, poor, excluded	Progress will be reflected in upcoming report.

	reflect their voices in their decisions on conflict management and peace building at local and national levels.	and others in coordination with LPC and Local Government	
	Output 4.1: Improved documentation and sharing of results, lessons learned and case studies, and coordination with NPTF initiatives.	Indicator 4.1.1: Number and quality of publications, dissemination and media mobilisation	Progress will be reflected in upcoming report.
		Indicator 4.1.2: Nature of interaction and coordination with NPTF initiatives.	Progress will be reflected in upcoming report.

Annex 2: Perceptions on Government – NGA collaboration in NPTF project implementation

Pre-initiative Survey on NGA Pilot Initiative

1. Background

NPTF stakeholders have agreed to conduct a Pilot Initiative “Peace Fund for Non-Government Actors” funded under the TC Pool with three objectives¹:

The Initiative

- acknowledges the important role Non-Government Actors are playing in the peace process and is therefore prepared to provide funding for projects implemented by NGA.
- provides a platform for a coordinated donor support to NGA under the umbrella of NPTF.
- builds capacities and confidence of state agencies to collaborate with Non-Government Actors and to synergize potentials and expertise for contributing to peace.

By fulfilling these objectives, a significant contribution to relevant aspects of the peace process is expected. The Initiative has been designed under the assumption that the results of NGA implemented projects and the demonstrated capacity of NGA to successfully implement projects as lead agencies will significantly influence the perception on the side of government representatives as well as willingness of both sides to continue cooperation in future.

2. Purpose and design of the survey

To measure expected changes in perceptions and attitudes of government officials as well as NGA representatives pre- and after-initiative surveys are conducted to monitor the following indicators:

¹Pilot Initiative “Peace Fund for Non-Government Actors (NGA)”, Project Design Document

- MoPR/GoN officials state an increased openness for collaboration with Non-Government Actors.
- NGA representatives assess cooperation with GoN agencies positively.
- NGA representatives confirm willingness to closely cooperate with GoN agencies in the course of future projects.

Final success indicator of the pilot initiative will be the willingness of MoPR/ GoN to extend and/ or upscale the pilot after its completion.

For the pre-initiative survey a total of 14 ‘informed persons’ who have been involved with NPTF and/ or the pilot NGA initiative were interviewed, 7 each from Government and NGAs. Interviews were conducted by GIZ NPTF project staff in December 2013.

A standardized questionnaire was used including closed as well as open-ended questions and generating qualitative as well as quantitative (nominal and numeric type) data. Measuring openness and willingness to collaborate was conceptualized in terms of perceptions on

- who should better implement NPTF projects
- the importance of public sector – NGA collaboration for the peace process
- difficulties of such collaboration
- chances and opportunities of cooperation
- cost – benefit
- whether it is worthwhile to try, and
- interest to be personally involved in such collaboration.

3. Survey results

Preferences in NPTF project implementation

“NPTF has a mandate to support peace related projects implemented by public sector as well as non-government actors. So far, all NPTF projects have been implemented by Government organizations.

Question 1a. Do you think NPTF projects should better be implemented by Government organizations?”

	yes	no	other
Gvt	7	0	0
NGA	1	3	3
Total	8	3	3

Asked whether NPTF projects should better be implemented by Government organizations Government respondents unanimously (7) agreed.

NGA respondents hold more diverse views: 1 agreed, that projects should be implemented by Government. 3 opposed the statement, and 3 made other comments, emphasizing that this should not be an either – or situation, but both sides need to support and complement each other.

Among the reasons Government respondents give for their preference are Government ownership of and responsibility for the peace process, Government’s perceived better ability to

coordinate various agencies and ensure coverage of projects and better information on peace issues in Government as compared to NGA – below selected statements:²

- *‘Because the Government has to take the lead of the peace process.’*
- *‘Because the project can have more coverage.’*
- *‘Government is better equipped to implement peace projects.’*
- *‘Government has to take the ownership of the peace process and therefore by allowing the government to implement the projects it will take more ownership and responsibility.’*
- *‘Since the peace process is mostly a Government responsibility, it is best performed by the Government.’*
- *‘Government fosters better coordination among various agencies.’*
- *‘Government has better and more information about peace issues.’*

On the contrary, NGA respondents opposing implementation by Government argued with lack of flexibility and bureaucratic processes of Government and their distance from beneficiaries:

- *‘Long, bureaucratic process in approval and management of projects among GoN agencies’*
- *‘Lack of flexibility’*
- *‘NGAs, on the other hand, are able to provide timely and effective services and are closer to beneficiaries (know their needs, concerns, local situation) – as opposed to GoN representatives.’*
- *‘Government alone cannot lead the peace process.’*
- *‘Government can be perceived as not being neutral.’*

An equal number of NGA respondents pointed out that project implementation by Government or NGA should not be an either – or:

- *‘not either or; at central/ macro level GoN needs to set the framework, work on political issues; local level, i.e. working on root causes of conflict grassroots initiatives NGAs better suited, → closer to local communities, technical expertise.’*
- *‘Not either or; NGAs can implement without political interference and remain neutral; NGAs are less bureaucratic; GoN is needed as decision makers.’*

“Question 2a. Do you think NPTF projects should better be implemented by NGAs?”

	yes	no	other
Gvt	1	4	2
NGA	3	1	3
Total	4	5	5

Asked the opposite question whether NPTF projects should better be implemented by NGAs 4 out of 7 government respondents consequently disapproved and 2 made other comments such as ‘it needs to be seen how NGA perform’ or that this depends on the nature of the project. 1 government respondent agreed to the statement pointing at state – society relations as fostering the peace process. On the other side 3 NGA respondents consented that projects should better be done by NGAs, while the others emphasized again that state and NGA should work together and fulfill complementary roles.

Among the reasons for their judgment, NGA respondents particularly emphasized their perceived closer community contact:

² The full documentation of answers to open-ended questions is annexed.

- *'Not either or – see above, GoN should lead but NGA can provide important services in support: "GoN cannot do everything".'*
- *'Especially when it comes to grassroots work, mobilization and awareness programs, NGAs have important role to play.'*
- *'NGAs have better understanding of communities' needs and problems.'*
- *'NGAs are better in community mediation and therefore are better positioned to deliver services.'*
- *'NGAs have better facilitation capacity and are more trusted at the local level.'*

On the other side, Government respondents again emphasize Government's responsibility and perceived limitations of NGAs with regard to coordination of agencies and peace related knowledge. Some also perceive a complementary role of NGAs as long as Government is in the lead:

- *'We have to strengthen government system for sustainability and system building. If necessary, government can hire NGOs as per necessity.'*
- *'NGAs would require Government's help to implement these projects.'*
- *'Because NGAs are not able to coordinate with several government institutions at multiple level.'*
- *'Their knowledge about peace issues can be limited.'*

Importance of Government – NGA collaboration for the peace process

"NPTF is planning to pilot projects to be implemented by NGAs, in collaboration with Government institutions.

Question 3a. Is such a public sector – NGA collaboration relevant or important for the peace process?"

	yes	no
Gvt	7	0
NGA	7	0
Total	14	0

"Question 3c. On a scale from 1 – 8, where 1 means very important and 8 means not important at all, how would you rate the importance of Government – NGA collaboration in implementing peace related projects of NPTF?"

	mean
Gvt	3.86
NGA	1.14

Regarding the perceived importance of public sector – NGA collaboration there is unanimous agreement among all respondents that this is important.

However, when asked to quantify the degree of importance of such collaboration, public sector and NGA respondents differ markedly in their judgments with means of 3.86 and 1.14 for Government and NGA respectively, meaning that NGA respondents consider collaboration 'very important' while Government respondents rate close to the average of the scale (4.5) between 'very important' and 'not important at all'. NGA respondents clearly consider collaboration more important than Government respondents.

With regard to the reasons why such cooperation is important, both sides mention synergies and improved impacts through complementarities. Government respondents stated, among others:

- *'Government should work in consultation engagement to provide better services.'*

- *Relevant in absence of elected representatives in Local Government Institutions (LGI).*
- *'Because such collaboration builds more synergy and effect.'*
- *'Because it saves resources and avoids duplication.'*
- *'NGAs have stronger outreach in remote areas.'*
- *'Their specific knowledge of the peace process can be helpful for certain peace related matters.'*

NGA respondents emphasize their perceived strength on the grassroots level as well as Government's role as policy and decision maker, e.g.:

- *'GoN and NGA complement each other → synergies are created.'*
- *'Strength of NGAs lies in proximity to beneficiaries, technical expertise and relationships to local communities.'*
- *'Strengths of GoN, in mandate to formulate and enact policies, enforce law and order, set the framework, mobilize foreign aid, and power to ensure accountability.'*
- *'Sustainability is also a factor when GoN is involved in cooperation with NGAs as its involvement secures long time engagement, resources.'*
- *'NGAs need decision makers to make changes happen → they provide them with information that allows them to make informed decisions.'*
- *'Collaborations can provide more information to the government and thereby such information can assist the government in framing pro-poor and pro community policies.'*
- *'Joint effort is more tangible in producing impacts.'*
- *'Effective mobilization of resources and thereby better services are delivered.'*

Difficulty of Government - NGA cooperation

"Question 4a. Some people say that cooperation between government organizations and NGAs is challenging and difficult. Would you agree to this?"

	yes	no
Gvt	6	1
NGA	6	1
Total	12	2

"Question 4c. On a scale from 1 to 8, where 1 means very difficult and 8 means not difficult at all, how would you rate the difficulty of Government – NGA collaboration in implementing peace related projects of NPTF?"

	mean
Gvt	4.14
NGA	4.00

Again, there is strong agreement among both groups that government – NGA cooperation is challenging and difficult. 6 respondents each find collaboration difficult, 1 each does not. The mean ratings of difficulty coincide for both groups around 4, which means somewhere in the middle between 'very difficult' and 'not difficult at all'. Those who do not find collaboration difficult emphasize that both sides share the same goal.

While the majority finds collaboration difficult, the specific major difficulties perceived vary by group. Government respondents mention particularly different governance structures and working styles as well as perceived politicization of NGA:

- *'Difference in Governance structure'*
- *'Lack of neutrality in NGAs'*

- *'The selection process of NGAs is difficult and can be full of controversies, and it is difficult to satisfy those that did not get the project.'*
- *'Many NGOs are highly politicized and formed by family and close circle persons.'*
- *'Different working style/ structure'*
- *'NGA's knowledge is limited to specific issues.'*
- *'Lack of transparency within NGAs' procedures'*
- *'NGAs try to supersede government rules.'*

On the other side, NGA respondents perceive problems due to bureaucracy, lack of understanding by government, turnover of government staff, and political interference, among others. The problem of politicization and political interventions is here perceived on the Government side or as a common problem of both government and NGA system:

- *'GoN adheres by old laws that don't adequately reflect ground reality; too much bureaucracy on GoN side.'*
- *'Politicization of both bureaucracy/ GoN apparatus and NGAs is a problem.'*
- *'Capacity and willingness to ensure accountability not always given on GoN side.'*
- *'Paralyzing/ suffocating bureaucracy'*
- *'Often low level of understanding among GoN officials of interventions and objectives NGAs are trying to achieve.'*
- *'GoN officials often don't see the bigger picture.'*
- *'Political interventions'*
- *'Corruption in GoN bureaucracy is sometimes a problem.'*
- *'Government agencies attitude towards NGA is negative.'*
- *'Government representatives feel that NGAs mobilize the communities to speak against them.'*
- *'Frequent turnover of key government staff slows implementation.'*

Opportunities of Government – NGA cooperation

"Question 5a. Others say that cooperation between government organizations and NGAs provides new chances and opportunities. Would you agree to this?"

	yes	no	other
Gvt	6	0	1
NGA	7	0	0
Total	13	0	1

Both groups largely agree that cooperation between the two sides offers chances and opportunities and acknowledge synergy effects.

Regarding the type of new opportunities, government respondents acknowledge perceived comparative advantages of NGAs in community access and outreach, local knowledge and areas like advocacy work. They also mention the opportunity to learn from each other and expect additional financial resources, innovations and increased flexibility as well as strengthened ownership of the peace process through partnership:

- *'NGAs are better positioned to do advocacy work.'*
- *'Capital investment flow increase'*
- *'Good outreach'*
- *'Innovations'*
- *'Flexibility'*
- *'It ensures transparency.'*

- *'A strong partnership of the government and NGA can ensure better ownership of the peace process.'*
- *'They have good access right up to the people.'*
- *'Good in community level implementation.'*
- *'NGA's have good local knowledge and particularly in certain specific issues.'*

NGA respondents perceive the role of their organizations as innovators and bridge-builders between Government and beneficiaries. They also expect increased resource mobilization and better use of resources as well as accountability and ownership on both sides. They see opportunities in more informed and bigger projects resulting in increased development impact:

- *'Combine resources, reduce transaction costs, enhance cost effectiveness.'*
- *'Increase accountability and ownership on both sides → when resources from both sides are invested, it creates stake for both actors and commitment.'*
- *'For NGA, role of bridge builder between GoN as decision maker and beneficiaries as well as between opposing political sides enables GoN to make informed decision, to interact in cooperative manner and being able to act together.'*
- *'NGA uncover corruption in (few) cases within political parties and GoN bureaucracy and help GoN/ political parties to clean their system.'*
- *'For GoN, decision can be made on informed basis according to needs of local beneficiaries; real changes take place.'*
- *'NGAs bring new ideas, approaches, strategies.'*
- *'GoN - NGA cooperation would mobilize more people in interventions, beneficiaries on the one side, since when GoN is involved, decisions can be taken and changes take place. Involvement of more people in projects means more beneficiaries can be reached, jobs are created through bigger projects.'*
- *'Better mobilization and effective use of resources'*
- *'Voices and concerns of marginalized people better mobilized.'*

Cost – benefit of Government – NGA cooperation

“Question 5c. On a scale from 1 to 8, where 1 means ‘problems by far outweigh opportunities’ and 8 means ‘opportunities by far outweigh problems’, how would you rate the relative weight of problems and opportunities of Government - NGA collaboration in implementing peace related projects of NPTF?”

	mean
Gvt	4.57
NGA	6.57

While both groups of respondents agree on opportunities provided by collaboration, their perceptions vary markedly when it comes to the cost benefit relationship of such collaboration. Both also see the difficulties involved in cooperating. Asked whether opportunities outweigh problems or vice versa, the mean for NGA respondents is 6.57, i.e. close to ‘opportunities by far outweigh problems’, indicating an optimistic perception of cost-benefit. On the other hand, the mean for Government respondents is 4.57, i.e. in the middle between the two extremes, indicating that problems and opportunities of cooperation are perceived as equally strong and that the benefit does not seem to outweigh the cost. This is a more skeptical view of the collaboration.

Is it worthwhile to try?

“Question 6a. Taking into account what you said about difficulties and opportunities, the pros and cons of Government – NGA collaboration, do you think it is worthwhile to try such collaboration under the NPTF umbrella?”

	yes	no
Gvt	7	0
NGA	7	0
Total	14	0

“Question 6b. On a scale from 1 to 8, where 1 means ‘very much worthwhile’ and 8 means ‘not worthwhile at all’, how would you rate the extent to which Government - NGA collaboration under the NPTF umbrella is worthwhile?”

	mean
Gvt	3.29
NGA	2.71

Despite some skepticism of Government respondents regarding the cost – benefit of cooperation shown above, respondents unanimously agree that it is worthwhile to try. Also, mean ratings of both groups are clearly on the ‘worthwhile’ side of the scale.

Motivation to be involved in collaborative projects

“Question 7a. Assuming you can decide yourself to work in such a collaboration project with NGAs/ Government institutions, would you personally be interested to do so or would you rather prefer others to do the job?”

	Interested to be involved	Prefer others to do it
Gvt	2	5
NGA	6	1
Total	8	6

“Question 7b. On a scale from 1 to 8, where 1 means ‘very much interested to be involved’ and 8 means ‘not interested at all/ let others do it’, how would you rate the extent of your personal interest to work on such a collaboration project of NPTF?”

	mean
Gvt	4.29
NGA	2.43

Obviously, finding collaboration useful and worthwhile is one thing, wanting to get involved personally into collaboration projects is another. Government respondents tend to have a preference for leaving work in collaboration projects to others; only 2 out of 7 said they would be interested to be personally involved. The motivation for personal involvement is high among NGA respondents with 6 out of 7 confirming such interest. Correspondingly the mean of ratings for NGA (2.43) shows this interest, while the mean for Government respondents (4.29) is close to an ‘undecided’ position.

Survey questionnaire

NPTF has a mandate to support peace related projects implemented by public sector as well as non-government actors. So far, all NPTF projects have been implemented by Government organizations.

1a. Do you think NPTF projects should better be implemented by Government organizations?

Yes/ no

1b. Why do you think so? ...

2a. Do you think NPTF projects should better be implemented by NGAs?

Yes/ no

2b. Why do you think so? ...

NPTF is planning to pilot projects to be implemented by NGAs, in collaboration with Government institutions.

3a. Is such a public sector – NGA collaboration relevant or important for the peace process?

Yes/ no

3b. Why do you think so? ...

3c. On a scale from 1 – 8, where 1 means very important and 8 means not important at all, how would you rate the importance of Government – NGA collaboration in implementing peace related projects of NPTF?

1 Very important	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 Not important at all
------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---------------------------------

4a. Some people say that cooperation between government organizations and NGAs is challenging and difficult. Would you agree to this?

Yes/ no

4b. In your perception, what are the major difficulties? ...

4c. On a scale from 1 to 8, where 1 means very difficult and 8 means not difficult at all, how would you rate the difficulty of Government – NGA collaboration in implementing peace related projects of NPTF?

1 Very difficult	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 Not difficult at all
------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---------------------------------

5a. Others say that cooperation between government organizations and NGAs provides new chances and opportunities. Would you agree to this?

Yes/ no

5b. In your perception, what are the major opportunities? ...

5c. On a scale from 1 to 8, where 1 means 'problems by far outweigh opportunities' and 8 means 'opportunities by far outweigh problems', how would you rate the relative weight of problems and opportunities of Government - NGA collaboration in implementing peace related projects of NPTF?

1 Problems by far outweigh opportunities	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 Opportunities by far outweigh problems
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

6a. Taking into account what you said about difficulties and opportunities, the pros and cons of Government – NGA collaboration, do you think it is worthwhile to try such collaboration under the NPTF umbrella?

Yes/ no

6b. On a scale from 1 to 8, where 1 means 'very much worthwhile' and 8 means 'not worthwhile at all', how would you rate the extent to which Government - NGA collaboration under the NPTF umbrella is worthwhile?

1 Very much worthwhile	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 Not worthwhile at all
---------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	----------------------------

7a. Assuming you can decide yourself to work in such a collaboration project with NGAs/ Government institutions, would you personally be interested to do so or would you rather prefer others to do the job?

Interested to be involved/ prefer others to work on it

7b. On a scale from 1 to 8, where 1 means 'very much interested to be involved' and 8 means 'not interested at all/ let others do it', how would you rate the extent of your personal interest to work on such a collaboration project of NPTF?

1 Very much interested to be involved	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 Not interested at all/ let others do it
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

Thank you for your time and the discussion!

Answers to open-ended questions

1. Do you think NPTF projects should better be implemented by Government organizations?

Yes, because ...

Government respondents

- Because the Government has to take the lead of the peace process.
- Government's responsibility
- Government are to lead in collaboration with development partners and CSOs.
- Because the project can have more coverage.
- Stronger ownership
- Government is better equipped to implement peace projects
- Government has to take the ownership of the peace process and therefore by allowing the government to implement the projects it will take more ownership and responsibility.
- To increase government ownership
- Since the peace process is mostly a Government responsibility, it is best performed by the Government.
- It is the government who has to take the ownership of the projects and therefore it is better if government implements the projects.
- Government fosters better coordination among various agencies.
- Government has better and more information about peace issues.

NGA respondents

- Under the condition that sense of responsibility among GoN is enhanced regarding their role as public service provider: If GoN leads, sustainability is higher, funding and resources are provided long term. GoN has democratic legitimacy. NGAs can have a supporting role, GoN should be in the lead.

No, because ...

Government respondents

-

NGA respondents

- Long, bureaucratic process in approval and management of projects among GoN agencies
- Lack of flexibility
- NGAs, on the other hand, are able to provide timely and effective services and are closer to beneficiaries (know their needs, concerns, local situation) – as opposed to GoN representatives.
- Government processes are long and cumbersome.
- Government alone cannot lead the peace process.
- Government can be perceived as not being neutral.

Other, because ...

Government respondents

-

NGA respondents

- not either or; at central/ macro level GoN needs to set the framework, work on political issues; local level, i.e. working on root causes of conflict grassroots initiatives NGAs better suited, → closer to local communities, technical expertise.

- Not either or → complementary role; GoN possess authority to make and enforce decisions, policy making mandate, institutional set up/ bureaucracy; NGA possess technical expertise, know ground reality, have relationships with local communities/ people/ beneficiaries.
- Not either or; NGAs can implement without political interference and remain neutral; NGAs are less bureaucratic; GoN is needed as decision makers.

2. Do you think NPTF projects should better be implemented by NGAs?

Yes, because ...

Government respondents

- Because the state society relations foster the peace process.

NGA respondents

- Not either or – see above, GoN should lead but NGA can provide important services in support: “GoN cannot do everything”.
- Especially when it comes to grassroots work, mobilization and awareness programs, NGAs have important role to play.
- NGAs have better understanding of communities’ needs and problems.
- NGAs are better in community mediation and therefore are better positioned to deliver services.
- NGAs have better facilitation capacity and are more trusted at the local level.

No, because ...

Government respondents

- In a peace process the government has to take responsibility in order to ensure broader acceptance by the people, and this can be done only if the government implements the projects. Projects should be implemented by the government but NGAs can complement.
- We have to strengthen government system for sustainability and system building. If necessary, government can hire NGOs as per necessity.
- NGAs would require Government’s help to implement these projects.
- Because NGAs are not able to coordinate with several government institutions at multiple level.
- Their knowledge about peace issues can be limited.

NGA respondents

- Not either or - projects should be jointly implemented by GoN and NGAs to combine strengths of both actors.
- After local elections, NGAs can collaborate closely with elected GoN officials.

Other, because ...

Government respondents

- Yet to see how they progress/ implement; very initial phase of the project implementation by NGAs.
- Depending on the nature of the work; because NGA's are better in advocacy.

NGA respondents

- Not either or
- Not either or → complementary role
- Not either or - see above.

3. Is such a public sector – NGA collaboration relevant or important for the peace process?

Yes, because ...

Government respondents

- Because collaboration builds ownership.
- Government should work in consultation engagement to provide better services.
- Relevant in absence of elected representatives in Local Government Institutions (LGI).
- Because such collaboration builds more synergy and effect.
- Because it saves resources and avoids duplication.
- It should be led and driven by the government.
- Since it is a complementary process, assisting the Government fulfill its objective.
- NGAs have stronger outreach in remote areas.
- Their specific knowledge of the peace process can be helpful for certain peace related matters.

NGA respondents

- GoN and NGA complement each other → synergies are created.
- Strength of NGAs lies in proximity to beneficiaries, technical expertise and relationships to local communities.
- Strengths of GoN, in mandate to formulate and enact policies, enforce law and order, set the framework, mobilize foreign aid, and power to ensure accountability
- Sustainability is also a factor when GoN is involved in cooperation with NGAs as its involvement secures long time engagement, resources.
- See above → synergies
- NGAs complement what GoN is doing → NGAs raise awareness for grassroots issues, provide decision makers with information/ enable them to make informed decision, raise awareness for issues that otherwise would receive no attention.
- NGAs are better suited to work with institutions that can mobilize public opinion (media) → bigger outreach of NGA actors through lack of political bias.
- NGAs need decision makers to make changes happen → they provide them with information that allows them to make informed decisions.
- NGAs provide forum for/ facilitate constructive interaction, thus enabling bridging political or other divisions, they create space in which decision makers can come to terms with each other and act together.
- Cooperation between NGA and GoN can utilize the strength and advantages of both actors.
- NGA provide technical expertise, can work with beneficiaries, raise awareness and promote certain issues & influence decision makers. GoN has the authority to make decisions and execute them. GoN sets the framework, e.g. upholding of law and order in which other peace related issues can be dealt with.
- Combines strength of both actors: At the grassroots level - NGAs have knowledge of the situation, local actors, local communities' needs, grievances, they know the "ground reality"; decision making power that leads to changes remains with GoN.
- Better coordination and cooperation can produce better results.
- Collaborations can provide more information to the government and thereby such information can assist the government in framing pro-poor and pro community policies.
- NGA's can play a facilitative role and assist the government in project implementation in a transparent manner.
- Collaboration ensures transparency.
- Joint effort is more tangible in producing impacts.
- Effective mobilization of resources and thereby better services are delivered.

No, because ...

-

4. Some people say that cooperation between government organizations and NGAs is challenging and difficult. Would you agree to this?

Yes, the major difficulties are ...

Government respondents

- It is difficult to create a balance between the demand created by NGAs and the capacity provided by GoN.
- Difference in Governance structure
- Lack of neutrality in NGAs
- The selection process of NGAs is difficult and can be full of controversies, and it is difficult to satisfy those that did not get the project.
- Many NGOs are highly politicized and formed by family and close circle persons.
- Different working style/ structure
- Due to nature of responsibility
- NGA's knowledge is limited to specific issues.
- Lack of transparency within NGAs' procedures
- NGAs try to supersede government rules.

NGA respondents

- GoN adheres by old laws that don't adequately reflect ground reality; too much bureaucracy on GoN side; role clarification between different GoN institutions in regard to dealing with NGAs not clarified.
- No policy exists to regulate GoN – NGA cooperation.
- Politicization of both bureaucracy/ GoN apparatus and NGAs is a problem.
- Capacity and willingness to ensure accountability not always given on GoN side.
- Political interference (through GoN involvement)
- Paralyzing/ suffocating bureaucracy
- GoN Bureaucracy → slow, complicated processes
- Often low level of understanding among GoN officials of interventions and objectives NGAs are trying to achieve.
- GoN officials often don't see the bigger picture.
- GoN officials often have little time to understand NGAs and their projects, busy with administrative work, "no time to listen".
- Political interventions
- Long, slow bureaucratic process in GoN, prevents flexibility and timely decision making.
- Frequent GoN staff transfer → requires for NGA to again build rapport/ relationships with GoN officials and to foster understanding what NGAs are doing, what projects they are involved, what objectives they are trying to achieve.
- Corruption in GoN bureaucracy is sometimes a problem.
- Government agencies attitude towards NGA is negative.
- Government representatives feel that NGAs mobilize the communities to speak against them.
- Government's perception is that NGAs only spend on software and do not contribute in hardware initiatives.
- Lack of political representatives in local level has affected proper facilitation of activities.
- Frequent turnover of key government staff slows implementation.
- Pressure from DDC during recruitment to recruit their staff.

No, cooperation is not difficult, because ...

Government respondents

- NGAs are supportive, hence no difficulty.
- Both NGA and GoN have the same goal.
- Only in exceptional cases NGAs might be difficult.

NGA respondents

- No difficulties. Objective of the GoN and NGA is the same → should make it easy. If it is sometimes difficult it is due to individual(s) (factors).

5. Others say that cooperation between government organizations and NGAs provides new chances and opportunities. Would you agree to this?

Yes, major opportunities are ...

Government respondents

- NGAs are better positioned to do advocacy work.
- New synergic effect can be created.
- New dimension of development
- Capital investment flow increase
- Job creation
- Good outreach
- Innovations
- Flexibility
- It ensures transparency.
- A strong partnership of the government and NGA can ensure better ownership of the peace process.
- To learn from each other's work
- To help in fulfilling each other's gaps/ shortcomings
- They have good access right up to the people.
- Good in community level implementation.
- NGA's have good local knowledge and particularly in certain specific issues.

NGA respondents

- Utilize strengths of both actors → synergies.
- Combine resources, reduce transaction costs, enhance cost effectiveness.
- Increase accountability and ownership on both sides → when resources from both sides are invested, it creates stake for both actors and commitment.
- Regular engagement between NGAs and GoN provides NGA with information on GoN priorities and plans, enables them to forward local issues, needs that require attention to decision makers for consideration/ incorporation in their plans/ priorities.
- See above, synergies. NGA can be bridge builder between local level and GoN, "translate" local issues and perceptions to GoN and vice versa, bring service provider and beneficiaries closer together.
- For NGA, role of bridge builder between GoN as decision maker and beneficiaries as well as between opposing political sides enables GoN to make informed decision, to interact in cooperative manner and being able to act together.
- NGA uncover corruption in (few) cases within political parties and GoN bureaucracy and help GoN/ political parties to clean their system.
- For GoN, decision can be made on informed basis according to needs of local beneficiaries; real changes take place.
- NGAs bring new ideas, approaches, strategies.
- NGAs could contribute to breaking up "old" perspectives, attitudes, laws that are prevalent among/ guide GoN officials.
- NGAs bring resources and make them available without much bureaucracy.
- GoN - NGA cooperation would mobilize more people in interventions, beneficiaries on the one side, since when GoN is involved, decisions can be taken and changes take place. Involvement of more people in projects means more beneficiaries can be reached, jobs are created through bigger projects.

- Collaboration with GoN enhances image of respective NGA, its profile and its credibility in perception of beneficiaries and international donors.
- NGAs can reach to remote areas in an effective way particularly in places where it is difficult for the government to present.
- NGAs can be an extended arm for the government and play a supportive role in development and peace initiative implementation.
- Better mobilization and effective use of resources
- Transparency in resource mobilization
- Voices and concerns of marginalized people better mobilized
- Positive recognition of the work by the community and local bodies

No opportunities ...

-

Other ...

Government respondents

- Some times; introducing new ideas and innovation may be more suitable to implement through NGOs under the guidance of GoN agencies.

NGA respondents

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Annexes

(As per JFA)

- Annex: C.1** :- Statement of Funds Flow through Foreign Currency Account (Pooled Account) – Four Monthly
- Annex: C.2** :-Statement of Funds Flow through Individual Donor Accounts – Four Monthly
- Annex: D.1** :-Four Monthly Financial Reports (In NPR)
- Annex: D.2. A** : -Budget and Expenditures by Project and Program – Four Monthly (separate completed and on-going project)
- Annex: D.2. B** : - Budget and Expenditures by Project and Program – Four Monthly (Complied)
- Annex: E** : -Programme Performance Report
- Annex: F** : - Four Monthly Programme Performance Report

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
Nepal Peace Trust Fund
Peace Fund Secretariat

Statement of Funds Flow Through Foreign Currency Account (Pooled Account)
Covering the period 16 November 2013 to 14 March
2014

<u>SN</u>	<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Amount in Euro</u>	<u>Exchange Rate</u>	<u>Amount in</u>
1	Opening Balance of Fund (a)	33,001,591.01	135.58	4,474,35
1.1	Denmark	1,409,666.57	135.58	191,12
1.2	DFID	6,771,875.71	135.58	918,13
1.3	European Union	11,680,887.07	135.58	1,583,69
1.4	Germany	568,852.31	135.58	77,12
1.5	Finland	3,300,298.39	135.58	447,45
1.6	Norway	2,543,786.49	135.58	344,88
1.7	Switzerland	6,347,636.69	135.58	860,61
1.8	USAID	378,587.78	135.58	51,32
	(from previous period ending 15 November 2013)			
2	Receipt of Fund during the period (b)	6,755,125.49	-	915,35
2.1	Denmark	1,341,187.00	134.60	180,52
2.2	DFID	2,391,278.89	135.64	324,35
2.3	European Union	-	-	-
2.4	Germany	-	-	-
2.5	Finland	-	-	-
2.6	Norway	3,022,659.60	135.80	410,47
2.7	Switzerland	-	-	-
2.8	USAID	-	-	-
3	Subtract Transfer to National Treasury by FCGO (c):	(13,648,219.75)	-	(1,836,09)

	- Denmark	(1,114,992.94)	134.53	(150,000)
	- DFID	(2,047,653.29)	134.53	(275,470)
	- European Union	(3,682,971.87)	134.53	(495,470)
	- Germany	(371,664.31)	134.53	(50,000)
	- Finland	(1,547,788.60)	134.53	(208,220)
	- Norway	(2,202,557.05)	134.53	(296,310)
	- Switzerland	(2,364,677.02)	134.53	(318,120)
	- USAID	(315,914.67)	134.53	(42,500)
	Total Fund Available (d) = (a)+(b)+(c)	<u>26,108,496.75</u>	-	<u>3,553,610</u>
4	Exchange Gain/(Loss) (e)			1,000
5	Closing Fund Balance (f) = (d) +(e)	<u>26,108,496.75</u>	<u>136.15</u>	<u>3,554,610</u>
5.1	Denmark	1,635,860.63	136.15	222,720
5.2	DFID	7,115,501.31	136.15	968,770
5.3	European Union	7,997,915.20	136.15	1,088,910
5.4	Germany	197,188.00	136.15	26,840
5.5	Finland	1,752,509.79	136.15	238,600
5.6	Norway	3,363,889.04	136.15	457,990
5.7	Switzerland	3,982,959.67	136.15	542,270
5.8	USAID	62,673.11	136.15	8,550

Bank Name: Nepal Rastra Bank, Thapathali

A/C No: 1200201/002.723.978 Ka-7-23 Nepal

Trust Fund

Note

The Foreign currency account balances in Euro are reconciled with the bank balances.

FCA Statement as of 14 March 2014, corresponding to 30/11/2070 (**A/C No:** 1200201/002.723.978 Ka-7-23
Nepal Trust Fund)

CENTRAL GOVT. OF NEPAL

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT
 AS AT : 30.11.70
 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT
 NUMBER : 1200201/002.723.978
 KA.7.23. NEPAL TRUST FUND
 IN EURO

ISSUED ON : 08.01.71 PAGE

DATE	DESCRIPTION	VALUE DATE	DEBIT	CREDIT	BALANCE
	OPENING BALANCE PER : 01.11.70			26.108.496,75 *	
	BALANCE IN YOUR FAVOUR			26.108.496,75	

Nepal Peace Trust Fund

Peace Fund Secretariat

Statement of Funds Flow Through Foreign Currency Account (Individual Account

Covering the period 16 November 2013 to 14 March 2014

S.N	Particulars	At FCGO Maintained Bank Account					At NPTF No		
		Opening Balance	Receipt During the Period		Fund Returned to Donors	Fund Transferred by FCGO into National Treasury	Balance of Fund	Opening Balance	Re fr
		NPR	Euro	NPR	NPR	NPR	NPR	NPR	
		A	b	c	D	e	f = a+c-d-e	g	

1	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
2	DFID	40,960,645.11	-	-	-	-	40,960,645.11	11,233,727.00	
3	European Union	-	-	-	-	-	-	834,265.00	2,6
4	Germany	28,265,000.00	-	-	-	-	28,265,000.00	-	2
5	Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,080,685.00	1
6	Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	203,098.00	
7	Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,874,370.00	15,7
8	USAID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	69,225,645.11	-	-	-	-	69,225,645.11	23,226,145.00	19,2

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
Nepal Peace Trust Fund
Peace Fund Secretariat
Four Monthly Financial Report (In NPR)
Covering the period 16 November 2013 to 14 March 2014
Financial Comptroller General Office
Budget Performance Report: FY 2070/2071 (2013/14)

Budget Head	Cost Item Code	Budget For the Year as per Red Book	Fund Released till Previous Period	Fund Released During the Period
3491013		(a)	(b)	(c)
26412	Conditional Recurrent Grant to GoN Agencies and Commission	347,500,000	-	-
	GON	347,500,000	-	-
	Donors:			
	Denmark	-	-	-
	DFID	-	-	-
	European Union	-	-	-
	Germany	-	-	-
	Finland	-	-	-
	Norway	-	-	-
	Switzerland	-	-	-
	USAID	-	-	-
	Sub-total	-	-	-
26423	Unconditional Capital Grant to other Institutions and Individual	1,562,500,000	1,000,000,000	-
	GON	312,500,000	-	-
	Donors:			
	Denmark	56,100,000	20,000,000	-
	DFID	250,000,000	250,000,000	-
	European Union	500,000,000	410,000,000	-
	Germany	-	-	-
	Finland	90,300,000	90,300,000	-
	Norway	153,600,000	29,700,000	-
	Switzerland	200,000,000	200,000,000	-
	USAID	-	-	-
	Sub-total	1,250,000,000	1,000,000,000	-
	Total	1,910,000,000	1,000,000,000	-

Note:

· Column a: Budget for the year as per budget authorization letters.

- Funds released during the period (column c) is based on Authorization sent to and information obtained from the record as no consolidated funds released data is available with FCGO.

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
Nepal Peace Trust Fund
Peace Fund Secretariat

Annex

Budget and Expenditures by Project and Programme Area (In NPR) Covering the period 16 November 2013 to 14 March 2014

Programme Area/Project (Cluster)	Implementing Agencies	Total Project Approved Budget, NRs.	Fund Released Till Last Period (net of refund), NRs.	Fund Released during the period, NRs.	Fund Released Till Date, NRs.	Expenditure till Last Period, NRs.	Expenditure for the period, NRs.	Accumulated Expenditure till Date, NRs.	Balance
		a	b	c	d=b+c	e	f	g = e+f	h
Cluster 1: Cantonment Management and Integration/Rehabilitation of combatants									
Project: 1/02,1/03,1/04,1/05,1/06, 1/08 and 1/09 Infrastructure Building	DUDBC	419,520,000.00	411,035,729.41	-	411,035,729.41	411,035,729.41	-	411,035,729.41	
Project: 1/07 Basic Needs Fulfillment in the Cantonments	CMCCO	3,453,672,878.00	3,452,903,080.00	-	3,452,903,080.00	3,452,903,080.00	-	3,452,903,080.00	
Project: 1/14 Biogas and Solar System in Cantonment	AEP	25,422,036.00	25,330,928.00	-	25,330,928.00	25,330,928.00	-	25,330,928.00	
Project: 1/16 Cantonment Management Project	CMCCO	101,120,000.00	10,700,000.00	-	10,700,000.00	10,700,000.00	-	10,700,000.00	
Project: 1/17 Water Supply System	DoWS	36,659,000.00	34,821,457.92	-	34,821,457.92	34,821,457.92	-	34,821,457.92	

Development in the Cantonments									
Project: 1/10,1/11,1/12,1/13, 1/15 and 1/19 Cantonment Health Management Program Phase 1-4	MoH	336,450,000.00	302,618,179.91	-	302,618,179.91	302,618,179.91	-	302,618,179.91	
Project: 1/21 Cantonment Health Management Program Phase V	MoH	110,000,000.00	93,872,845.00	-	93,872,845.00	91,522,119.20	1,363,308.00	92,885,427.20	
Project: 1/01 Cantonment Access Roads		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Project: 1/18 All Weather Access Roads And Bridges to The Cantonments	DoR	833,011,000.00	721,479,501.33	-	721,479,501.33	694,022,912.33	-	694,022,912.33	27,
Project: 1/20 Institutional Development of Secretariat Under SCMIRMC	SCSIRMC	219,596,320.00	219,596,320.00	-	219,596,320.00	197,338,939.15	2,329,379.00	199,668,318.15	19,
Project: 1/22 Rehabilitation Programme for Ex-Maoist Army Combatants	MoPR	4,415,250.00	4,415,250.00	-	4,415,250.00	2,469,019.00	1,003,923.00	3,472,942.00	
Sub Total		5,539,866,484.00	5,276,773,291.57	-	5,276,773,291.57	5,222,762,364.92	4,696,610.00	5,227,458,974.92	49,
Cluster 2: Conflict Affected Persons/Communities									
Project: 2/01 Special Program for Relief and Rehabilitation of the Internally Displaced Persons	MoPR	370,000,000.00	357,200,253.00	-	357,200,253.00	357,200,253.00	(670,785.00)	356,529,468.00	
Project: 2/02 Rehabilitation Center at BPKoirala Institute of Health Science	DUDBC	98,000,000.00	98,000,000.00	-	98,000,000.00	34,880,067.76	33,771,539.07	68,651,606.83	29,
Project: 2/03 Physical Rehabilitation Services for Conflict Affected Disabled People in Nepal	NDF	52,224,691.00	52,224,691.00	-	52,224,691.00	7,625,684.87	562,569.50	8,188,254.37	44,
Project: 2/04 1. Targeted Assistance for Conflict Affected Disabled 2. Women Ex-Combatants Requiring Special	MoPR	544,606,380.00	542,094,250.00	-	542,094,250.00	2,867,962.00	-	2,867,962.00	539,

Support									
Sub Total		1,064,831,071.00	1,049,519,194.00	-	1,049,519,194.00	402,573,967.63	33,663,323.57	436,237,291.20	613,
Cluster 3: Security and Transitional Justice									
Project: 3/01 Reconstruction of Police Units Phase I	PHQ	801,371,008.00	750,716,008.00	-	750,716,008.00	725,686,582.10	-	725,686,582.10	25,
Project: 3/03 Reconstruction of Police Units Phase II	PHQ	1,161,909,000.00	1,157,343,480.00	-	1,157,343,480.00	1,143,653,446.34	(193,769,612.76)	949,883,833.58	207,
Project: 3/02 Support to Mine Action Activities	MoPR	22,060,000.00	22,060,000.00	-	22,060,000.00	17,525,999.60	-	17,525,999.60	4,
Project: 3/04 NAP 1325 and 1820: Promoting Ownership for Women's Empowerment and Recovery	MoPR	37,679,000.00	37,679,000.00	-	37,679,000.00	12,957,017.50	(3,779,631.00)	9,177,386.50	28,
Project: 3/05 NAP 1325 and 1820: Partnership on Women Empowerment and Representation	MoWCSW	56,700,000.00	56,625,000.22	-	56,625,000.22	41,956,764.00	(183,623.00)	41,773,141.00	14,
Project: 3/06 NAP 1325 and 1820: Enhancing Access to Justice for Women, Girls and Conflict Affected Peoples	MoLJCPA	42,590,000.00	42,590,000.00	-	42,590,000.00	5,757,441.50	3,843,088.50	9,600,530.00	32,
Project: 3/07 NAP 1325 and 1820: Prevention, Protection and Recovery Programme	MoHA	146,590,000.00	146,590,000.00	-	146,590,000.00	123,012,486.00	3,211,004.00	126,223,490.00	20,
Project: 3/08 NAP 1325 and 1820: Enhancing Capacity of Conflict Affected Women and Girls for Employment and Enterprise Development	MoI	60,956,640.00	60,965,640.00	-	60,965,640.00	53,906,749.75	(700.00)	53,906,049.75	7,
Project: 3/09 NAP 1325 and 1820: Sensitizing Local Bodies and Key Stakeholders	MoFALD	20,560,000.00	20,560,000.00	-	20,560,000.00	20,326,827.00	-	20,326,827.00	
Project: 3/10 Capacity Enhancement of NP to Contribute to Peace Process	PHQ	236,406,450.00	236,406,450.00	-	236,406,450.00	136,476,946.39	33,096,977.61	169,573,924.00	66,
Project: 3/11	PHQ								

Police Units Reconstruction Phase III		1,000,958,000.00	1,000,958,000.00	-	1,000,958,000.00	528,873,485.67	200,264,754.33	729,138,240.00	271,
Project: 3/12 Strengthening the Capacity and Mechanism of relevant State Institutions to Implement Human Rights Plans and Policies in Nepal	OPMCM	117,000,000.00	117,000,000.00	-	117,000,000.00	1,859,013.00	720,078.00	2,579,091.00	114,
3/13 NAP 1325 and 1820 Promoting Women's Participation in Peace Building Process and Economic Opportunities	MoD	133,873,694.00	133,873,694.00	-	133,873,694.00	5,970,072.00	395,097.07	6,365,169.07	127,
3/14 NAP 1325 and 1820 Empowering Conflict Affected Women and Girls through Livestock based Enterprises	NFEC	84,080,000.00	84,080,000.00	-	84,080,000.00	1,470,035.00	28,285,254.00	29,755,289.00	54,
3/15 NAP 1325 and 1820 Promoting Equal Participation of Women and Girls in peace building process	NWC	25,100,000.00	25,100,000.00	-	25,100,000.00	259,000.00	4,359,591.00	4,618,591.00	20,
Sub Total		3,947,833,792.00	3,892,547,272.22	-	3,892,547,272.22	2,819,691,865.85	76,442,277.75	2,896,134,143.60	996,
Cluster 4:Constitution Assembly and Peace Building Initiative on National and Local Level									
Project: 4/01 Voter's Education, 4/03 Voter Education Program for the CA election	ECN	372,630,000.00	246,698,497.46	-	246,698,497.46	246,698,497.46	-	246,698,497.46	
Project: 4/02 Election Officials and Employment Training ,4/04 Election Commission Capacity Building	ECN	492,860,000.00	133,292,207.71	-	133,292,207.71	133,292,207.71	-	133,292,207.71	
Project: 4/05 Deployment of Pooling Officer	ECN	1,250,640,000.00	885,572,109.60	-	885,572,109.60	885,572,109.60	-	885,572,109.60	
Project: 4/06 Administrative Budget	PFS	1,238,496.00	1,238,496.00	-	1,238,496.00	1,238,496.00	-	1,238,496.00	
Project: 4/07 Public	CA	300,776,000.00	116,127,057.11	-	116,127,057.11	116,127,057.11	-	116,127,057.11	

Consultation for Constitution									
Project: 4/08 By-Election	ECN	38,910,000.00	28,978,664.90	-	28,978,664.90	28,978,664.90	-	28,978,664.90	
Project: 4/09 Efficient Management of Electoral Process	ECN	380,000,000.00	188,939,941.67	-	188,939,941.67	188,939,941.67	-	188,939,941.67	
Project: 4/10 Operational Budget of the Peace Fund Secretariat	PFS	12,350,000.00	12,350,000.00	-	12,350,000.00	12,348,565.77	-	12,348,565.77	
Project: 4/11 Institutional and Organizational Support to Nepal Peace Trust Fund	PFS	29,200,000.00	29,200,000.00	-	29,200,000.00	16,136,674.26	200,655.00	16,337,329.26	12,
Project: 4/12 Strengthening Local Peace Committees	MoPR	131,560,100.00	131,560,100.00	-	131,560,100.00	19,661,458.10	295,000.00	19,956,458.10	111,
Project: 4/13 Peace Building through Dialogue on Indigenous Nationalities Rights	INC	24,556,500.00	24,154,337.00	-	24,154,337.00	24,154,337.00	-	24,154,337.00	
Project: 4/14 Continued Voter Registration Programme Phase II	ECN	397,500,000.00	338,849,348.04	-	338,849,348.04	338,849,348.04	-	338,849,348.04	
Project: 4/15 Peace Promotion through Radio	Radio Nepal	19,906,656.00	19,297,360.87	-	19,297,360.87	19,297,360.87	-	19,297,360.87	
Project: 4/16 Peace Campaign for Solidarity and Unity	MoPR	159,677,089.00	159,677,089.00	-	159,677,089.00	320,450.00	-	320,450.00	159,
Project: 4/17 Support to Election Project (STEP)	ECN	491,260,000.00	491,260,000.00	-	491,260,000.00	294,245,003.94	1,889,716.00	296,134,719.94	195,
4/18 Mobile Service Program for Citizenship Certificate Distribution	MoHA	93,515,000.00	93,515,000.00	-	93,515,000.00	89,512,127.00	-	89,512,127.00	4,
4/19 Next Constituent Assembly Elections (NCAE), 2013	ECN	4,756,493,210.00	2,181,525,297.00	-	2,181,525,297.00	3,101,006,009.00	55,931,434.11	3,156,937,443.11	(975,4
4/20 Peace Building for Reconciliation, Coexistence and Socioeconomic Reconstruction through Television Campaign	NTV	120,105,000.00	120,105,000.00	-	120,105,000.00	3,749,499.06	3,929,898.65	7,679,397.71	112,

4/21 Peace Promotion through Radio- Phase 2	Radio Nepal	82,023,100.00	82,023,100.00	-	82,023,100.00	38,475,624.95	4,892,551.71	43,368,176.66	38,
4/22 Next Constituent Assembly Elections (ONCAE), 2013	ECN	3,000,000,000.00	3,000,000,000.00	-	3,000,000,000.00	752,820,596.91	354,137,308.91	1,106,957,905.82	1,893,
Sub Total		12,155,201,151.00	8,284,363,606.36	-	8,284,363,606.36	6,311,424,029.35	421,276,564.38	6,732,700,593.73	1,551,
Technical Cooperation Pool	PFS	94,132,500.00	74,439,149.46	-	74,439,149.46	55,517,655.83	18,303,865.69	73,821,521.52	
Sub Total		94,132,500.00	74,439,149.46	-	74,439,149.46	55,517,655.83	18,303,865.69	73,821,521.52	
Grand Total (A+B)		22,801,864,998.00	18,577,642,513.61	-	18,577,642,513.61	14,811,969,883.58	554,382,641.39	15,366,352,524.97	3,211,

Notes:

1. Fund Released till last period (column b) pertain to period ending 15 November, 2013
2. Expenditures till last period (column e) pertain to period ending 15 November 2013
3. Accordingly, fund released as well as expenditure for the period (columns c and f) pertain to period from 16 November 2013 till 14 March 2014
4. Project No: 1/01 and 1/18 of DoR could not be disaggregated, as a result, reported combinely.
5. Completed projects of ECN, DUDBC and MoH could not be disaggregated, as a result, reported combinely.
6. Projects 1/21, 1/22, 2/01, 3/03, 4/10, 4/11, & TC Pool expenditure during this period has been adjusted to reflect changes noticed while preparing Project Account of
7. For Project 1/20, IA has submitted final settlement short by NPR 2,329,379.00 after completion of project; for which the supporting evidences including financial report
8. For Project 3/04, reversal of wrong reporting made for 19th PR by IA has been made in this period.
9. For Project 3/07, only balances at MoHA has been considered consistently. Reports from sub-recipients were not submitted and hence balances with sub-recipients are
10. For Project 3/08, transactions are shown based on reports received from IA and no adjustment has been done in the opening balance for the OAG adjusted balance for IA.

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
Nepal Peace Trust Fund
Peace Fund Secretariat

Annex: D.2 A Program Financial Progress

Report

Budget and Expenditures by Project and Programme Area (In NPR)

Covering the period 16 November 2013 to 14 March 2014

Fiscal Year

2070//071 (2013/14)

Programme Area/Project (Cluster)	Implementing Agencies	Total Project Approved Budget, NRs.	Fund Released Till Last Period (net of refund), NRs.	Fund Released during the period, NRs.	Fund Released Till Date, NRs.	Expenditure till Last Period, NRs.	Expenditure for the period, NRs.	Accumulated Expenditure till Date, NRs.	Balance
		a	b	c	d=b+c	e	f	g = e+f	h
A. Completed Projects									
Cluster 1: Cantonment Management and Integration/Rehabilitation of combatants									
Project: 1/02,1/03,1/04, 1/05,1/06,1/08 and 1/09 Infrastructure Building	DUDBC	419,520,000.00	411,035,729.41	0.00	411,035,729.41	411,035,729.41	0.00	411,035,729.41	
Project: 1/07 Basic Needs Fulfillment in the Cantonments	CMCCO	3,453,672,878.00	3,452,903,080.00	0.00	3,452,903,080.00	3,452,903,080.00	0.00	3,452,903,080.00	
Project: 1/14 Biogas and Solar System in Cantonment	AEP	25,422,036.00	25,330,928.00	0.00	25,330,928.00	25,330,928.00	0.00	25,330,928.00	

Project: 1/16 Cantonment Management Project	CMCCO	101,120,000.00	10,700,000.00	0.00	10,700,000.00	10,700,000.00	0.00	10,700,000.00	
Project: 1/17 Water Supply System Development in the Cantonments	DoWS	36,659,000.00	34,821,457.92	0.00	34,821,457.92	34,821,457.92	0.00	34,821,457.92	
Project: 1/10,1/11,1/12, 1/13, 1/15 and 1/19 Cantonment Health Management Program Phase 1-4	MoH	336,450,000.00	302,618,179.91	0.00	302,618,179.91	302,618,179.91	0.00	302,618,179.91	
Project: 1/20 Institutional Development of Secretariat Under SCMIRMC	SCSIRMC	219,596,320.00	219,596,320.00	0.00	219,596,320.00	197,338,939.15	2,329,379.00	199,668,318.15	19,928
Project: 1/21 Cantonment Health Management Program Phase V	MoH	110,000,000.00	93,872,845.00	0.00	93,872,845.00	91,522,119.20	1,363,308.00	92,885,427.20	987
Sub Total		4,702,440,234.00	4,550,878,540.24	0.00	4,550,878,540.24	4,526,270,433.59	3,692,687.00	4,529,963,120.59	20,915
Cluster 2:Conflict Affected Persons/ Communities									
Project: 2/01 Special Program for Relief and Rehabilitation of the Internally Displaced Persons	MoPR	370,000,000.00	357,200,253.00	0.00	357,200,253.00	357,200,253.00	-670,785.00	356,529,468.00	670
Sub Total		370,000,000.00	357,200,253.00	0.00	357,200,253.00	357,200,253.00	-670,785.00	356,529,468.00	670
Cluster 3:Security and Transitional Justice									
Project: 3/01 Reconstruction of Police Units Phase I	PHQ	801,371,008.00	750,716,008.00	0.00	750,716,008.00	725,686,582.10	0.00	725,686,582.10	25,029
Project: 3/08 NAP 1325 and 1820: Enhancing Capacity of Conflict Affected Women and Girls for Employment and Enterprise Development	MoI	60,956,640.00	60,965,640.00	0.00	60,965,640.00	53,906,749.75	-700.00	53,906,049.75	7,059
Project: 3/09 NAP 1325 and 1820: Sensitizing Local Bodies and Key Stakeholders	MoFALD	20,560,000.00	20,560,000.00	0.00	20,560,000.00	20,326,827.00	0.00	20,326,827.00	233
Sub Total		882,887,648.00	832,241,648.00	0.00	832,241,648.00	799,920,158.85	-700.00	799,919,458.85	32,322
Cluster 4:Constitution Assembly and Peace Building Initiative on National and Local Level									
Project: 4/01 Voter's Education, 4/03 Voter Education Program for the CA election	ECN	372,630,000.00	246,698,497.46	0.00	246,698,497.46	246,698,497.46	0.00	246,698,497.46	
Project: 4/02 Election Officials and Employment Training ,4/04	ECN	492,860,000.00	133,292,207.71	0.00	133,292,207.71	133,292,207.71	0.00	133,292,207.71	

Election Commission Capacity Building									
Project: 4/05 Deployment of Pooling Officer	ECN	1,250,640,000.00	885,572,109.60	0.00	885,572,109.60	885,572,109.60	0.00	885,572,109.60	
Project: 4/06 Administrative Budget	PFS	1,238,496.00	1,238,496.00	0.00	1,238,496.00	1,238,496.00	0.00	1,238,496.00	
Project: 4/07 Public Consultation for Constitution	CA	300,776,000.00	116,127,057.11	0.00	116,127,057.11	116,127,057.11	0.00	116,127,057.11	
Project: 4/08 By-Election	ECN	38,910,000.00	28,978,664.90	0.00	28,978,664.90	28,978,664.90	0.00	28,978,664.90	
Project: 4/09 Efficient Management of Electoral Process	ECN	380,000,000.00	188,939,941.67	0.00	188,939,941.67	188,939,941.67	0.00	188,939,941.67	
Project: 4/10 Operational Budget of the Peace Fund Secretariat	PFS	12,350,000.00	12,350,000.00	0.00	12,350,000.00	12,348,565.77	0.00	12,348,565.77	1
Project: 4/13 Peace Building through Dialogue on Indigenous Nationalities Rights	INC	24,556,500.00	24,154,337.00	0.00	24,154,337.00	24,154,337.00	0.00	24,154,337.00	
Project: 4/14 Continued Voter Registration Programme Phase II	ECN	397,500,000.00	338,849,348.04	0.00	338,849,348.04	338,849,348.04	0.00	338,849,348.04	
Project: 4/15 Peace Promotion through Radio	Radio Nepal	19,906,656.00	19,297,360.87	0.00	19,297,360.87	19,297,360.87	0.00	19,297,360.87	
4/18 Mobile Service Program for Citizenship Certificate Distribution	MoHA	93,515,000.00	93,515,000.00	0.00	93,515,000.00	89,512,127.00	0.00	89,512,127.00	4,002
Sub Total		3,384,882,652.00	2,089,013,020.36	0.00	2,089,013,020.36	2,085,008,713.13	0.00	2,085,008,713.13	4,004
Grand Total (A)		9,340,210,534.00	7,829,333,461.60	0.00	7,829,333,461.60	7,768,399,558.57	3,021,202.00	7,771,420,760.57	57,912

Programme Area/Project (Cluster)	Implementing Agencies	Total Project Approved Budget, NRs.	Fund Released Till Last Period (net of refund), NRs.	Fund Released during the period, NRs.	Fund Released Till Date, NRs.	Expenditure till Last Period, NRs.	Expenditure for the period, NRs.	Accumulated Expenditure till Date, NRs.	Balance Fund, NRs.
		a	b	c	d=b+c	e	f	g = e+f	h
B. Ongoing Projects									
Cluster 1: Cantonment Management and Integration/Rehabilitation of combatants									
Project: 1/01 Cantonment Access Roads	DoR			-					

Project: 1/18 All Weather Access Roads And Bridges to The Cantonments		833,011,000.00	721,479,501.33	0.00	721,479,501.33	694,022,912.33	0.00	694,022,912.33	27,456
Project: 1/22 Rehabilitation Programme for Ex-Maoist Army Combatants	MoPR	4,415,250.00	4,415,250.00	0.00	4,415,250.00	2,469,019.00	1,003,923.00	3,472,942.00	942
Sub Total		837,426,250.00	725,894,751.33	0.00	725,894,751.33	696,491,931.33	1,003,923.00	697,495,854.33	28,398
Cluster 2: Conflict Affected Persons/ Communities									
Project: 2/02 Rehabilitation Center at BPKoirala Institute of Health Science	DUDBC	98,000,000.00	98,000,000.00	0.00	98,000,000.00	34,880,067.76	33,771,539.07	68,651,606.83	29,348
Project: 2/03 Physical Rehabilitation Services for Conflict Affected Disabled People in Nepal	NDF	52,224,691.00	52,224,691.00	0.00	52,224,691.00	7,625,684.87	562,569.50	8,188,254.37	44,036
Project: 2/04 1. Targeted Assistance for Conflict Affected Disabled 2. Women Ex-Combatants Requiring Special Support	MoPR	544,606,380.00	542,094,250.00	0.00	542,094,250.00	2,867,962.00	0.00	2,867,962.00	539,226
Sub Total		694,831,071.00	692,318,941.00	0.00	692,318,941.00	45,373,714.63	34,334,108.57	79,707,823.20	612,611
Cluster 3: Security and Transitional Justice									
Project: 3/03 Reconstruction of Police Units Phase II	PHQ	1,161,909,000.00	1,157,343,480.00	0.00	1,157,343,480.00	1,143,653,446.34	-193,769,612.76	949,883,833.58	207,459
Project: 3/02 Support to Mine Action Activities	MoPR	22,060,000.00	22,060,000.00	0.00	22,060,000.00	17,525,999.60	0.00	17,525,999.60	4,534
Project: 3/04 NAP 1325 and 1820: Promoting Ownership for Women's Empowerment and Recovery	MoPR	37,679,000.00	37,679,000.00	0.00	37,679,000.00	12,957,017.50	-3,779,631.00	9,177,386.50	28,501
Project: 3/05 NAP 1325 and 1820: Partnership on Women Empowerment and Representation	MoWCSW	56,700,000.00	56,625,000.22	0.00	56,625,000.22	41,956,764.00	-183,623.00	41,773,141.00	14,851
Project: 3/06 NAP 1325 and 1820: Enhancing Access to Justice for Women, Girls and Conflict	MoLJCPA	42,590,000.00	42,590,000.00	0.00	42,590,000.00	5,757,441.50	3,843,088.50	9,600,530.00	32,989
Project: 3/07 NAP 1325 and 1820: Prevention, Protection and Recovery Programme	MoHA	146,590,000.00	146,590,000.00	0.00	146,590,000.00	123,012,486.00	3,211,004.00	126,223,490.00	20,366

Project: 3/10 Capacity Enhancement of NP to Contribute to Peace Process Effectively	PHQ	236,406,450.00	236,406,450.00	0.00	236,406,450.00	136,476,946.39	33,096,977.61	169,573,924.00	66,832
Project: 3/11 Police Units Reconstruction Phase III	PHQ	1,000,958,000.00	1,000,958,000.00	0.00	1,000,958,000.00	528,873,485.67	200,264,754.33	729,138,240.00	271,819
Project: 3/12 Strengthening the Capacity and Mechanism of relevant State Institutions to Implement Human Rights Plans	PMO	117,000,000.00	117,000,000.00	0.00	117,000,000.00	1,859,013.00	720,078.00	2,579,091.00	114,420
3/13 NAP 1325 and 1820 Promoting Women's Participation in Peace Building Process and Economic Opportunities	MoD	133,873,694.00	133,873,694.00	0.00	133,873,694.00	5,970,072.00	395,097.07	6,365,169.07	127,508
3/14 NAP 1325 and 1820 Empowering Conflict Affected Women and Girls through Livestock based Enterprises	NFEC	84,080,000.00	84,080,000.00	0.00	84,080,000.00	1,470,035.00	28,285,254.00	29,755,289.00	54,324
3/15 NAP 1325 and 1820 Promoting Equal Participation of Women and Girls in peace building process	NWC	25,100,000.00	25,100,000.00	0.00	25,100,000.00	259,000.00	4,359,591.00	4,618,591.00	20,481
Sub Total		3,064,946,144.00	3,060,305,624.22	0.00	3,060,305,624.22	2,019,771,707.00	76,442,977.75	2,096,214,684.75	964,090

Cluster 4: Constitution Assembly and Peace Building Initiative on National and Local Level

Project: 4/11 Institutional and Organizational Support to Nepal Peace Trust Fund	PFS	29,200,000.00	29,200,000.00	0.00	29,200,000.00	16,136,674.26	200,655.00	16,337,329.26	12,862
Project: 4/12 Strengthening Local Peace Committees	MoPR	131,560,100.00	131,560,100.00	0.00	131,560,100.00	19,661,458.10	295,000.00	19,956,458.10	111,603
Project: 4/16 Peace Campaign for Solidarity and Unity	MoPR	159,677,089.00	159,677,089.00	0.00	159,677,089.00	320,450.00	0.00	320,450.00	159,356
Project: 4/17 Support to Election Project (STEP)	ECN	491,260,000.00	491,260,000.00	0.00	491,260,000.00	294,245,003.94	1,889,716.00	296,134,719.94	195,125
4/19 Next Constituent Assembly Elections (NCAE), 2013	ECN	4,756,493,210.00	2,181,525,297.00	0.00	2,181,525,297.00	3,101,006,009.00	55,931,434.11	3,156,937,443.11	-975,412

4/20 Peace Building for Reconciliation, Coexistence and Socioeconomic Reconstruction through Television Campaign	NTV	120,105,000.00	120,105,000.00	0.00	120,105,000.00	3,749,499.06	3,929,898.65	7,679,397.71	112,425
4/21 Peace Promotion through Radio-Phase 2	Radio Nepal	82,023,100.00	82,023,100.00	0.00	82,023,100.00	38,475,624.95	4,892,551.71	43,368,176.66	38,654
4/22 Next Constituent Assembly Elections (ONCAE), 2013	ECN	3,000,000,000.00	3,000,000,000.00	0.00	3,000,000,000.00	752,820,596.91	354,137,308.91	1,106,957,905.82	1,893,042
Sub Total		8,770,318,499.00	6,195,350,586.00	0.00	6,195,350,586.00	4,226,415,316.22	421,276,564.38	4,647,691,880.60	1,547,658
Technical Cooperation Pool	PFS	94,132,500.00	74,439,149.46	0.00	74,439,149.46	55,517,655.83	18,303,865.69	73,821,521.52	617
Sub Total		94,132,500.00	74,439,149.46	0.00	74,439,149.46	55,517,655.83	18,303,865.69	73,821,521.52	617
Grand Total (B)		13,461,654,464.00	10,748,309,052.01	0.00	10,748,309,052.01	7,043,570,325.01	551,361,439.39	7,594,931,764.40	3,153,377
Grand Total (A+B)		22,801,864,998.00	18,577,642,513.61	0.00	18,577,642,513.61	14,811,969,883.58	554,382,641.39	15,366,352,524.97	3,211,289

Notes:

1. Fund Released till last period (column b) pertain to period ending 15 November, 2013
2. Expenditures till last period (column e) pertain to period ending 15 November 2013
3. Accordingly, fund released as well as expenditure for the period (columns c and f) pertain to period from 16 November 2013 till 14 March 2014
4. Project No: 1/01 and 1/18 of DoR could not be disaggregated, as a result, reported combinely.
5. Completed projects of ECN, DUDBC and MoH could not be disaggregated, as a result, reported combinely.
6. Projects 1/21, 1/22, 2/01, 3/03, 4/10, 4/11, & TC Pool expenditure during this period has been adjusted to reflect changes noticed while preparing Project Account of 2013
7. For Project 1/20, IA has submitted final settlement short by NPR 2,329,379.00 after completion of project; for which the supporting evidences including financial reports are being submitted.
8. For Project 3/04, reversal of wrong reporting made for 19th PR by IA has been made in this period.
9. For Project 3/07, only balances at MoHA has been considered consistently. Reports from sub-recipients were not submitted and hence balances with sub-recipients are not reported.
10. For Project 3/08, transactions are shown based on reports received from IA and no adjustment has been done in the opening balance for the OAG adjusted balance for project confirmation from IA.

Annex: E

Four Monthly Programme Performance Report for Reporting Period from 16 July 2013 to 15 November 2013) (Reference to Para 54/Annex E of JFA)

Reporting Period 16 July 2013 – 15 November 2013

Program Area/Project	Program achievements (a brief assessment of achievements in relation to	Program results for the period (a description of actual	Assessment of budget versus expenditure (a brief summary of the use	Assessment of efficiency in resource use (An
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	programme Goal and Purpose)	outputs as compared to plan outputs; an explanation of major deviation from plans, including deviations between planned and actual progress of projects, project activities and delivery of outputs.	of funds compared to budget and comments to major deviations between budget and expenditure	assessment of the efficiency of the program(how efficiently resources/ inputs are converted into outputs)
Program area 1 : Cantonment Management and Integration/Rehabilitation of combatants				
Project: 1/18 All Weather Access Roads And Bridges To The Cantonments	Most of the outputs as per the major goal of the project achieved by time. The project has made easier access to cantonments and combatants and benefitted neighbouring communities equally.	There is a good progress and the construction of remaining 1 bridge is expected to be completed soon.	Expenditure stands at 83.31% of available budget.	Resource has been used efficiently but much more time has been consumed than planned.
Projects: 1/20 Institutional Development of Secretariat Under SCMIRMC	All outputs as per the major goal of the project achieved by time. Secretariat of Special Committee Office has been closed. The project continues to support the Office of Army Integration Coordinator with the remaining budget.	There is a good progress in delivering outputs. The tasks related to verification and regrouping, cheque distribution for combatants opting voluntary retirement and integration to army is completed.	Expenditure at 90.93% of budget is in line with outputs delivered.	Good.
Project: 1/22 Rehabilitation Programme for Maoist Army Combatants	5 MACs completed electrician training and 1 MAC is receiving technical training.	Good progress in delivering outputs	78.66% expense has been made; but the output delivery is in very good stage.	Good to date
Program area 2: Conflict Affected Persons/ Communities				
Project: 2/02 Rehabilitation Centre at BP Koirala Institute of Health Science	As the construction work is still ongoing, it will take some time to achieve the desired outputs of providing service to conflict affected with disability.	Progress on activities related to construction of the rehabilitation centre seem rather slow.	70.05% expenses incurred as per the outputs delivered till date.	Too early to assess.
Project: 2/03 Physical Rehabilitation Services for Conflict Affected Disabled People in Nepal	Some progress has been made to achieve the goal. CADPs receiving support are happy to get this support and satisfied with the services. Demands for additional services related to income generation have been made.	Altogether, 312 devices delivered and 967 Physiotherapy Sessions have been provided to 544 Conflict Affected People with disabilities (CADP) through 7 collaborating partners in four development regions (except eastern region) through NDF. Six sets of mobile camps were conducted	Only 15.68% fund has been utilized.	Too early to assess

			to reach out to the people with disabilities.		
Project: 2/04 1. Targeted Assistance for Conflict Affected Disabled 2. Women Ex-Combatants Requiring Special Support	There is no progress. Project is out of track.	No progress		Only 0.53% fund has been utilized;	Too early to assess
Programme Area 3: Security and Transitional Justice					
Project: 3/02 Support to Mine Action Activities	Most of the activities completed to achieve its goals. The nation has already been declared as Mine free Nation. Beneficiaries report increased awareness about the risks of mines and IEDs.	The Mine Action unit strengthening has been accomplished. Mine Risk Education has been conducted in 43 districts. National Mine Action Strategy has approved and implemented.		79.45% expenditure is in well track as per the outputs achieved so far.	Seems effective cost
Project: 3/03 Reconstruction of Police Units Phase II	The project is likely to achieve its outputs. The project has incorporated lessons learned from the first phase and has formed PFCs in the beginning of construction, prepared TORs for the PFCs, included women members. This has resulted in the project being more effective and ensured the quality of the construction.	Reconstruction has completed for 65 units and remaining 28units are in the last stage of finishing. In all 93 units, public facilitation committee's has been formed. Technical audit of selected 28 units has also completed.		81.75% expenditure seems good.	Cost effective.
Project: 3/04 NAP 1325 and 1820: Promoting Ownership for Women's Empowerment and Recovery(MoPR)	Progress has been made towards its goal and purpose.	Implementation Committee meetings (3) have been conducted, Orientation workshop completed in 47 districts and amount has been released to support the DCC for organizing district level coordination meetings. 61 Interns have been hired to support DCC and orientation workshop for interns completed in three regions and formation of media working group completed and 5 meetings held.		24.36% expenses have been made till date	Satisfactory
Project: 3/05 NAP 1325 and 1820: Partnership on Women	The project has been able to deliver outputs necessary to achieve	Almost all the activities except support for child welfare home have been completed		73.67% expenses have been made till date	Good

Empowerment and Representation (MoWCSW)	its goal and purpose..			
Project: 3/06 NAP 1325 and 1820: Enhancing Access to Justice for Women, Girls and Conflict Affected Peoples (MoLJCAPA)	Some progress has been made towards its goal and purpose.	Conducted sensitization program for women and girls on their rights to transitional justice mechanism (90). Published Legal Education Awareness Booklet in simpler language dealing with fundamental human rights, woman's rights, children's right, elderly peoples' rights, rights of person with disability and some of the pressings social issues such as traffic-in human being, fraudulent activities in foreign employment, and major provisions of the UNSCR 1325 & 1820.	22.54% expenditure made till the date	Too early to assess
Project: 3/07 NAP 1325 and 1820: Prevention, Protection and Recovery Programme (MoHA)	Progress has been made towards its purpose and goal.	Planned activities have taken place such as training program on gender awareness for selected officials of MoHA, NP and APF , sensitization program for NP and APF(1224 Officials and 5 events). Construction of separate gender unit in APF HQ and 3 brigades completed. 2 days regional workshop was held on SGBV to officials of Mudda Sakha in district administration.	86.11% of expenditure made till date.	Good
Project: 3/10 Capacity Enhancement of NP to Contribute to Peace Process Effectively	Project has been able to deliver some of the outputs to meet its goal and purpose.	Sensitization program has been completed. Massive sensitization programs have been conducted through various media to influence women to join police. Construction of women barrack is on-going in 6 places and 600 Police personnel trained on SGBV and NAP 1325 & 1820.	71.73% expenditure is in line with the physical outputs achieved so far.	Good
Project: 3/11 Police Units Reconstruction Phase III	Project is expected to deliver outputs and achieve its goal and purpose.	3 police units have been completed and remaining 87 units are on-going.	72.84% expenditure is in line with the physical outputs achieved so far	Good
Project:3/12 Strengthening the Capacity and	The progress of the project is on track.	The timeline of activities have been revised to achieve the project objectives in envisaged	2.20% expenditure is in line with the physical outputs achieved so far	Too early to assess.

Mechanisms of relevant State Institutions to Implement Human Rights Plans and Policies in Nepal (OPMCM)			time period. Conducted two meetings at regional level within this reporting period to receive input for the better promotion of human rights in selected areas including areas of security, justice, gender and socio economic rights.	
Project: 3/13 NAP 1325 and 1820 Promoting Women's Participation in Peace Building Process and Economic Opportunities(MoD)	Little progress has been made so far.	Some of the initial activities have been carried out .Training design package on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 has been prepared. Preparing criteria and indicators to access the different victims groups and their livelihood	4.75% is in line with the progress so far.	Too early to assess
Project: 3/14 NAP 1325 and 1820 Empowering Conflict Affected Women and Girls through Livestock based Enterprises (MoE)	Project is expected to deliver outputs and achieve its goal and purpose.	Activities are moving ahead after the approval of Program implementation manual from MoE. Key contents related to UNSCRs 1325& 1820 identified, Contracts for training 322 CAWs & Gs signed with technical schools and programs are running.500(at least 33% female) staff of MoE, NFEC,DEOs, CLC oriented on UNSCRs 1323 & 1820 and 400(more than 33% females)CLC staff and members of CLC management trained in organisation & management.	35.39% is in line with the progress made so far.	Satisfactory
Project: 3/15 NAP 1325 and 1820 Promoting Equal Participation of Women and Girls in peace building process (NWC)	Due to election it was not possible to gather the target audience for the training and other interactions in the first four month. Now the project is moving towards its goal.	The project has trained 216 key political parties (181) and government officials (35) on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820.	18.40% is in line with the progress achieved so far.	Too early to assess
Programme Area 4: Constitution Assembly and Peace Building Initiative on National and Local Level				
Project: 4/10 Operational Budget of the Peace Fund Secretariat	Project has been successful in delivering desired outputs.	Almost all outputs have been achieved	99.99.% expenses have been made.	Good.
Project: 4/11 Institutional and Organizational Support	Project has been able to deliver some of the outputs.	Some of the activities went smoothly rests are lagging behind.	55.95% expenditure	Seems cost effective

to Nepal Peace Trust Fund

Project: 4/12 Strengthening Local Peace Committees	Progress is contributing towards its goal. LPCs are playing an active role in carrying out peace related activities and mediations in their respective districts.	Activities are moving ahead according to the plan. Inventory of office equipment and furniture are in place in all 75 districts and 48 DAOs, ensuring that the offices have basic equipment. Web based information receiving and sending template has been established. Training designed for LPC staff to act as documenters of LPC's stories and history and monitor peace through local indicators and information. A core group of 35 local trainers and resource persons identified and got 2 days training. In order to impart LPCs with core skills and knowledge to promote dialogue and consensus building, conflict mapping and managing local conflict, curriculum had been drafted and piloted in 5 LPCs and 1 for MoPR staff.	15.17% expenditure seems higher due to release of advance cash amount to 48 DAO to purchase computers, fax machines and printers as well.	Satisfactory
Project: 4/16 Peace Campaign for Solidarity and Unity	Progress is very slow and seems out of track. Necessary steps should be taken to speed up the Implementation.	Implementation manual prepared to conduct different programmes	0.20% expenditure made till date	NA
Project: 4/17 Support To Election Project (STEP)	Progress seems significant in achieving its outputs.	Voter's education trainers training Manual 2200 produced, central, regional and district level training organised for voter educator and 14,734 volunteers, 15,000 volunteers trained and mobilised, voter roll was finalised and published where total eligible voters were 12,147,865 (50.77% female and 49.02% male)	60.28% of budget has been spent to date.	Good
Project: 4/18 Mobile Service Program for Citizenship Certificate Distribution	The program has been considered highly effective in ensuring Nepali citizens without citizenship certificate to get their certificate as well as register to vote.	Significant progress has been made on providing citizenship certificate to 181,713 persons.	95.72% expenditure made till date is in line with the physical outputs achieved till date.	Very cost effective since more people than targeted have received citizenship certificate as well as other integrated services

Project: 4/19 Next Constituent Assembly Elections (NCAE), 2013	The project has been successful in delivering its outputs and achieving its goal and purpose.	Most of the activities went on as planned and were able to produce desired outputs for successful completion of CA election.	66.37% expenditure in delivering outputs seems good.	Seems cost effective
Project: 4/20 Peace Building for Reconciliation, Coexistence and Socioeconomic Reconstruction through Television Campaign	Project is moving towards its goal and purpose.	The progress so far matches the planned activities. So far, TV serial on peace, not conflict (19 episodes), swagatam santi(18 episodes) , PSAs (6)Inter school peace tele-quiz contest (20 episodes), weekly studio based TV platform for diverse group (2 episodes) A weekly Tele-magazine produced (19 episodes), a weekly talk show (10 episodes) aired. The programs have received a number of positive feedback from the viewer's such as: 'the programs are good'; 'new issues have been raised'; 'right people have been selected to speak on screen'; 'you have given a new angle to existing social and political issues'.	Only 6.39% expenditure	Too early to assess
Project: 4/21 Peace Promotion through Radio- Phase 2	Program has recently been started and progress has been made towards its goal and purpose.	Activities have been started according to the plan. Radio Nepal, in its second phase project, has aired 26 episodes each of radio peace debate, radio peace reporting, and talk program, whereas it has aired 26 episodes of radio peace drama. 5000 stickers have been produced and distributed. Workshop and training on peace journalism has been conducted in 4 development regions.	52.87% expenditure matches with the activities conducted so far.	Satisfactory
4/22. Operating Next Constituent Assembly Elections (ONCAE)	The project was successful in delivering its outputs to achieve its goal and purpose with successful conduct of the constituent assembly elections.	Activities went on according to the plan.	36.90% expenses seem good.	Project seems cost effective.

Annex:F

Four Monthly Programme Performance Report 16 November, 2013 to 14 March 2014

(Reference to para57/Annex F of JFA)

Project code	Project name	Planned activity/output	Actual Outputs	Total Project Budget (NPR)
Programme area – Cluster 1: Cantonment Management and Integration/Rehabilitation of Combatants				
1/18	All Weather Access Roads and Bridges to the Cantonments	(i) Road		833,011,000
		Rcc Causeway (no) (12)	32	
		Slab/Hume Pipe Culvert (no) (163)	192	
		Retaining Wall (Cum) (18,827)	25,316	
		Miscellaneous/Maintenance (100)	100	
		Gravelling (km) (94.8)	114	
		Track Opening (km) (29) 256410 cu.m.	43864	
		Drain (40.182)	11.97	
		Floodway Protection (no) (1)	1	
		(ii) Bridge		
		Bridge Design (2)	2	
		Bridge Construction at Jhupra river (50 m) (no) (1)	completed	
		Bridge Construction at Chingad river (100 M) (no) (1)	Ongoing	
1/20	Institutional Development of Secretariat under SCSIRMC	<p>1. Secretariat and its working teams at all 28 cantonment sites are established and effectively functioning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preparation of guidelines for the secretariat and its working team • Preparation of job description for all staff positions • Hiring of required officials of Secretariat and working teams on contract basis/deputation <p>2. Contracting the survey team for comprehensive profiling survey of Maoist army combatants under three alternative options of voluntary retirement, integration and rehabilitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing survey camps in different cantonments 	<p>1) Secretariat & situation centres established and are functional.</p> <p>2) 29 Monitoring teams of total 352 staffs deployed in all cantonments for regrouping of combatants.</p> <p>1) Recruitments of surveyors and computer technicians completed (120 surveyors and 90 computer</p>	219,596,320

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizing short training course to the survey team staff and officials of the Secretariat and counseling, and exchange sharing meetings with concerned stakeholders Transporting/shifting combatants to assigned cantonments 	<p>technicians)</p> <p>2) Profiling survey of all 28 cantonments completed;</p> <p>3) 13,922 combatants opted for VR – cheque handed over to them;</p> <p>4) Cheque distributed to 1664 combatants who chose VR from integration.</p>
<p>3. Activities of the Secretariat and its working teams are widely publicized</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of all records and information compiled by the secretariat and its working team <p>Publicity of progress of Secretariat and its working teams through print, audio visual media and website</p>	<p>1) Documentary of events prepared;</p> <p>2) Various media were used for publishing the works of secretariat;</p> <p>3) Media was used for public notice of the events;</p>

1/22	Rehabilitation program for Maoist Army Combatants	<p>Output 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide ex-MACs 30% of the entitled seed money while leaving cantonment (6 persons); Provide ex-MACs the balance amount of seed money at the end of the programme (6 persons). <hr/> <p>Output2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avail payments to the Service Providers for the trainings (2 events); Provide monthly stipend to ex-MACs (6 persons) <hr/> <p>Others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrange job exposures and visits to job places by the ex-MACs (4 events); Monitoring of the programme by RRD (as required) Committee meetings as necessity (bi-monthly) 	<p>6 persons</p> <p>5</p> <p>-</p> <p>6 persons</p> <p>-</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	4,415,250
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2/02	Rehabilitation Centre for conflict affected people with disability(B P Koirala Institute of Health Science)	Agreement (MOU) between DUDBC, MoPR and BPKIHS	MoU signed on 19 June 2011	98,000,000	68
		Establishment of PIU in Dharan	Established on 16 th May 2011		
		Preparation of outreach guideline	BPKIHS is preparing for the trainings		
		Recruitment of consulting firm for preparing engineering cost estimate, tender documents for both building infrastructures and medical appliances	Completed in 26 th August 2012		
		Implementation of awareness campaigns, trainings, screening camps etc. as per the outreach guidelines			
		Preparation of detailed design, drawing cost estimates, procurement documents	Completed in 26 th August 2012		
		Hiring of contractors for civil work	Phase I work completed on 28 th Feb.2014		
		Hiring of suppliers/manufacturers for medical equipments and accessories	-		
		Civil works construction including fixtures and finishing works			
		Supply and installation of medical equipment and accessories			
		Handover of the project			
		Operation of the system			
2/03	Physical Rehabilitation Services for Conflict Affected Disabled People in Nepal(NDF)	Provide clinical P&O services including manufacturing/ distribution of prosthesis devices		52,224,691	
		production/distribution of prostheses/ orthoses (1,230)	157		
		Provision of walking and mobility aids as part of P&O services(940)	135		
		Repair Services(580)	20		
		Expansion of physical rehabilitation lab screening, distribution and follow up			

		camps(18set)	6 sets	
		Physiotherapy, occupational therapy and psychological therapy services (3000 PwDs)	967	
2/04	1. Targeted Assistance for Conflicted Disabled 2. Women Ex-Combatants Requiring Special Supports	Communication Development Hiring a consultant Consultation workshop Dissemination of information Airing in FM Radios and publication in News Establishment of care centres for totally incapacitated or with more than 76% disability affected victims Set up and furnishing, kitchen equipment and refurbish Management of Care Centre Support for child care for breast feeding mothers having children below five years Training for 2000 women Food and accommodation for mothers Asset for care centre Monitoring Monitoring trips Stationary for MoPR		544,606,380 2,8
Programme Area – Cluster 3: Security and Transitional Justices				
3/02	Support to Mine Action Activities	1. Support to NA Mine Clearance : 1.1 Purchases of Vehicles/2(no) <hr/> 2. Mine Risk Education 2.1 MRE through 30 schools(1,000)/no 2.2 Community MRE/43districts 2.3 MRE media coverage 2.4 MRE materials production (43 districts) <hr/> 3. Victim Assistance 3.1 Study on needs of victims /(1) 3.2 Pilot activities based on study/ (2) <hr/> 4. Strengthening MA unit 4.1 Desktop Computers/3(no) 4.2 Printers /3(no) 4.3 Laptop Computers /2(no) 4.4 Fax /1(no) 4.5 Photocopier /1(no) 4.6 Foreign training on MA /4(no)	53 Land mines cleared 2 (nos.) <hr/> 27 DEO 43 districts On-going completed Nepal 100% <hr/> - On-going <hr/> 2 2 1 1 6 persons	22,060,000 17

		4.7 Observation tour /8(persons) 4.8 International travel /2(no) 5. Mgmt and Miscellaneous	(Including training & tour) 8		
3/03	Reconstruction of Police Units II Phase	Reconstruction of 93 police units Reconstruction of compound wall fencing, internal road, etc Providing Technical manpower and training	65 units completed 9 Unites 81/5	1,161,909,000	94
3/04	NAP 1325 and 1820: Promoting Ownership for Women's Empowerment and Recovery (MoPR)	Output 1: 1.1 Strengthening GU with additional staff and clear job responsibilities (2 staffs)		37,679,000	
		1.2 Conduct Implementation Committee Meetings (12 meetings)	3 meetings		
		1.3 Develop monitoring and evaluation mechanism for NAP implementation (1 consultant & 2 interactions)			
		1.4 Documentation of materials on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 (furniture, folders etc.)			
		1.5 Develop effective record keeping system of programmes and activities on NAP implementation (Consultation service procured for MIS & orient 2 users)			
		1.6 Preparation and publication of National Monitoring Report on NAP implementation (1 report)			
		Output 2:	1 meeting		
		2.1 Planning meetings with IAs of NPTF's 1325 and 1820 projects (2 meetings)			
		2.2 Sharing/Mapping meetings with CSOs, development partners and other stakeholders (1 event)			
		2.3 Coordination/Facilitation/capacity development workshop (1 event)			
		2.4 Orientation Workshops on NAP (30 orientation programs)	Manual prepared and workshop		

			conducted in 10 districts	
		2.5 Recruitments of Interns & orientations (75 interns – one in each district)	75 interns hired and oriented	
		2.6 Logistics support to DCCs (amount release to all 75 districts)	Amount released for 61 districts	
		2.7 Finalization, publication and dissemination of guidelines on localization of NAP through stakeholders consultative meetings (1 National Workshop, guideline edit & print 5000 copies)		
		Output 3:		
		3.1 Consultation and finalization of communication and monitoring strategies (1 consultant hire, 1 workshop & print 5000 copies of strategies)		
		3.2 Dissemination through different forms of medias, pamphlets etc. (3 interactions in 3 regions, pamphlets & tool kits produced)	Media Working group formed and 5 meetings conducted	
		3.3 Develop Duty Bearers Code of Conduct (one set)		
		3.4 DCC holds press briefing in 75 districts (in every 4 months)		
		4. Equipments for GU – Photocopy 1, Fax 1, Laptops 3, Multimedia projector 1, Desktop computers 2, Printer 2 and Scanner 1 (total 11 sets)		
		5. Monitoring & Evaluation work (periodic)		
3/05	NAP 1325 and 1820: Partnership on Women Empowerment and Representation (MoWCSW)	Output 1:	148	56,700,000
		1.1 Train members of community women’s organizations on NAP (75 trainings)	trainings (5134)	
		1.2 Encourage district level networking (150 interaction meetings)	148 interactions (3475)	
		1.3 Design and disseminate IEC materials through Nepal Television on promoting women’s participation (12 packages)	23 episodes Broadcasted	
		1.4 Design and disseminate IEC materials through Radio Nepal on promoting women’s participation (12 packages)	52 episodes Broadcasted	
		1.5 Prepare and disseminate IEC leaflets, brochure and pamphlets on women’s right (75 packages)	Prepared & disseminated by 75 districts	
		Output 2:	74(3218)	

		2.1 Interaction meetings for duty bearers at central level – 3 interactions			
		2.2 Interaction meetings for duty bearers at district level – 75 interactions	Orientation Program for 75 districts WDOs		
		2.3 Create Coordination Mechanism among GoN, Civil Society and Private Sector Organizations (1 meeting)	-		
		Output 3:	One lakh		
		3.1 Provide resource to District Fund established for controlling SGBV – 75 funds	Rs has been deposited in District fund (75 districts)		
		3.2 Support to the District Service Centres – 15 Service Centres	15		
		3.3 Support for temporary shelters for vulnerable women and girls (4 shelters)	On going		
		3.4 Establish and operate children centres through NGOs (tbd)			
3/06	NAP 1325 and 1820: Enhancing Access to Justice for Women, Girls and Conflict Affected Peoples (MoLJCPA)	Output 1:	Done	42,590,000	9,000,000
		1.1 Conduct exploratory study on the status of CAW&Gs (1 study)			
		1.2 Review & revise existing laws on related to transitional/traditional justice (1 no.)	-		
		1.3 Formulate/Amend policy and laws on maintaining confidentiality and dignity of women and girls (1 no.)	-		
		1.4 Assess existing laws to see their compliance with international instruments (1 no.)	-		
		Output 2:			
		2.1 Sensitization programme for women and girls (75 nos.)	90		
		2.2 Set up legal aid centres (43 nos.)	-		
		2.3 Disseminate information through media (5 events)	-		
		Output 3:			
		3.1 Orientation to judicial staffs on the content of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 (15 events)	-		
		3.2 Orientation workshops for civil society, media and women organizations (10 events)	-		
3/10	Capacity Enhancement of NP	Formation of mobile teams	Done	236,406,450	10,000,000
		Preparation for street play, publishing pamphlets	Done		

	to Contribute to Peace Process Effectively	Sensitization Program	Done		
		Preparation and approval of detail survey, design, cost estimation	-Done		
		Bidding Procedure	Done		
		Construction of Woman Barrack with care center at six places	Construction Ongoing		
		Contracting of consultants			
		Training manual for NAP, SGBV Organize trainings	600 police personnel trained		
3/11	Police Units Reconstruction Phase III			1,000,958,000	72
		Reconstruction of 77 police units	3Units completed		
		Reconstruction of compound wall fencing, internal road, etc (as per necessity)	6		
		Providing Technical manpower and training	90/5		
3/12	Strengthening the Capacity and Mechanisms of relevant State Institutions to Implement Human Rights Plans and Policies in Nepal			117,000,000	2,5
		Output 1: Government effectively implement the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP), assess its impact and develop a new NHRAP for a new cycle			
		1.1 Mechanism established for Coordination of NHRAP implementation with participation of implementing agencies (line ministries) as well as monitoring agencies - bi-monthly Meetings held(18 meetings)			
		1.2 Existing mechanism strengthened for monitoring of NHRAP implementation with NHRC, NWC, NDC and CSOs – bi-monthly meetings held(18 meetings)			

<p>1.3 Five expert consultation meetings held per year (15 in total) with representatives from the government, academicians, civil society to provide input for the better promotion of human rights in selected areas including in areas of security, justice, gender and social-economic rights(15 meetings)</p>	<p>Four Regional consultation meetings are held at: -Nepalgunj -Biratnagar -Pokhara -Doti</p>
<p>1.4 Capacity development process conducted (8-phase training and network meetings) for OPMCM Human Rights Section and all Focal Units in line ministries as well as regional administration offices (focal points) – (in country, one International trainings and one study tour)(10events)</p>	
<p>1.5 Orientations held annually on human rights for Nepal police, armed police and army including high-level security officials</p>	
<p>1.6 Development of technical software and hardware to support network and knowledge development among implementing agencies and monitoring bodies including implementing ministries, regional administration offices, district administration offices, NHRIs (NHRC including regional offices, NWC, and NDC).(in support of implementation of the NHRAP and decisions of the judgment of the Supreme Court)(15 line ministries, 3 NHRIs, 5 regional, 75 district adm)</p>	
<p>1.7 Review of status of implementation of the NHRAP including consultative impact assessment of current NHRAP conducted (three research projects carried out on selected human rights issues included in the NHRAP followed by review meetings with involvement also of CSOs).(6 events)</p>	
<p>1.8 Small grant fund for implementation of specific parts of the NHRAP established, information about it disseminated to line ministries, format for application developed, and the fund managed effectively by the OPMCM.(15 Lineministries)</p>	
<p>1.9 Meetings of the government secretaries held bi-annually to Interact on prioritizing human rights in government decision making processes – Six meetings in total(6 meetings)</p>	
<p>1.10 Monitoring framework for new developed (with NHRC in lead)(1 events)</p>	

1.11 A new NHRAP developed through consultative process - (i) Sectoral ministries organized two phases consultative meetings on their respective thematic area (30), developed sectoral plans (15) and sent to the OPMCM to include in the NHRAP, (ii) consultative process involving NHRC, NWC, NDC, and CSOs, (iii) the NHRAP finalized, approved by the cabinet (iiii) NHRAP printed and disseminated to all relevant state institutions at district, regional and central levels. (iv) Dissemination workshops held at central level (1), at regional level (5), and at district level (75) with participation of all relevant stakeholders including public servants, NHRIs, and CSOs(127 events)

NHRAP developed through consultative process and approved by the Cabinet

1.12 NHRAP progress reports prepared, printed and publicized(3 Items)

1.13 Technical support to the government agencies for prompt and effective implementation of the judgments of the Supreme Court provided, and meetings of the government secretaries held bi-annually to Interact on the status of the implementation of the judgment of the Supreme Court - Six meetings in total.(6Meetings)

Output 2: Treaty obligations better fulfilled with the capacity of government officers in drafting periodic reports, defending them, making plans for implementing concluding observations and responding to queries directed to the government on human rights enhanced.

2.1 Mechanism established for Coordination of Treaty Body and Special procedures/rapporteurs reporting with NHRC, NWC, NDC and CSOs – bi-annual meetings held(6 meetings)

2.2 Mechanism established for Coordination of implementation of Treaty Body observations with participation of relevant state agencies - bi-monthly meetings held(18 Meetings)

2.3 Mechanism established for Monitoring of implementation of Treaty Body observations (NHRC, NDC, and NWC are implementing agencies)(1 unit)

2.4 Three trainings and two exposure visits (Geneva and New York) with participation of 15 government officials responsible for drafting periodic reports for Treaty Body reporting as well responding to communication from Special Rapporteur and Procedures with participants from OPMCM Human Rights Section, the NHRC, the NDC, the NWC, the MoLJ, MoPR, MoHA(5 events)

2.5 Five trainings held on specific Treaties such as CEDAW for OPMCM, Line ministries, NHRC, NDC, and NWC with technical assistance of among others OHCHR(5 Training)

2.6 Three workshops with 15 staff of the OPMCM Human Rights Section, the MoLJ, the MoHA and other line ministries conducted to strengthen the capacity and planning in relation to implementation of concluding observations(3 events)

2.7 Four consultative workshops on ICCPR, ICESCR, CRC, CERD and CEDAW held focusing on the preparation of periodic reports(4 events)

2.8 Publications on periodic reports, developed, printed and publicized(7 units)

Output 3: Government take concrete steps to implement the 2011 UPR recommendations and prepare a second high quality UPR report on time

3.1 Mechanism established for Coordination of implementation of UPR recommendations with participation of relevant state agencies - bi-monthly meetings held (mechanism needs to be mandated to liaise with NHRAP coordination mechanism)(18 Meetings)

3.2 Existing mechanism for monitoring of implementation of UPR recommendations strengthened (NHRC, NDC, and NWC are implementing agencies) and broad consultative process with CSO participation held– bi-monthly meetings held(mechanism needs to be mandated to liaise with NHRAP coordination mechanism)(14 Meetings)

3.3 Three trainings for relevant staff from state institutions(OPMCM, NHRC, MoLJ, MoPR) on the

	UPR process – including reporting and defending processes – conducted (two in Nepal, one exposure visit to Geneva to observe UPR process)(3 events)
	3.4 Two trainings and 10 coordination meetings conducted with participation of (government officials, NHRC, CSOs, NWC, NDC etc) in order to strengthen the capacity for implementation of recommendations including development and revision of plans of action for at least 50% of the recommendation accepted by GoN(12 events)
	3.5 One publication on UPR developed and publicized(1 Unit)
	3.6 Dialogues with all international partners held on a quarterly basis, at the OPMCM to brief on the progress of the project and status on key human rights issues((9 events)

Output 4:Resources and documentation on human rights and human rights mechanism are available to all state institutions at central, regional and district levels

	4.1 Relevant materials – including human rights reports of CSOs, Treaty Body documentation and monitoring tools, etc. – collected and more than 50 most relevant publications on human rights identified and purchased (with advisory support from NHRC and OHCHR)
	4.2 Human rights information database established including effective search mechanism and at least one computer available to visitors (particular focus on international human rights conventions to which Nepal is a party, the Nepali versions thereof, the national action plans, policies, and program of the government on human rights, monitoring report, compilation of the recommendation and directives of NHRC, court jurisprudence etc. – and building on existing data bases and materials including that of the OHCHR)(1 Unit)
	4.3 More than 200 visits made by government officials to the extension office(2000 visitors)

3/13	NAP 1325 and 1820 Promoting Women's Participation in Peace Building Process and Economic	Output 1- Increased knowledge of MoD and army personnel on the fundamentals principals of UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 as well as increased attention to a women friendly environment within NA	133,873,694	6,3
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Opportunities

1.1 Design training packages to orient MoD officials and army personnel on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820

1.2 Organize orientation programs on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 for Mod officials

1.3 Organize training programs on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 for female and male army personnel

1.4 Construct one accommodation for female personnel

1.5 Construct Computer lab

1.6 Construct Child Care Centers

Output 2-Improved economic opportunities of the widows and families of army personnel and others who lost their lives or affected during the armed conflict

2.1 Identify target widows and families of NA personnel and others and assess their livelihood related needs

2.2 Assess the livelihood opportunities of other victim groups in the target areas and design an approach of the project that will ensure equal access to livelihood opportunities for different groups

2.3 Design training packages related to economic opportunities

2.4 Provide skill oriented training for initial income generating activities

2.5 Provide start up materials to start economic activities

3/14

NAP 1325 and 1820 Empowering Conflict Affected Women and Girls through Livestock based Enterprises

Output 1: Key elements of UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 are incorporated in the existing non-formal education (NFE) curricula and curricular materials

84,080,000

29

1.1 Identify key elements of sustainable peace and UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 to be included in the existing

Key contents

non-formal education curricula and curricular materials.	related to UNSCRs 1325& 1820 identified
1.2 Review the existing NFE policy and NFE curricula, map the contents of sustainable peace and S & GBV and identify how to incorporate elements of peace and UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 in NFE curricula and curricular materials.	
1.3 Based on activity 1.2, recommend to concerned authority to revisit NFE curricula and curricular materials.	
1.4 Develop & distribute self learning materials (SLM) with the messages related to sustainable peace building & UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 and used as the support materials in NFE classes	
Output-2: Improved access of CAW&Gs to functional literacy and livelihood skills.	
2.1 Design, print, and distribute appropriate functional literacy packages incorporating peace building messages (In local languages where possible)	
2.2 Conduct integrated functional literacy and livelihood training programs for neo literate CAW&Gs.	
2.3 Organize trained CAW&Gs into livelihood promotion groups (LPGs).	Activities being carried out by 12 DEOs
2.4 Design, print and distribute livelihood skill development training packages	
2.5 Train selected CAWs&Gs in technical schools/institutions and tie them up with the CLCs so that they can support the neoliterate and CAWs & Gs in livelihood training and IG activities	Contracts for training 322 CAWs & Gs signed with technical schools and programs are running
2.6 Provide matching funds/seed money to LPGs of CAW&Gs	Budget for seed money/matching fund for 600 LPGs @Rs.10,000 transferred to DEOs

		2.7 Link LPGs to NPTF funded MoI's project for entrepreneurship development and marketing skills.	Included in Implementation Guideline		
		2.8 Link members of LPGs to NPTF funded MoWCSW's project to increase awareness on their rights to participate in peace building process.			
		Output-3: Increased understanding and capacity of service delivery institutions (engaged in NFE sector) on peace building and to implement NAP on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820.			
		3.1 Organize orientation workshops on NAP on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 for the staff of service providers engaged in NFE sector.	Orientation to NFEC officials completed		
		3.2 Organize orientation workshops for the community mobilisers and members of CLCs & NFE facilitators on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820.	500(at least 33% female) staff of MoE, NFEC,DE Os, CLC oriented		
		3.3 Provide management training to CLC management committee members for enhancing the effectiveness of the program implementation (On need assessment, profile development, LPG mobilization etc).	400(more than 33% females)CLC staff and members of CLC trained		
		3.4 Provide Logistic support to CLCs based on the needs and demands (Computers, book racks, cupboards etc.)	completed		
		3.5 Provide logistic support to DEOs and NFEC (1 movie camera & 3 branded laptop computers for NFEC & a set of branded laptop computer and printer for each of 12 DEOS to be used in NFE section)	completed		
3/15	NAP 1325 and 1820 Promoting Equal Participation of Women and Girls in peace building process	Output-1: Increased awareness among political parties and state bodies of United Nations Resolutions related to Women, Peace and Security (WPS).		25,100,000	4,
		1.1 Train key representatives of major political parties on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and NAP	181 political parties, 4 trainings, 29 districts		

		1.2 Train key government officials on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and NAP		35 Gov. officials Trained
		1.3 Hold interaction meetings involving representatives of political parties and 2government bodies		
		1.4 Organise talk programmes/seminars on women, peace and security at central and district levels with LPCs, NGOs and civil society		
		Output-2: Political parties and state bodies are committed to increased representation of women in decision-making positions and participation in peace building process		
		2.1 Discussion on constitutions /manifestoes of political parties based on review report to make them gender friendly		
		2.2 Review Public Service Commission's Acts and Regulations and recommend necessary changes to make them gender friendly		
		2.3 Prepare a realistic time-bound action plan for Public Service Commission to increase women in government jobs		
		2.4 Prepare a realistic time-bound action plan for political parties to increase number of women at decision-making levels		
		Output-3: Increased capacity of NWC to monitor the implementation process of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820.		
		3.1 Design and implement an effective Monitoring and Evaluation framework to monitor implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820.		
		3.2 Enhance capacity of NWC members/staff and train relevant agencies in implementing the M&E framework		
		3.3 Orient government personnel of related ministries/departments, along with other relevant stakeholders, to the M&E framework		
		3.4 Organise overseas exposure visits for NWC personnel to countries where peace-building initiatives are in progress		
Programme Area – Cluster 4: Elections, Constitution Assembly and Peace Building Initiative at National and Local Level				
4/10	Operational Budget of the Peace Fund Secretariat	Transport (Purchase of 1Jeep and 4 motorcycle)	1 jeep , 4 motorcycles,	12,350,000 12
		Supplies and commodities	10 Desktop ,	
		Travel (Monitoring and field visit)	7 Laptop,	

		Miscellaneous Equipment	1 Projector, 1 Printer purchased		
		Management cost of Implementing Agencies	Ongoing		
4/11	Institutional and Organizational Support to Nepal Peace Trust Fund	Training on Multi donor trust fund management and implementation (10 pp)	0	29,200,000	16
		Preparation of operational manual	1		
		Develop a communication strategy	1		
		Training on Fiduciary Risk Assessment (5 pp)	0		
		Financial Management Package	0		
		Exchange visit (3 pp)	0		
		Support to Resource Centre	1		
		Training on thematic review and monitoring and evaluation (10 pp)			
		Develop monitoring formats and manuals	2		
		Monitoring visits	1		
		Develop and Implement Monitoring Strategy	0		
		Digital camera	Done		
		Video camera	2		
4/12	Strengthening Local Peace Committees	Output 1.1: PSCD/LPCCS/ Implement systems of finance, administration, communication, coordination, outreach that support LPCs as autonomous peace building structure		131,560,100	19
		1.1.1 Conduct orientation programme to MoPR staffs (60 persons)	44		
		1.1.2 Form a task team consisting of the various stakeholders (1 task force)	1 task force		
		1.1.3 Restructure the PSCD with sufficient staffs and clear job descriptions (1 time)	1 time		
		1.1.4 Conduct an inventory of office equipments and furniture and ensure that offices have basic equipments with additional purchase (75 districts)	49 districts		
		1.1.5 Development an active matrix of LPCs updated every month (monthly)	-		
		1.1.6 Shift communication to be primarily electronic by acquiring internet access for all LPCs (75 districts)	75 regularly		
		1.1.7 Conduct regular media and stakeholders briefs for distribution and regular interactions (monthly)	-		

Output 1.2:	
1.2.1 Develop a computerized template for LPC secretary monthly reporting (1 template)	1 template
1.2.2 Develop regular reports for distribution and sharing (6 times)	-
Output 1.3:	
1.3.1 Regular monthly reports from LPC secretaries on a computerized template format (monthly)	Monthly
1.3.2 MoPR LPC section acquire a computerized capacity to analyze data from LPC secretary reports (monthly)	Analysed data received from LPC
1.3.3 Field visits and follow ups to minimum 3 LPCs (monthly)	15 LPCs
1.3.4 LPC staffs are trained to act as documenters of LPC stories and history and monitor peace through local indicators and info	150
1.3.5 Ascertain ongoing capacity needs based on trends, patterns to strengthen areas of low performance (ongoing)	
1.3.6 Capacity development programs (Training on peace building and conflict transformation – 3 persons, Study tour – 8 days for 7 persons, Conference 2 and domestic trainings – selected persons)	Completed training need assessment
Output 1.4:	
1.4.1 Experts and consultants are contracted for specific short term tasks (needs based)	Officers are necessarily recruited
Output 2.1	
2.1.1 Select training partners (1 partner)	Local Development Training Academy selected
2.1.2 Develop the curriculum and training materials (1 set)	1 set
2.1.3 Identify a core group of local trainers and resource persons and train for 2 days (60 persons)	35 persons
2.1.4 Facilitate orientation workshops for all LPCs (55 LPCs)	35
Output 2.2:	
2.2.1 Establish an inclusive body in the centre for political supervision to LPCs (1 body)	-
2.2.2 Mobilize local resources for joint actions by LPCs (75 LPCs)	-
Output 2.3:	
	1

		2.3.1 LPCs: Select training partners (1 partner)			
		2.3.2 LPCs: Develop the curriculum and training materials (1 set)	1		
		2.3.3 LPCs: Organize a 5 day ToT training at least of 40 hrs (25 persons)	35		
		2.3.4 LPCs: Organize a pilot training in selected 5 LPCs (5 pilot trainings)	6		
		2.3.5 LPCs: Refine the model training materials (1 set)	1		
		2.3.6 LPCs: Organize trainings in 70 districts (70 LPCs)	-		
		2.3.7 VDC/Municipality level Peace Committee: Select training partners to organize trainings (1 partner)	-		
		2.3.8 Develop curriculum and training materials (1 set)	-		
		2.3.9 VDC/Municipality level Peace Committee: Identify a core groups of local trainers and resource persons and train for at least 40 hrs through ToT (100 persons)	-		
		2.3.10 VDC/Municipality level Peace Committee: Organize a pilot training in selected VDC/Municipality Level PC – 9 members/VDC/M level PC*4 = 36 persons per group (15 pilot programmes)	-		
		2.3.11 VDC/Municipality level Peace Committee: Refine the model training materials based on pilot program (1 set)	-		
		2.3.12 VDC/Municipality level Peace Committee: Organize trainings @ RS 360000 (500 trainings)	-		
		Output 3.1:	-		
		3.1.1 Draft a matrix of stakeholders active in peace and development work (monthly)	-		
		3.1.2 Monthly meetings (monthly)	-		
		3.1.3 Each LPC develop a website based on a template provided by MoPR (75 districts)	-		
4/16	Peace Campaigns for Solidarity and Unity	Output- 1 a sense of solidarity and unity fostered at the community level	-	159,677,089	32
		1.1 Solidarity rallies(including 1national summit) (event 6)			
		1.2 Satsang(Consecration and Sermon)by inter-religious/faith groups (event 1)			
		1.3 Birat Kabi Sangosthi(National Solidarity Poetry Symposium) (event 1)			
		1.4 District Peace Rallies organised by Local Peace Committees (75 District)			
		1.5 National Solidarity Convention with			

			distribution of 101 Peace Award (event 1)			
			Output -2 A Strong advocacy campaign towards promotion of peace culture to ensure that the reconciliation and social harmony is consolidated			
			2.1 Peace materials produced and disseminated (Set 1)			
			2.2 Sadhvav Shanti Sangeet Yatra- a musical concert conducted (14 places in 5 regions)			
			2.3 Rastriya Ekata Geet Sargam(National Unity Music Competition(event 1)			
			2.4 On the spot mass peace painting competition(75 Districts)			
			2.5 Sadak Natak Pradarshan(road Drama Show) organised (14 place and five regions)			
			2.6 Inter college national solidarity football competition(16 teams) (event 1)			
			2.7 Solidarity Mass Run organised (municipality wise) (event 58)			
4/17	Support To Election Project (STEP)		Review and development of voter registration guidelines, formats & processes	3	s 491,260,000	29
			Integrated registration in coordination with DAO (Mobile camp) specially for marginalised groups	927 Ilaka(DDC)		
			Printing and verification of the voter list	12.3 million		
			Developing disable friendly (wheel chairable)one voting center in per constituency in 15 districts	5 districts		
			Rank based computer literacy campaign and training for Election Staff	699 staff		
4/18	Mobile Program Citizenship Certificate Distribution	Service for	citizens newly receive a citizenship certificate through mobile services (152,500)	181,713	93,515,000	89
			Output 1. Citizenship certificates distributed to beneficiaries in designated areas			
			1.1 Formation of central level Project Management team (PMT)	Formed central level PMT		
			1.2 Hiring of 3 new support staff for PMT(2 computer operator, 1 M&E expert)	Hired support staffs		
			1.3 Formation of mobile teams in all 75 districts and preparation of district level schedule for deployment of mobile teams(at least 15 persons per team/305 teams in total)	Formed Mobile team in all 75 districts and and prepared district level schedule for		

			deployment of mobile team		
		1.4 Organization and implementation of information campaign about mobile service delivery(75 districts)	Organised and implemented information campaign at different level		
		1.5 Mobilization of mobile teams to distribute citizenship certificates to beneficiaries in designated areas (305 teams in 75 districts)	Distributed citizenship certificate to beneficiaries in designated areas		
		Output 2: Increased capacity of MoHA /RAO officials for M&E			
		2.1 Select and hire trainers for M&E training (6 persons/2 days each)	Selected trainers		
		2.2 Select trainees for M&E training (approx..60 persons/3 training groups)	Selected trainees75		
		2.3 organise and conduct 2 day training for MoHA/RAO officials in coordination with NPC(3 trainings/2 days each)	75 officials from MoHA/RAOsand DAOs got training		
4/19	Next Constituent Assembly Elections (NCAE), 2013	Output : 1, Improved institutional capacity of the ECN		4,756,493,210	3, 11
		Electoral Education Training			
		Training Aids Designing 10 categories	1		
		Production of Materials 18000	18000		
		Master Trainer 25*3 days	25*3 days		
		ToT in cluster/ regional level(75*4)300*3 days	(75*4)300*3 days		
		District Level TOT1500*3 days	1645*2 days		
		Voter Education Volunteer and NI. Si. Ka Training15000*2days,	15000*2days,		
		Logistics and Accountancy Management Training			
		Training Material design and Production			
		Master Trainer25*3 days	25*3 days		
		Training for the Staff (DEO and other officials) 225*3 days	225*3 days		
		Training for Chief Returning Officer and Officer			
		Preparation of Resource Material and Guidelines			
		Training Material design and Production			
		Master Trainer15*2 days	15*2 days		

Training for Chief Returning Officer and Returning Officer 390*2 days	390*2 days
Training for Chief Returning Officer and Officer	
Election Management Training/ polling	
Training Material Design	
Training Material Production	2500000
Master Trainer 25*2 days	25*2 days
ToT in cluster/ regional level	480*2 days
ToT in district level	1500*2 days
Training for security forces in center	50* 2days
Training for Polling Officer and Assistant Officer	50000*2 days
Training on Counting and Publishing the Election Result	
Training Material preparation, design and production	
Master Trainer	25*1 day
Tot in cluster/ regional level	315*1 day
Training for counting officers	2400*1 day
Security management training on election	
Material preparation, design and production	
Master Trainer	15*2 days
Central level training	75*2 day
Cluster/ regional level	450*2 day
Interaction with stakeholders in Center and Districts	
Political Parties	241*3
Media	241*3
Security Force	241*3
Observers	241*3
Citizen Forum	241*3
Orientation on the Polling Center Organization	200000*1 day
IT operation training for IT officials under ECN	200*2 day
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting of training	2 visits
Training for local community level voter educators	6015
Social Studies Teachers EE Training	50x1day
Administration and outreach training for lower	

level DEO staff	
Electoral managers capacity building	
Simplified Instruction materials for election staff	
National and regional stakeholder interactions on marginalised communities' election participation	interaction with 461902 marginalised population
Technical Training for local community stakeholders on using complaints/EDR mechanisms	
National and district level briefings on Disability Access	6015
Briefings for key stakeholders on technical legal issues - such as quotas, nomination of candidates, results determination, campaign finance, electoral framework performance	
BRIDGE Training workshops - new staff, Technology, voter education	18X3days
BRIDGE Tutorials	30x1 day
BRIDGE-style Voter Education Training for IFES' sub awardee CSOs supporting DEOs	3x21 persons
Technical assistance for training and training materials development and design	
Electoral Law Reform Sub Contractor	31
Ballot paper production consultants	5 consultants
Output 2 :, Final voter roll is produced before election, updating the old data and incorporating the new registration of all the eligible voters	
Final Data integration and Transfer	75
Printing and Verification of the final voter list	7
Strategy /guidelines for printing and distribution	2
Output 3: Increased electoral education and information for voters for their decisive participation and correct way of polling	
Program and policies on Electoral Education	

Policy Formulation

Concept Development For Electoral Education Material 15	31
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Designing Electoral Education Materials

Production of Electoral Education Material

Leaflet /handbook on electoral education in Nepali4500000	900000
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Leaflet /handbook on electoral education in different languages2000000	1624000
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FAQ in Nepali4500000	900000
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FAQ in Brail50000	50000
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FAQ in different languages200000	500000
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Posters in Nepali1400000	140000
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Posters in different languages1000000	162500
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Flip Charts35000	35000
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Different sized stickers (incl indicating have voted) 150000	20000
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Bill Boards and Public Display150	80
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Resource book for electoral education volunteers20000	17500
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Electoral Volunteers' Guide Book20000	17500
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Forms related to Electoral Education75000	-
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Production of electoral education audio in pen drive10000	24400
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Provision of call back tone on phone1500	5000
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Design, production and distribution of invitation letter12500000	12200000
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Production of Video Material

Television Program20	60
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Jingle Video10	-
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PSA in different languages16	-
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Tele drama5	11
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Electoral Educational Documentary/3D3	2
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Tele Film5	1
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Production of Cinema Slide10	3
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Production of Audio Materials

Jingle Audio10	21
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Production of radio program75	75
Two way Song on Election2	2
PSA in different languages16	16
Audio Talk Show10	-
Interaction and Discussion25	5
Sponsoring the program50	50
Broadcasting in local languages in districts350	386
Radio Drama50	16
Broadcasting from TV	
Sponsoring for TV program25	20
Public the political parties' manifesto as well as official information on TV100	30
Tele film broadcasting14	11
PSA from TV200	624
Broadcasting from Radio	
Sponsoring radio program50	-
Radio Program50	30
Radio/ FM broadcasting350	386
Public the political parties' manifesto as well as official information on Radio50	-
Broadcasting electoral education materials20	35
Radio Drama, interactions Broadcasting	16
Jingle Broadcasting20	20
SMS Massaging 5	5
Notice/ Advertisement Publication in News papers	
Notice/ advertisement in national newspapers (center level) 240	240
Other magazines750	594

Notice/ advertisement in newspapers (local level) 500	450
Other classified papers1500	-
Purchasing mikes for districts75	75
Message dissemination via Miking (DEO level) 75	75
Constituency based Outreach240	71
Electoral Education Promotion Materials	
Jackets50000	20550
Cap330000	18000
Shopping bag200000	-
Boll Pen200000	-
Tie10000	-
Diary (executive diary) 50000	-
Diary (normal) 20000	-
Electoral education through daily consumables1000000	-
Other activities for education	
Scrolling on cable TV1000	46
Cinema slide100	140
Interactions in districts and constituencies225	-
Cultural program in local levels including Dohori75	67 events
Mobile van operation across the country75	-
Digital display8	42
Slide display in ATM counters50	250
Lead display in shopping malls6	5
Day count down in media for polling day100	100
Video display in public buses80	76
Online information dissemination incl. Face book, twitter and news portals120	-
Mock Election and management of educational activities in district and constituencies. 240	-
Electoral Education through Schools300	-

Establishment of call center	
Election Call Center operation 1	1
Street drama240	71
Interaction with stakeholders (Centre level) 10	
Voter Education Volunteers' interaction program in VDC and municipal wards4721	4721
Electoral stall in exhibitions100	1
Transport of education materials to districts	
Transport of education materials and postering in VDCs15000	15000
Monitoring of electoral education in center and district240	
Technical assistance for electoral education and outreach including materials design, event management ad website	
Voter education and attitude surveys of marginalised groups by CSOs	5 survey
ECN Calendar	
Voting and Participation Flip Chart - rights based focus for marginalised populations	1300
Electoral participation motivational brochure	23 lakhs leaflet and 75 thousands stickers
Youth participation graphic handbook	
Electoral Pocket Book	
Posters for polling stations - youth and women, PWD participation	
Flex banners for villages on polling	10500
Pamphlets leaflets and brochures on electoral framework, quotas polling process , election results, targeted to youth, women, marginalised groups	
Video on election process - for use in remote areas with no access to polling simulations	2 videos
Youth TV PSA Production and broadcasting	1
Radio PSAs Production and broadcasting	1
Youth music video: production, publicity launch, event for web/podcast	
Musical concert tour - youth participation	16 events
Street drama	755 events

Disability friendly voter education materials	10000
Sub grants to CSOs supporting DEOs with Voter Education for marginalised communities	727 VDCs of 28 districts
Electoral VAN with equipments	
Output 4: Polling and other officials are mobilized during elections	
Polling Officer20890	18775
Assistant Polling Officer20890	18775
Assistant Polling staff62524	56323
Office Assistant20890	34623
Security Force	
Polling volunteers108806	
Voter Education Volunteers and NI SI Ka Mobilization15000	
Deploying the education facilitator in districts5000	
Deploying the education supervisor in districts75	
Deploying additional officials or forces240	
Output 5: Election is managed effectively	
Fixing Polling Centers75	75
Machines and equipments806	307
Vehicles48	48
Furniture316	200
Election related materials18	18
Procuring CC TV with installation300	-
Transportation of materials	
Extra facility for polling officers20890	NA
Construction of polling centers20890	NA
Counting of the votes6000	NA
Purchasing additional equipments or materials	NA
Output 6: Enhanced election validation and learning	
Election monitoring20890	200
Electoral process monitoring from central and district315	315

		Media Monitoring			
		Operation of media centre	1		
		Election Review in local level	11		
		Election observation			
		Joint election Operation Center1	1		
		Establishment of election observation center			
		Establishment of joint operation center (One center and five regionals)	-		
		Establishing media center with equipments			
		M&E for training and electoral education activities	-		
		Program monitoring and evaluation survey	-		
4/20	Peace Building for Reconciliation, Coexistence and Socioeconomic Reconstruction through Television Campaign	Output 1-Promotion of ethos of reconciliation and coexistence in reweaving the fabric of society		120,105,000	7,679,3
		1.1Tele serial Shanti (52 Serial)	19		
		1.2 Sawagatam Shanti Shanti Doot(52 Episode)	18		
		Output 2- Sensitization of the general			

citizens ,especially youths through "infotainment" on their constructive role in peace building and socio-economic reconstruction

2.1 Peace Tele-quiz(52 episode)	20
2.2 Peace Tele- Musical Odyssey Shanti Sangit yatra (14 events)	0
2.3 Public Service Announcements (PSAs) on Peace : 6 PSAs	6

Output 3- Experience sharing on productive engagement and use of resources for the accomplishment of peace dividend

3.1 NTV peace Forum (52 episodes)	19
3.2 Tele- magazine Shanti Ko Koji (52 episodes)	19

Output 4- inclusive and broader platform is provided for divers social groups for cross-cultural sharing for sustainable peace

4.1 Cross Cultural Tele-dialogue(26 Episodes)	0
4.1 Talk Show(26 episodes)	10

4/21

Peace Promotion through Radio-Phase II

Output 1-The catalytic roles of radio forums mobilised for consolidating social cohesion and non-violence

82,023,100

43,368

1.1A total of 104 Interactive peace debates organised at conflict-affected 25 districts and produced a 30 minutes radio program which will be broadcasted from Radio Nepal's national transmission twice a week(208)	26	
1.2 A total of 104 peace reporting prepared in 25 districts and produce a 15 minutes program in Nepali language which will be broadcasted from Radio Nepal's national transmission twice a week(208)	26	
1.3 One 10-districts and two 10-districts annual listeners' surveys conducted(30)		One base line survey in 10 districts has been commencing
1.4 A 15 minute peace report of the total of 104 episodes in Nepali language translated into 16 national languages other	430	

		than Nepali languages and broadcasted once a week from various regional transmitting station of Radio Nepal(1664)		
		Output 2- enhancement of Public ownership of peace building for post conflict reconstruction		
		2.1A total of 104 peace drama produced in Radio Nepal's Central studio in Kathmandu and produced a 20 minutes program in Nepali language which will be broadcasted from Radio Nepal's national transmission twice a week(208)	26	
		2.2 A total of 104 talk program organized in Kathmandu studio with at least 3 stakeholders plus 1 police maker and some other relevant participants in each episode(104)	26	
		2.3 The 45 minutes programme will be broadcasted from Radio Nepal's national transmission once a week(104)	26	
		2.4 A total of 6 Radio PSAs(Public service announcement) in Nepali language(spot) produced and broadcasted(1460)	3	
		2.5 A total of 4 Radio PSAs(jingle) in Nepali language produced and broadcasted(730)	2	
		2.6 two radio PSAs dubbed in 16 different languages from Nepali language(spot)(32 dubbed spots) (6570)	16	
		2.7 10000 copies of stickers produced and distributed at targeted districts and other places for creating awareness about peace building process(10000)	5000	
		2.8 Promotional Ad on National Daily	26	
		2.9 Workshop and training on peace journalism in 5 development regions	4	
4/22.	Operating Next Elections (ONCAE)	Output – Electoral institutions are established and strengthened for better performance		3,000,000,000 1,106,982
		Providing motivational incentives, allowances to the officials, 316	316	
		Managing the supply of drinking water and electricity in offices 316	316	
		Ensuring fast and better communication 316	316	
		Having house/office on rent 316	106	
		Ensuring fuel for office and vehicles 316	316	
		Maintenance of office and other properties	316	

316	
Procuring office materials 316	316
Ensuring animal feed(horses) for the election operation purposes 15	0
Procuring printing paper and printing of ballot 500 tons	485 tons
Transport of ballot paper 14,952,000	14,952,000
Procuring figure print scanners for verification of voters,	
Regular consultancy and other services for office operation 316	316
