

COVER PAGE

Country: Nepal

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s) (*Link to UNDAF outcome., If no UNDAF, leave blank*):

- 1.1 Increased access to and participation in constitution building and free and fair electoral process
- 1.2 Programmes, strategies, policies and systems that promote post conflict recovery

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s):(*CPAP outcomes linked to the MYFF goal and service line*)

- 3.2 Strengthening post-crisis governance

Expected Output(s)/Annual Targets: (*CPAP outputs linked to the above CPAP outcome*)

- 1.1.1 Capacities of Constituent Assembly (CA) delegates and technical advisors developed to produce a new constitution
- 1.2.1 Support provided to the Government to facilitate the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement

Implementing partner: UNDP Direct Implementation
Responsible parties: UNDP

After the political stalemate that took place in the middle of 2007, the Seven-Party Political Party and CPN (Maoist) reached the 23-point agreement on 23 December 2007, which brought the peace process back on track. The Constituent Assembly election, having been postponed twice, was successfully conducted in most constituencies across the country on 10 April 2008 and the final election results were announced by the Election Commission on May 8th. As the newly elected constituent assembly begins its work, significant challenges remain to sustain peace process and consolidate peace-building activities. These include: (i) uncertainty about Federalism and state restructuring; (ii) failure to extend peace dividends to marginalized groups; (iii) increased prevalence of local level conflict; (iv) limited government capacity to implement peace agreements; and (iv) uncertain future for former-Maoist combatants.

In response to the promising, but still fragile peace process, this project aims to provide CPR support to UNDP Nepal in two phases. In the first phase, it will provide targeted strategic support that will address the immediate needs of UNDP Nepal to engage with peace-building support opportunities and help prepare for a significant scaling-up of UNDP peace-support activities in the the post-election period, subject to a major down-sizing of UNMIN . In the second phase when the political situation is less fluid, the project will support the operationalization of the CPR component of the CPAP. Specifically, the project will consolidate UNDP's peace-building effort through (i) providing immediate support to implement priority peace-building activities; (ii) consolidating Country Office's capacity to provide technical and programmatic support to the peace process; and (iii) developing a longer-term, comprehensive programme strategy/framework for addressing key CPR issues areas.

Programme Period: May 2008-Apr 2009
Programme Component:
Atlas Award ID: 00050121
Project Title: NEP/08/005 - Crisis Prevention and Recovery Support to Nepal
Project ID: 00061759
Project Duration: 12 months
Management Arrangement: UNDP Direct Implementation

Total Budget	\$ 1,018,500
• BCPR	\$ 970,000
• Regular TRAC	\$ 48,500

Agreed by (UNDP):


Anne-Isabelle Degryse-Blateau
Country Director

30/05/08

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

On 21 November 2006, the decade long armed conflict in Nepal officially ended with the signing of a Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA) between the seven-party alliance (SPA) government of Nepal and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist). Providing the long-term policy framework for the peace process in the country, the CPA emphasizes commitment to protection of human rights; state reconstruction to resolve problems based on class, caste, region and sex; multiparty democratic system of governance; political, socioeconomic and social transformation; and conflict management. In the short term, the Accord addresses a number of urgent issues including, for example, the management of arms and armies, and the needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs). On January 15, 2007 an interim constitution was promulgated and a new legislature-parliament including CPN(M) deputies was established. In March, an interim Government composed of the SPA and the CPN(M) was formed following the cantonment of the Maoist combatants and the placing of their weapons under a UN-supervised single-lock system.

On 23 January 2007, the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) was established by the UN Security Council. Resolution 1740 (2007) mandates UNMIN to support the peace process through the monitoring of arms, armed personnel, and the ceasefire, and to provide technical support for the elections to the Constituent Assembly.

On 18 September, the CPN(Maoist) withdrew from government alleging that their coalition partners had failed to create the conditions for holding the constituent assembly election in November, and demanding the immediate declaration of a republic by the Interim Parliament and the adoption of a proportional representation system to replace the mixed system that had been agreed between the parties and the Maoists earlier that year. In the resulting deadlock, the peace process all but ground to a halt, with Nepali Congress leaders maintaining that a republic cannot be declared from the Interim Legislature Parliament, and refusing to accept an electoral system based exclusively on proportional representation. Meanwhile the CPN(Maoist) and UML leaders continued to insist that the resolutions be implemented.

A breakthrough was made on 15 December 2007 when the Seven Party Alliance reached an initial agreement to reschedule the election for April 2008 (by the end of the current Nepali year). A wide-ranging 23-point agreement which establishes the basis for cooperation was negotiated and disseminated eleven days later. On January 11, the leaders of the three major parties met and announced that elections for the new constituent assembly would be held on 10 April, 2008. The election was successful staged on April 10th 2008. The Election Commission announced the final results on 8 May. The CPN(M) took 220 seats with 38% of the vote, followed by the Nepali Congress with 110 seats for a 19% share of the vote, and the UML party with 103 seats and 18% of the vote. Three Madhesi parties – Madhesi People's Rights Forum, Terai Madhes Democratic Party, and Sadbhawana Party won 52, 20, and 9 seats respectively, given them a total of 81 seats. In total 191 women candidates were elected to the CA, giving them a representation of 33 per cent, an enormous improvement over the previous election in 1999 where women members were only elected to 6% of seats in parliament. Initial analysis shows that the Nepal CA is the fifteenth most inclusive legislature-parliament in the world.

At a meeting of the Seven Party Alliance on 9th May, it was decided that discussions would be held with SPA members and other political parties represented in the CA, to build consensus on a number of key issues, including procedures for holding the first CA meeting, implementation of a republic, establishment of the new government and the process for drafting the new constitution. The meeting formed a 10- Member Task Force including senior leaders from the three major parties to undertake the consultations. On 12th May, the Prime Minister announced that the CA would hold its first session on May 28th.

As the newly elected constituent assembly begins its work carefully designed and targeted support will be needed to help stabilize the peace process and deliver the change and progress that people voted for in the election.

This project will provide assistance to help sustain the implementation of key aspects of the peace agreements, particularly in areas such as verification of Maoist army personnel, constitution building advisory services, broader public participation in peace-building, and support to the Election Commission is essential throughout this fragile period.

1. UNDP Nepal and BCPR Response to Date

A number of important achievements have been attained by UNDP Nepal in supporting the peace process-achievements that were possible either as a direct or indirect result of BCPR support. These include:

- The development of Country Office capacity to establish UNDP as the main implementation agency for peace support operations in Nepal, through the creation of:
 - a DEX Operation Cell to boost capacity and reduce response time;
 - a Peacebuilding and Recovery Unit with specialist knowledge and dedicated programming capacity.
- A series of new activities which have contributed significantly to the efforts of both the Government and UNMIN to implement key provisions of the peace accord, including:
 - Registration and verification of Maoist army Personnel;
 - Support to the Election Commission by recruiting electoral system, training and voter education experts and establishing an Election Observer Resource Centre;
 - Establishment of a Constitution Building Support Unit;
 - Support to design and set up the Government's Nepal Peace Trust Fund;
 - A new project to empower disenfranchised groups to participate more actively in the peace- and constitution-building processes.

These achievements are described in more detail below.

Registration and Verification of Maoist army Personnel

The Preparatory Assistance designed by the BCPR Senior DDR Field Advisor in collaboration with the country office, has been the foundation for UNDP's central role in the registration and verification of Maoist combatants. In December, the deployment of a Senior Recovery Advisor and \$260,000 seed-funding allowed UNDP to quickly establish a combatant registration team to register Maoist army personnel who had begun gathering in cantonment sites in accordance with the CPA and agreement on the Management of Arms and Armies.

The verification of the 31,318 Maoist army personnel, cantoned in 7 main and 21 satellite-cantonment sites across the country was completed on 23rd December.¹ In mid-January 2008, the advance planning by the CO in preparation for the completion of verification and the discharge of disqualified Maoist army personnel, resulted in the approval in principle by the UN Peace Trust Fund for a draft \$3.7 million Reintegration Assistance project proposal to assist with the discharge and reintegration of Maoist army personnel disqualified as a result of verification. Denmark has agreed to contribute \$1.5 million and the UK is expected to provide a similar contribution to the project.

¹ 18,923 of these personnel were verified in the second phase as members of the Maoist army. An additional 932 persons who had not been registered in the first phase were presented for the verification process in the second phase. 679 of this total were verified as members of the Maoist army. 8,640 personnel did not appear for verification interviews in the second phase and were automatically disqualified. 4,008 persons remain to be discharged from cantonments after the total of absentees has been taken into account. 2,973 of this total were assessed to be under the age of 18 on 25 May 2006. The full total verified as members of the Maoist army is thus 19,602, comprising 15,756 men and 3,846 women.

Electoral Support

In April, UNDP deployed a Senior Electoral Advisor to work with UNMIN's Electoral Assistance Office, assist with training, capacity building support and advice. UNDP also supported the EC by recruiting electoral system, training and voter education experts. In September, at the request of the Election Commission, UNDP helped to establish a resource centre to support international and domestic observers to the Constituent Assembly election. In mid-January, following the announcement of the new election date of 10th April, the CO moved quickly to reestablish the Electoral Observations Resource Centre and the facility provided critical support to domestic and foreign observers during the constituent assembly election. Looking ahead, UNDP is developing a three-year project with the EC to prepare Nepal's electoral system to hold general and local elections once a new constitution has been developed and adopted.

Resource Mobilization

At the request of donors and the Ministry of Finance, UNDP deployed experts in January and February 2007 to help design and set up the Nepal Peace Trust Fund, and to provide training for Ministry of Finance and line ministry officials. Following a request from the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) in May for an international and a national technical advisor to support the Government Peace Fund for a period of six months, UNDP deployed a national technical advisor to support the NPTF Technical Committee which reviews the proposals presented by the line ministries to the Government Fund. An international advisor was deployed in October. As a complementary initiative to the Government's Peace Fund, UNDP also supported the establishment of a UN Multi-Donor Trust Fund, to help support the peace process in areas which were not covered by the Government fund or would require specific interventions by UN agencies. To date, the UN Peace Fund for Nepal had received US\$ 5.5 million all of which has been disbursed on urgent activities that the UN had been requested to undertake in support of the peace process. Donors to the UN Peace Fund for Nepal include Canada, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland and the UK.

Constitution Building

In November 2006, with BCPR seed-funding, UNDP Nepal launched a project to improve understanding and readiness of key national actors and the public at large to participate in the constitution-building process in Nepal. Advice and expert technical support have been provided to political leaders, decision makers, civil society groups, and other key players. A series of national conferences on topics such as Constitution Making in Nepal; Federalism; Human Rights, Diversity and Social Justice; and Legal Systems, have been organized and were widely attended by civil society groups politicians, parliamentarians, and government officials. Renowned international and national experts contributed as resource persons to the above conferences. Materials on various constitutional themes and constitution making were produced and shared with the relevant national actors, and a website has been designed and launched. The Constitutional Advisory Support Unit is recognized a leading source of technical guidance on constitutional and state restructuring issues.

Public Engagement in Peacebuilding

UNDP activities in this area aim to empower disenfranchised groups to participate more actively in the peace- and constitution-building processes. This is being achieved by providing access to information and conducting social mobilization activities that improve people's understanding of these historic processes and engaging broad public engagement by facilitating community listening and discussion groups around carefully designed radio programmes. By tapping into its network of 20,000 community-based organizations (CBOs), UNDP through this project, is uniquely positioned to reach into the homes of 3 million people in Nepal to directly empower them to engage meaningfully in the peace process.

Development of a Peacebuilding Country Programme Document 2008 – 2010

The PBRU led the development of a major peacebuilding component for the UNDP CPD and the UNDAF. There are two major outcomes under this programme component: (i) increased access to and participation in constitution building and free and fair electoral processes; and (ii) programmes, strategies, policies and systems that promote post-conflict recovery. The CPD will support the process of making Nepal's new constitution through technical advice and practical assistance for the newly-elected Constituent Assembly (CA) delegates, technical advisors, as well as Parliamentary Secretariat and special committees. To ensure a participatory constitution building process, assistance will be provided for developing and implementing strategies to enhance civil society participation in the process and public consultation on the drafts produced. A strong emphasis will be put on promoting and supporting participation of traditionally excluded groups of the Nepali society in the constitution making process. The CPD also proposes a leading role for UNDP in supporting capacity development of the Election Commission to conduct credible and inclusive elections, in close collaboration and coordination with other national and international partners. The programme will also support the Government Ministries, mechanisms and offices in fulfilling their mandate to facilitate the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. In addition the CPD proposes to assist the Government of Nepal to develop a comprehensive national recovery plan.

2. Emerging new challenges facing UNDP Nepal

In order to sustain the peace process and consolidate peace-building and recovery activities, Nepal is facing new challenges that need to be urgently addressed. While UN responsibility for support to the resolution of these issues lies with UNMIN, UNDP can play an important role in supporting the implementation of decisions once consensus has been reached and an appropriate political framework has been agreed. UNDP should be prepared to respond quickly with programming support to address the following problem areas:

a) Failure to Extend the Benefits of the Peace Process to Excluded Groups

There is a clear need to establish rapid impact, fast disbursing livelihood projects in the countryside to extend the benefits of the peace process beyond the Kathmandu Valley and a few urban centers to poor and discriminated groups in rural and isolated areas, and provide basic services and public investments in a non-discriminatory way. Not just speed but also manner of delivery is important, with an eye to empowering appropriate local actors. A balance will need to be struck between emphasis on isolated communities and traditionally marginalized groups and special attention to areas where there may be high numbers of underutilized young men as potential spoilers. UNDP's expertise in social mobilization can be built upon and extended into VDCs (Village Development Committee) which have not benefited from these types of projects as a result of the conflict. The main objective should be to identify and support initiatives that have been prioritized by local people and can visibly and quickly improve local social or economic conditions and concretely extend the benefits of peace to vulnerable communities who have largely been excluded from developmental support efforts in recent years.

b) Increased prevalence of local level conflict

Failure to adequately address the concerns and priorities of traditionally-marginalized groups in the peace process, extend a peace-dividend, or develop local conflict management and transformation capacities has contributed to the increased prevalence of local level conflict. Violent clashes between *Madhesi* (southern plains people) and *Pahadi* (hill people) highlighted the potential threat of communal violence in the Terai. In Gaur in April, 27 Maoist-affiliated young people were brutally murdered by elements associated with the Madhesi Janadhikar Forum following a disagreement over planned demonstrations. In Kapilvastu, the assassination of a local Muslim leader sparked a virtual pogrom in which dozens of *Pahadis* were killed, hundreds of houses, shops and businesses burnt and thousands driven from their homes. Many new armed groups have been formed – most combining political and criminal elements – and new fronts

demanding regional autonomy based in ethnicity are emerging. There is an urgent need to develop local conflict prevention and transformation capacities.

c) *Uncertainty about Federalism and State Restructuring*

At present it is not clear how UNDP, or indeed other bodies, will support, if at all, to the Constituent Assembly. The Constituent Assembly may set up its own Technical Secretariat, with research staff with relevant expertise. On the other hand, it might decide – deliberately or by default – not to have any in house competence of this sort, and might therefore find itself more dependent on expertise from outside the Constituent Assembly. Yet again, it may draw on internal resources (presumably there will be a number of Constituent Assembly members who do have relevant expertise, and the parties may use the 17 Council of Ministers nominees to the Constituent Assembly to bring in local expertise. What is clear is the pressing need for public debate on critical issues such as federalism and other aspects of state restructuring to be addressed by the Constituent Assembly. A review of the activities of UNDP's Constitutional Advisory Support Unit in September proposed that UNDP establish a Constitution Building Resource Centre to provide technical advice, promote informed public discussions, knowledge, and understanding of the issues around federal state governing and fiscal systems, and other issues related to state restructuring and how they might apply to Nepal.

d) *Limited government capacity to implement the CPA and AMMAA*

Leaders have acknowledged that the architecture for implementation of the peace agreements will have to be revisited, including a review of the structure, systems and capacities of the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction. UNDP has already prepared a capacity assessment strategy for the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction and other Ministries and Government bodies with specific roles and responsibilities to implement key elements of the peace agreements, and is ready to initiate a comprehensive capacity development strategy to enhance Government capacity to implement the peace agreements in a consultative, participatory and gender sensitive manner as soon as the political context allows. The CPN(Maoist) recent demands to dissolve the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction and create a Peacebuilding Commission or secretariat underline the forthcoming need for a major capacity building initiative in this area.

e) *Uncertain Future for Former-Maoist Combatants*

Another challenge will be assisting with the reintegration of adult combatants who will be discharged as a result of the verification process. According to the AMMAA, combatants found to be born after May 25th 1988 ("minors")², and those who joined the Maoist Army after May 25th 2006 ("late recruits")³ are not eligible for cantonment and should not be kept in cantonment sites. Preliminary analysis of data from the first two cantonments indicates that within the Maoist army personnel, those who have been identified as late recruits are predominantly from marginalized groups and have very limited livelihood opportunities. In discharge and reintegration planning meetings, Maoist army commanders have expressed their fear that some discharged late recruits might join splinter groups or other armed movements, making use of their newly acquired skills to maintain the status they have gained through association with the Maoist army, and to earn a living. Experience from other post-conflict transitions suggests that targeted assistance to provide alternative livelihood opportunities to demobilized combatants who would otherwise have few opportunities for employment, or self-advancement, can significantly reduce the number of trained combatants seeking to join insurgent groups or engage in criminal activities, and in the context of Nepal may help prevent an escalation of violence in the Terai.

² Under section 1.1 'Principles', the AMMAA states: "Both parties fully agree to not include or use children who are 18 years old and under in the armed forces. Children thus affected would be immediately rescued and necessary and appropriate assistance will be provided for their rehabilitation."

³ According to the AMMAA, section 1.2 'Definitions' sub-section 8 - Maoist army combatants: For the purposes of this agreement this will include regular active duty members of the Maoist army who joined service before 25 May 2006, who are not minors and who are able to demonstrate their service, including by CPN(M) identity card and other means agreed by the parties.

B. STRATEGY

Following the successful staging of the Constituent Assembly elections, UNDP needs to accelerate its effort to formulate critically needed support activities and be ready to implement projects with Government, UNMIN and other key partners. The election of the new Assembly also means that UNMIN's current mandate is largely fulfilled, and there is likely to be a major decrease in the size and functions of the mission. Having established itself as the main agency for peace support programming, UNDP is likely to be identified as one of the key implementing partners to support national and international efforts in the peace process.

At the same time, given the wide range of unresolved challenges that the new interim Government faces in implementing the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and other agreements (such as on security sector reform), the situation is likely to remain fluid and fragile and the political landscape will continue to be uncertain in the coming months. For UNDP, solid medium term planning will be difficult – if not impossible – to undertake with any degree of confidence or certainty at this stage. Donor funding is not yet likely to be forthcoming quickly in significant amounts to support anything other than urgent activities to reinforce the peace process (e.g. - reintegration of Maoist army personnel) until the new Government has been formed and donors are satisfied that the constituent assembly has begun to function effectively..

In order to deal with this fluid situation, the Country Office is seeking BCPR's support in two phases. The first part, which is laid out in this project document is to provide targeted strategic support that will address the immediate needs of the Country Office and help position it during the early post-election period, pending the establishment of the new Government and a decision about the future scope of a successor to UNMIN. By the end of the third quarter it is possible that the situation may be less fluid and at this time the Country Office will seek BCPR assistance to fully operationalize the Crisis Prevention and Recovery component of the Country Programme Action Plan. As part of this second phase, the country office hopes to formalize a strategic partnership with BCPR. Anticipated areas of assistance include:

1. The development and expansion of peace-dividend projects.
2. Incorporation of conflict sensitive and conflict responsive mechanisms into the reformulation of the existing UNDP local governance programme.
3. The development of projects addressing social cohesion, and particularly addressing gender inequities.
4. The development of a transitional justice and access to justice programme
5. The development of a programme for enhancing rural employment
6. The development of a new livelihood/employment programme for women, marginalized populations and the extreme poor.
7. The development of a climate change adaptation programme
8. The development of a disaster risk reduction programme

With this strategy in mind, the objective of this project is to:

- i. Provide immediate support to implement priority peace-building activities,
- ii. Consolidate the Country Office's capacity to provide technical and programmatic support to the peace process, and
- iii. Begin to develop a longer-term, comprehensive programme strategy/framework for key CPR issues areas

The strategy is based on the following outputs and key activities as summarized in the result and resources framework below.

Objective 1: To provide immediate support to implement priority peace-building activities

As discussed above, there is an urgent need to address the emerging peace-building challenges in terms of: (a) initiating rapid livelihood initiatives for marginalized communities; (b) developing local conflict management capacity, and (c) supporting government capacity to implement the peace agreements. Each of these priority peace-building needs will be addressed as follows:

Output 1.1: Local conflict management capacities developed

In response to the immediate need to provide a "peace dividend" in the traditionally marginalized areas, the UNDP Country Office has already started peace-dividend projects, using its own resources (\$2.1 million) through the existing UNDP livelihood programme.

Building on this effort, the project will address growing local level conflict issues by integrating a conflict-sensitive approach into ongoing UNDP projects. More specifically, it will create forums for building multi-stakeholder consensus around programme priorities, resource allocation and implementation.

Once a conflict-sensitive strategy is developed, the project will train UNDP social mobilizers (who work with a network of over 25,000 community organizations), local officials and UNDP programme staff in conflict management and mediation skills. To ensure sustainability of this effort, the project will develop a conflict sensitive facilitation capacity by forming a "pool" of facilitators and trainers. They will assist with the management and resolution of specific disputes and conflict and impart these skills to the relevant institutions and individuals.

Output 1.2: Capacities of relevant Government Ministries, commissions and other bodies strengthened to implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

As mentioned above, the government is currently reviewing the architecture for the implementation of the peace agreement. Yet, its implementation capacity is significantly limited. With the support of the Capacity Development Team at the Regional Center in Bangkok, the project will conduct a capacity assessment of Government peacebuilding bodies and key partner ministries and develop a capacity development strategy/project which can then be implemented.

At the same time, to respond to the immediate capacity building needs, the project will engage an international consultant who will provide technical assistance to strengthen coordination capacity/mechanism and process/dialogues skills of the Government peacebuilding bodies.

Objective 2: To consolidate the Country Office's capacity to provide technical and programmatic support to the peace process.

Output 2.1: The Peacebuilding and Recovery Unit (PBRU) strengthened to manage and implement a range of peace-building initiatives, including the management of this project.

As mentioned above, the Peacebuilding and Recovery Unit has been instrumental to position UNDP as a key player to support the critical aspects of the peace process. In order to maintain and expand the country office's capacity to address growing peacebuilding needs, the project will fund the post of the Senior Programme Manager who will act as the Head of PBRU and the project manager for this project.

A Gender Advisor will also be recruited to support and strengthen UNDP's efforts in the area of peace building in general and constitution making in particular, so that women and members of other excluded groups - whether as Constituent Assembly delegates, representatives of civil society organizations, or individual community members - benefit directly from UNDP-supported initiatives to ensure meaningful participation in the constitution-building process. The GA will also oversee the implementation of the Eight Point Agenda for Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality in Crisis Prevention and Recovery.

In addition, a Peacebuilding Specialist will be engaged to lead the local conflict management capacity initiative embedded in this project. The Specialist will coordinate the development of a strategy to integrate conflict sensitivity into ongoing UNDP projects in selected districts, and to build conflict sensitive facilitation capacity at the local level. This will be undertaken in close collaboration with other local conflict transformation approaches, and will build on the work of the UNMIN civil affairs unit in support the development of district-level capacities.

Objective 3: To develop a longer-term, comprehensive programme strategy/framework to ensure coordination and synergies between different initiatives in some of the key CPR-related CPD outcome areas.

Output 3.1: Comprehensive and integrated UNDP programme strategy for recovery developed through an area-based approach.

The UNDP Nepal CPD/CPAP emphasizes the need to ensure synergy between various UNDP-support projects for complementarity and linkages. It also envisages an area-based programme as the main approach to recovery initiatives in most remote, poor and conflict-affected areas. Against this background, the project will conduct a strategic assessment of different UNDP local governance/livelihood initiatives and develop a recovery strategy to promote coordination within UNDP and with external partners and enhance linkages between downstream and upstream (policy-level) interventions.

Output 3.2: Development of a strategic partnership and targeted programme strategies for operationalization of the UNDP Nepal CPD/CPAP.

Once the political situation has stabilized, the Country Office will need support in operationalizing the CPR strategy that has been outlined in the new CPD. This will involve the drafting of programme strategies and proposals. This project includes resources to initiate this exercise.

Given the high level of disaster risks and continued capacity building challenges in the country, furthermore, the project will support the deployment of an international National Disaster Reduction Advisor (NDRA) who will assist UNDP Nepal to implement the disaster risk reduction component of the CPAP. The NDRA will act as a focal point for BCPR to develop a strategic partnership in the area of disaster risk reduction.

C. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

<p>Intended Outcome as stated in the Country/ Regional/ Global Programme Results and Resource Framework:</p> <p>1.1 Increased access to and participation in constitution building and free and fair electoral process</p> <p>1.2 Programmes, strategies, policies and systems that promote post conflict recovery</p>		
<p>Outcome indicators:</p> <p>3.2 Strengthening post-crisis governance</p>		
<p>Partnership Strategy: Government of Nepal, UNMIN, UNCT</p>		
<p>Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Preparatory Assistance for Nepal: Crisis Prevention and Recovery</p>		
Intended Outputs	Planned Activities	Responsible parties UNDP input
<p>Objective 1: To provide immediate support to implement priority peace-building activities.</p>		
Output 1.1: Local conflict management capacities developed.	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Integrate conflict sensitivity into ongoing UNDP projects in select districts.</p> <p>a) Assess local processes and forum for building multi-stakeholder consensus around programme priorities, resource allocation and implementation.</p> <p>b) Train "social mobilizers" (community representatives who assist with the implementation of the UNDP's Decentralized Local Governance Support Programme), local officials, and UNDP programme staff in conflict management, mediation, and facilitation skills.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Build conflict sensitive facilitation capacity</p> <p>a) Support the implementation of a) and b) above, form a "pool" of facilitators and trainers to assist with the management and resolution of specific disputes and conflicts, and to impart these skills to the relevant institutions and individuals.</p>	<p>\$190,000</p> <p>International consultant to develop and support conflict-sensitive development strategy (\$50,000 for three months)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training and workshops (\$60,000) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,200 per workshop (10 workshops x 5 regions) - Facilitators (\$50,000) - Travel (\$30,000)

<p>Output 1.2: Capacities of relevant Government Ministries, commissions and other bodies strengthened to implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.</p>	<p>Activity 1.2.1: Conduct capacity assessment exercise of Government peacebuilding bodies and key partner ministries, produce a capacity development strategy/project and mobilize necessary resources.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2: Provide technical assistance to strengthen coordination capacity/mechanism and process/dialogue skills of the Government peacebuilding bodies</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>\$80,000 40 days consultancy costs for capacity assessment (\$50,000):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One international consultant (\$25,000) - Two national consultants (\$10,000) - Workshops/meetings (\$15,000) <p>3 month consultancy costs for technical assistance (\$30,000):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One international consultant (\$25,000) - Workshops/meetings (\$5,000)
<p>Objective 2: To consolidate CO's capacity to provide technical and programmatic support to the peace process.</p>			
<p>Output 2.1: The Peacebuilding and Recovery Unit (PBRU) strengthened to manage and implement a range of peace-building initiatives, including the management of this project.</p>	<p>Activity 2.1.1: Recruit the Senior Programme Manager as the Head of the PBRU.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2: Recruit Peacebuilding Specialist to lead local conflict transformation capacity development initiatives (Output 1.2 and 1.3)</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 Recruit Gender Advisor to support and strengthen UNDP's efforts in the area of peace- & constitution building so that women members & other excluded groups in the CA & CSOs benefit directly from UNDP-supported initiatives.</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>\$475,000 (PA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Senior Programme Manager (ALD4 equivalent to P5, \$200,000 for one year) - Peacebuilding Specialist (ALD3 equivalent to P3, \$125,000 for one year) - Gender Advisor (ALD4 equivalent to P4, \$150,000)
<p>Objective 3: To develop a longer-term, comprehensive programme strategy/framework for key CPR issues areas</p>			
<p>Output 3.1: Comprehensive and integrated programme strategy for recovery developed through an area-based approach.</p>	<p>Activity 3.1.1: Conduct strategic assessment of different UNDP local governance/livelihood initiatives (DLGSP, DFDP, MEDEP, RUPP, etc) and identify key challenges to promote coordination/synergies within UNDP and with external partners, improve targeting towards conflict-affected/marginalized groups, strengthen conflict-sensitive approach, and enhance linkages between downstream and upstream (policy-level) interventions.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2: Develop a programming framework for</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>\$25,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One international consultant (\$15,000) - Two national consultants (\$10,000)

	a coherent and integrated UNDP recovery programme		
Output 3.2: Development of a strategic partnership and targeted CPR programme strategies.	<p>Activity 3.2.1: Comprehensive mission by CPR experts to assist Country Office in operationalizing the CPAP.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.2 Recruit an international National Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor (ALD 4)</p>	UNDP	<p>\$200,000</p> <p>- Mission cost (\$50,000, travel and per diem costs for strategy formulation mission)</p> <p>- National Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor (\$150,000)</p> <p>PA Total: \$ 970,000</p>

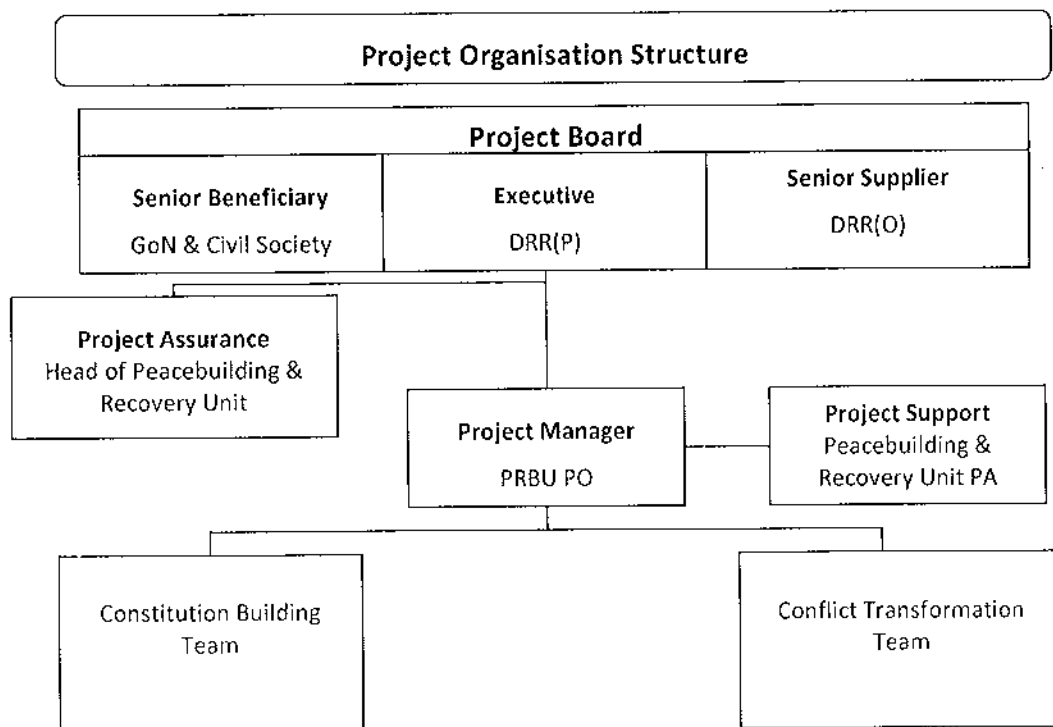
D. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be executed by UNDP under the DEX modality, in close collaboration with the relevant parties in particular UNMIN and the UNCT.

Under the overall guidance of UNDP RR and CD and direct supervision of the DRR(Programme), the senior Programme Manager of the Peacebuilding and Recovery Unit (PBRU) will manage the PA project. The PBRU will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project, including coordination within the country office team and with UNDP external partners.

BCPR Asia Pacific Regional Team will coordinate BCPR technical and financial support to implement this project.

A Project Management Board (PMB) will be established to provide overall guidance and oversight of project implementation, including making management decisions when guidance is required by the Programme Manager. This includes the approval of project revisions.



E. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The UNDP Country Office will produce monthly progress reports. Reports on the progress and completion of specific activities will be provided to BCPR and implementing partners on a quarterly basis as part of project implementation. Missions from BCPR and RBAP will monitor progress and provide guidance and support as required. Gender considerations are central to all activities outlined in this project and actively monitored through close collaboration with the Peace Support Working Group covering the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

F. LEGAL CONTEXT

The project document conforms to the provision of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of Nepal and the United Nations Development Programme signed by the parties on 23 February 1984. The host country-implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the SBAA, be referred to as the Government co-operating agency, described in that agreement.

The standard procedures for accounting and financial reporting for direct execution, as provided for in Financial Regulation of the UNDP Financial Manual, will apply to this Project.

The following types of revisions may be made to this Project Document, with the signature of the UNDP Resident Representative only, provided he or she is assured that the other signatories of the Project Document have not objections to the proposed changes:

- Revisions, which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs, or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangements of inputs already agreed to, or by cost increases due to inflation;
- Mandatory annual revisions, which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs, or reflect increased expert or other costs due to inflation, or take into account agency expenditure flexibility.

G. RISK MATRIX: CPR support project to Nepal

#	Description	Category	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Author	Date Identified	Last Update	Status
1	Post CA elections period may have variation in the Government formation and re-building structure and procedures, government decisions making process likely to be slow	Political	Project activities related to constitution-building delayed and suspended P=4	Build flexibility into project activities in order to adapt their focus and scope to address public needs for enhanced awareness and understanding of constitution-building issues and processes, including federalism, systems of government, resource-allocation, human rights and inclusion.	PO – of PBRU	PO	08 May 08	18 May 08	No change
2	Political consensus deferred or broken down on the architecture for implementation of peace agreements and delays in formation of a new Government	Political	Project activities related to capacity-building delayed and suspended P=3	Step-by-step approach to develop a new programme, linking each phase of programme development with political developments.	PO – of PBRU	PO	08 May 08		No change
3	Lack of uptake of reintegration support by disqualified Maoist Army Personnel	Political	Project activities related to reintegration impeded. P=3	Proper needs assessment and close coordination with UNMIN and other partners.	PO – of PBRU	PO	08 May 08		No change
4	Collapse of the peace process and renewed outbreaks of violent conflict	Political	The relevance of the project lost. P=2	Prepare contingency plan when this risk increases and Link to business continuity plan.	PO – of PBRU	PO	08 May 08		No change

5	Escalation of local level conflict	Security	Access to project areas limited, security risk for project increased and project implementation impeded. P=2	Close cooperation with UN security system. Constant assessment to determine appropriate levels of conflict management interventions.	PO – of PBRU	08 May 08	No change
6	Resistance by local officials and communities to engage with conflict management initiatives	Social	Conflict management activities impeded. P=1	Proper assessment of local needs and capacities and in depth consultations and strong advocacy with local communities. Mobilize support from BCPR conflict team.	PO – of PBRU	08 May 08	No change
7	Difficulties in identifying qualified experts on a timely basis	Operational	Project implementation delayed. P=1	Mobilize support from BCPR and other partners to expand a pool of qualified candidates.	PO – of PBRU	08 May 08	No change
8	Lack of resources for new programmes (i.e. capacity building, reintegration) developed under the project	Operational	Unable to address new peace-building opportunities. P=1	Maintain close contact with donors and explore the possibility of tapping into the UN Peace Trust Fund.	PO – of PBRU	08 May 08	No change



Annual Work Plan

Nepal - Kathmandu

Report Date: 30/5/2008

Award Id: 00050121
 Award Title: Crisis Prevention and Recovery Support to Nepal
 Year: 2008

Project ID	Expected Outputs	Key Activities	Timeframe		Responsible Party	Planned Budget				
			Start	End		Fund	Donor	Budget Descr	Amount US\$	
0006759	Facilitate CPA Implementation	1 Dev Local Conflict Mgmt C			UNDP (Direct Execution)	04160	UNDP	71200	International Consultants	50,000.00
					UNDP (Direct Execution)	04160	UNDP	71300	Local Consultants	50,000.00
					UNDP (Direct Execution)	04160	UNDP	71600	Travel	30,060.00
					UNDP (Direct Execution)	04160	UNDP	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	60,000.00
					UNDP (Direct Execution)	04160	UNDP	71200	International Consultants	50,000.00
					UNDP (Direct Execution)	04160	UNDP	71300	Local Consultants	10,000.00
		2 Strengthen Capacities of C			UNDP (Direct Execution)	04160	UNDP	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	20,000.00
		3 Strengthen PBRU			UNDP (Direct Execution)	04160	UNDP	71100	ALD Employee Costs	320,833.00
		4 Develop Programme Strat			UNDP (Direct Execution)	04160	UNDP	71200	International Consultants	15,000.00
		5 Develop CPR Prog, Strate			UNDP (Direct Execution)	04160	UNDP	71300	Local Consultants	10,000.00
		6 Programme Support Cost			UNDP (Direct Execution)	04160	UNDP	71100	ALD Employee Costs	75,000.00
					UNDP (Direct Execution)	04160	UNDP	71600	Travel	56,000.00
					UNDP (Direct Execution)	04000	UNDP	71600	Travel	14,817.00
					UNDP (Direct Execution)	04000	UNDP	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	22,725.00
TOTAL										
GRAND TOTAL										
777,875.00										



Annual Work Plan

Nepal - Kathmandu

Award Id: 00050121

Award Title: Crisis Prevention and Recovery Support to Nepal

Year: 2009

Report Date: 30/5/2008

Project ID	Expected Outputs	Key Activities	Timeframe		Responsible Party	Planned Budget				
			Start	End		Fund	Donor	Budget Descr	Amount US\$	
00061759	Facilitate CPA Implementation	3 Strengthen PBRU			UNDP (Direct Execution)	04160	UNDP	71100	ALD Employee Costs	154,167.00
		5 Develop CPR Prog. Strate			UNDP (Direct Execution)	04160	UNDP	71100	ALD Employee Costs	75,000.00
		6 Programme Support Cost			UNDP (Direct Execution)	04000	UNDP	74500	Travel	4,563.00
TOTAL						04000	UNDP	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	6,875.00
GRAND TOTAL										240,625.00