



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Annual Progress Report - 2011

Project Title

Award ID: 00050121

Award Title: Crisis Prevention and Recovery Support to Nepal

Project ID: 00061759

Source of Funds: TRAC1/BCPR

Implementation Modality: (DIM/NIM): DIM

Project Beginning Year: 2008

Project Ending Year: 2012

Signature

Name: Dennis Curry
Project Manager

2/12/11

Signature

Name: Shoko Noda
Executive- Project Board

Annual Progress Report

1. Overview of the Project

Provide a brief description of the project and its main intended results

The Crisis Prevention and Recovery Support to Nepal (CPRSN) project is an internal project that supports UNDP Nepal's peacebuilding efforts and the operationalisation of the peacebuilding components of the CPAP.

The project supports UNDP's peacebuilding efforts along three activity results: (i) Consolidate Country Office capacity to provide technical and programmatic support to the peace process through supporting human resources and administrative needs of PBRU, (ii) Analysis, planning and initial start up of Strategic and Catalytic Peacebuilding Initiatives, and (iii) Programme Support Costs.

Key areas of focus in 2011 were as follows (further details are provided in section 2.1 below)

- Continued staffing support for UNDP's Conflict Prevention Programme
- Technical Support on rehabilitation of Maoist combatants.
- Support to strategic and catalytic new peacebuilding initiatives, in particular Armed Violence Reduction
- Staffing support to the Peacebuilding and Recovery Unit, and the Project Implementation Support Unit.

2. Key Results in 2011

2.1 Summarize three major results achieved in 2011, emphasizing changes in development conditions and/or people's lives. Explain how these interim results are leading towards the overall intended results of the project. Include any policy changes that the project has contributed to.

Support to Conflict Prevention Programme

- CPRSN was used to pay for the salary of a Programme Specialist (TA) for Conflict Prevention Programme (CPP) for 6 months (January to June). As the CPP has been established as a stand-alone programme, support from CPRSN is not required for existing components.

Technical support on rehabilitation of Maoist combatants.

- Although the United Nations Interagency Programme (UNIRP) is a full programme targeting verified minors and late recruits (VMLRs), support and analysis relating to the larger body of approximately 19,000 verified combatants inside cantonments have been addressed through CPRSN.
- This support took the form of expertise, both international and national, providing advice to both the UNCT and the Government of Nepal on options and best practice for rehabilitation of combatants.
- International expertise was provided during three missions by Mr. Kees Kingma, a recognized expert in the area of DDR and rehabilitation of former combatants. Technical advice was provided to the Government of Nepal, particularly the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, and to the UN Country Team.

- Two national consultants were engaged by CPRSN to provide standing capacity on rehabilitation issues, along with continual advice and analysis on the political negotiations surrounding the issue of rehabilitation. The programme has advertised and selected two staff positions to continue this work in 2012, with the recruitment process concluding in Quarter 4 2011.

Support to strategic and catalytic new peacebuilding initiatives, in particular Armed Violence Reduction

- As the project's strategic support to CPP was reduced as the capacity of that programme increased. CPRSN has been used to target further strategic and catalytic peacebuilding projects.
- A TOR for a programme assessment in the area of Armed Violence Reduction (AVR) was developed, with a competitive process launched to engage a partner organization to complete the work. Submissions were received and a technical evaluation was completed with SaferWorld being selected as the lead organization to conduct the work.
- The assessment commenced in the fourth quarter, with SaferWorld partnering with the international NGO Small Arms Survey and the national NGO Interdisciplinary Analysis (IDA) to complete the study.
- The final stage of the assessment involves the compilation of a project document for UNDP's engagement in the area of Armed Violence Reduction.
- The programme also offered support to two Constituent Assembly members active in the area of AVR, in attending a forum entitled "the Impact of Armed Violence on Development - Issues, Challenges and Parliamentary Solutions" in Sri Lanka in October (see section 4.4 below for details).

Staffing support to the Peacebuilding and Recovery Unit, and the Project Implementation Support Unit.

- CPRSN has been used to fund one programme associate (PBRU) and the salary and benefits of the head of the PISU.

Other programme activities and expenditures

- The project supported the PBRU with purchases of essential equipment (such as laptops, projector and conference call set) and supplies.

3. Achievements against Annual Work Plan (Annual Targets & Activities

Please fill out the tabulation below and include all the annual targets set in the AWP for 2011

Annual Targets	Achievement (against Annual Targets)	Planned Activities	Achievements (against activities & actions)	Financial			
				Fund	Budget Code	Budget	Actual Expenditure
<p><i>Rehabilitation packages offered and used by a cumulative total of 1250 verified minors and late recruits, including 30% girls/women.</i></p> <p><i>Capacities of 100 leaders developed on collaborative leadership and dialogue and related skills at the central and local level.</i></p> <p><i>1 additional institutional mechanism supported to promote and apply CLD and related skills</i></p> <p><i>Selection and approval of next phase of DNH mainstreaming initiatives</i></p>		<p>Activity 1. Consolidate Country Office capacity to provide technical and programmatic support to the peace process through supporting human resources and administrative needs of PBRU (ACT 10 in ATLAS)</p>	<p>* Recruitment of Peacebuilding Programme Specialist from Jan to June 2010</p> <p>* Recruitment of Programme Associate since June, 2010</p> <p>* Salary and Benefits of Manager of PISU from April 2011</p> <p>* Purchase of essential equipment like Laptops, Projector and Conference Call set.</p> <p>* PBRU running cost</p> <p>* Engagement of international technical consultant on rehabilitation (3 missions)</p> <p>* Engagement of two national consultants for</p>	BCPR (26921)	61200	7111	7111
				BCPR (26921)	62200	2134	2134

advice and analysis on rehabilitation.

BCPR (26921)	61300	89,701	89,701
BCPR (26921)	62300	24,601	24,601
BCPR (26921)	63300	10,515	10,515
BCPR (26921)	63500	11,053	11,053
BCPR (26921)	64300	15,766	15,766
BCPR (26921)	63500	463	463
BCPR (26921)	65100	5,155	5,155
BCPR (26921)	65100	466	466
BCPR (04160)	71200	24,000	24,000
TRAC	71200	16,800	16,800
BCPR (04160)	71300	26,855	26,855
BCPR (26921)	71600	9,956	9,956
BCPR (04160)	71600	5,581	5,581
TRAC	71600	8,398	8,398
TRAC	72200	2,236	2,236
BCPR (26921)	72300	2,501	2,501
BCPR (26921)	72400	240	240
TRAC	72400	7,824	7,824
BCPR (04160)	72400	1,240	1,240
TRAC	72800	5,400	5,400
TRAC	72500	1,013	1,013
TRAC	73100	481	481
BCPR (26921)	73100	75	75
TRAC	73400	352	352
BCPR (26921)	73400	1,375	1,375
TRAC	74200	80	80
BCPR (04160)	74500	2,014	2,014

					BCPR (2692.1)	74 500	428	428
					BCPR (2692.1)	75 700	318	318
					BCPR (04160)	75 700	12,282	12,282
					BCPR (2692.1)	77 100	21,153	21,153
					TRAC	75 700	8,643	8,643
					BCPR (2692.1)	75 700	257	257
					TRAC	74 500	3,228	3,228
					Sub-Total		329,695	329,695
					Activity Result 2: Mainstream Conflict-Sensitive programming and Conflict Prevention across UNDP programme areas and the UNCT (ACT 11 in ATLAS) - TRANSFERRED TO THE CONFLICT PREVENTION PROGRAMME (CPP)			
					Activity Result 3:			
					Analysis, planning and initial startup of Strategic and Catalytic Peacebuilding Initiatives (ACT 12 in ATLAS)			
					Armed Violence Reduction Study			
					* ToR and advertisement			
					* Evaluation of proposals and award of assessment contract to international NGO, partnering with national NGO	71 200	1,900	1,900
					* Assessment underway in fourth quarter	72 100	90,611	90,611
					TRAC	71 600	221	221
					Sub-Total		92,732	92,732
					Activity Result 4: Incubation and development of collaborative leadership and peace-sensitive planning (ACT 13 in ATLAS) - TRANSFERRED TO THE CONFLICT PREVENTION PROGRAMME (CPP)			
					Activity Result 5: Incubation and development of strengthening local capacities for peace (including Local Peace Committees) (ACT 14 in ATLAS) - TRANSFERRED TO THE CONFLICT PREVENTION PROGRAMME (CPP)			
					Activity Result 6:			
					Programme Support Costs (ACT 6 in ATLAS)			
					Action: Recovery Cost-Security, M & E and Communication			
					BCPR (2692.1)	71 600	1,475	1,475
					BCPR (2692.1)	73 500	3,581	3,581
					BCPR (2692.1)	74 500	3,849	3,849
					TRAC	74 500	2,813	2,813
					BCPR (04160)	74 500	-475	-475
					Sub-Total		11,243	11,243
					Grand Total		433,670	433,670

4. Cross Cutting Issues

Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment, and Social Inclusion

4.1 Describe results achieved by the project in promoting gender equality, women's empowerment and social inclusion. Please highlight gender results achieved which has resulted in change in gender equality and status of women in particular. Please provide quantitative data wherever possible.

Gender equality and women's empowerment continue to play a central role in the **Conflict Prevention Programme**, which includes a minimum of 15% budgeting as per BCPR funding requirements. The design of the CLD pillar in CPP gives special priority to women, youth, and traditionally/historically marginalized groups. The CPRSN funded Programme Specialist ensured a high priority for gender issues in the programme, in particular assuring that participation in all initial training and planning workshops achieved at least 50% female participation. Gender issues are critical in all support to the **former Maoist combatants**, of whom approximately 30% are female. All advice and support provided via CPRSN incorporated gender concerns particular to female former combatants.

South-South Cooperation

4.2 Has the project/UNDP supported Nepal in drawing on expertise and experiences from other developing countries or sharing its expertise and experiences with another develop country/countries? Please indicate details.

CPRSN was used to bring international expert, Mr. Kees Kingma, to advise the UN system and the Government of Nepal on international best practices in the area of **DDR and rehabilitation** of former combatants. This international expertise is based on experiences and lessons from other developing countries. National consultant, Mr. Trilochan Malla, also has significant expertise in other contexts, most notably the DDR process in Sierra Leone.

For its strategic and catalytic work in **Armed Violence Reduction**, CPRSN has partnered with both national (Interdisciplinary Analysis) and international (Safer World, Small Arms Survey – both with a well-established presence in Nepal) for a programme assessment that benefits from global and national expertise.

4.3 Are specific models of practices from other developing country/countries being adopted by Nepal or is Nepal promoting its model/practices in other developing country/countries with the support of the project/UNDP? Please specify.

In all support on issues of DDR and rehabilitation, UNDP promotes adherence to the Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS).

In the area of Armed Violence Reduction, all assessment work is informed by the "Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development" and "The Oslo Commitments on Armed Violence" – initiatives that draw on global lessons in the area of armed violence.

Capacity Development

4.4 Has the project contributed specifically to improving the performance of institutions and systems through strategic (comprehensive or targeted) capacity development interventions? If so explain the systems, describe who and what, indicating the category of institution that were the main focus of your efforts?

International and national expertise in the area of **DDR and Rehabilitation** provide support to the Government of Nepal as well as the UNCT. At the international level, all missions from Mr. Kees Kingma involved dialogue with government counterparts, in particular the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction. In parallel, the national expertise funded by CPRSN maintains a standing capacity in both technical expertise and a network of contacts with key national actors. As the area is politically sensitive, this approach of capacity development through ongoing interaction with technical experts is deemed the most contextually appropriate. In the area of **Armed Violence Reduction**, CPRSN supported two Constituent Assembly members in their attendance at a forum examining "the Impact of Armed Violence on Development - Issues, Challenges and Parliamentary Solutions" in Sri Lanka in October. The CA members, from opposite sides of the political spectrum, have had a central role in Government initiatives in the area of armed violence and will remain involved in UNDP's work in this area.

5. Implementation Challenges

5.1 Describe any implementation challenges you have faced during the implantation of the project in 2011, as well as your responses.

The unpredictable “ebb and flow” of political developments in the area of **rehabilitation of former combatants** created uncertainty in a key programme area for CPRSN. Since the area is politically sensitive, an approach of continual but unobtrusive engagement was deemed appropriate. Though there was limited movement on issues in the early part of the year, a critical political agreement on November 1st moved the process forward significantly. Final options for support on rehabilitation are not clear at time of writing, and this need for flexibility is likely to continue through 2012.

5.2 Update the Risk and Issues Logs in the templates provided below. The updated risk and issue logs should follow the same format as in the QPRs.

Risk Log Matrix

#	Description	Category	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Author	Date Identified	Last Update	Status
1	Political consensus deferred or broken down on the architecture for implementation of peace agreements and delays in formation of a new Government	Political	I = 3 P = 2	Step-by-step approach to develop a new programme, linking each development with political development	Ranjit Lama	Dennis Curry	09/06/2008	10/11/2011	Reducing
2	Due to lack of political consensus among three major political parties about the future of qualified Maoist combatants, it has created uncertainty of their integration and rehabilitation.	Political	I = 3 P = 2	Position UNDP as an impartial peace-broker by fielding high-level consultancy missions to initiate dialogues and provider advice on integration and rehabilitation to different stakeholders	Ranjit Lama	Dennis Curry	22/08/2011	10/11/2011	Reducing

Issue Log Matrix

ID	Type	Date Identified	Description and Comments	Status	Status Change Date	Author
1	Issue	22 August 2011	Reclassification process of two Project posts (National Project Coordination & Liaison Officer and National Project Officer) will take more time than expected which will delay their recruitment.	Recruitment process ongoing. Expected to be recruited by end-December 2011.		Dennis Cury

6. Lessons learned and next steps

6.1 Describe the main lessons learnt that can be drawn from the year's experiences. Please mention any "best" or "worst" practices which UNDP should be aware of. Please be specific and focus on 2011.

As in any peace process, the need to remain **flexible in programming approach** remains as critical as ever. The technical support offered on rehabilitation options for former Maoist combatants navigated various political sensitivities and deadlocks to remain relevant throughout the year. While the eventual outcome may differ from what could be considered optimal in terms of international standards, the support offered by CPRSN has been careful to respect the national ownership of the process while offering analysis and advice calibrated to the Nepal context.

As with 2010, it was found that the project functioned best when used as a **catalytic incubator for new peacebuilding initiatives**. This is best exemplified in the diminishing support to CPP as 2011 progressed, while initial support to Armed Violence Reduction gained momentum. Continuing to move away from funding initiatives or personnel not directly related to peacebuilding will ensure that important, strategic peacebuilding initiatives are prioritized.

In operational terms the project has benefitted from the support of the Project Implementation Support Unit for both procurement and recruitment. While this has helped the project achieve its targets, **UNDP's procedures remain time-consuming and burdensome**. Global initiatives to reduce the timeframes of hiring personnel and procuring goods and services are welcome.

6.2 For projects continuing in 2012, describe priority actions for the following year to overcome any constraints, build on achievements and partnerships, and use the lessons learnt during the previous year. In particular, please make clear recommendations for any required corrective action, for review by the project board.

For 2012 the CPRSN project will focus on continued support to strategic and catalytic peacebuilding initiatives. While the assessment on programming options for **Armed Violence Reduction** is ongoing at the time of this report, it is envisaged that pilot activities in this area will commence in early 2012.

Land and property will form the focus of the next area which the project examines for strategic and catalytic programming options, with funding allocated for exploratory assessments in this area in 2012.

The project will maintain a **standing capacity on rehabilitation of former combatants**, in the knowledge that support in this area could be requested of the UN system at any point. It is important to note that while recent political developments indicate that requirements for a standard rehabilitation programme for the larger body of 19,000 Maoist combatants is not expected to be extensive, support for certain areas of social rehabilitation and reintegration may still be required.

Throughout 2011 significant interest was expressed in the PBRU approach to peacebuilding programming, in particular from UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery. With a particular focus on its work in strategic and catalytic initiatives, the PBRU intends to conduct a **lessons learned** exercise in 2012, with funding support for this coming from CPRSN.

7. Implementation Status of DIX of NIX Audit Action Plan (if applicable) NOT APPLICABLE

Update the implementation status against each audit/ spot check recommendations for 2011 in the table below

Obs No	Audit Observation	Audit Recommendation	Risk Severity	Action Planned	Target Implementation Date	Person Responsible	Status