

Concept Note:

Support to Nepal's transition through improved UN coherence

1. Summary

Consolidating the peace process in Nepal requires translating political momentum, and the progressive principles enshrined in the CPA, into tangible changes in the daily lives of people. Progress also needs to accelerate on the complex long-term issues of transition laid out in the CPA. There is considerable pressure to ensure this happens urgently, if the gap between expectations and concrete results is not to widen and public confidence in the peace process is not to falter.

If the multilateral system is to contribute meaningfully to this new phase of the Nepal peace process, it must retain and further refine its capacity to monitor, understand and usefully advise Government and international partners on the interaction between peace priorities, delivery systems, and evolving facts on the ground.

Through this proposal the UN Country Team (UNCT) in Nepal seeks to strengthen its capacity to provide peace building support to the Government of Nepal (GoN) and the international development community. This proposal will deliver stronger coherence to enable multilaterals to support local Government efforts to coordinate and deliver services more quickly and effectively. This effort is complementary to and would provide lessons for international efforts to improve the multilateral response in countries emerging from conflict, in terms of strategy, capacity and financing, as well as bring greater coherence to the multilateral effort in the spirit of UN reform.

Together, these components will enable the UN to support the transition more comprehensively through the medium and longer terms, in the provision of strategic advice, sharper programmatic focus on the Government's peace priorities, more effective advocacy for Nepal on the global stage, accelerated delivery on the ground, and in strengthening the social and economic foundations of the peace over time.

2. Context – the peacebuilding phase in the Nepal peace process

The success of the Nepal peace process is owed in a large measure to the leadership, determination and political courage of Nepalis themselves. The Nepal process distinguishes itself from many other peace processes in the extent to which it is locally owned and locally driven. The 2006 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) reflected an unusually high level of consensus amongst the parties both as to the causes of the conflict and the track Nepal will need to follow to achieve a sustained peace. It is unique also in recognizing that prosperity is a vital part of the peace, and that equity in the distribution of resources, services and opportunities is among its key drivers. Nepali leadership of the peace process remains central.

International friends of Nepal have played their role too. Neighbours, and states further afield, have supported the peace process with resources, space and advice where solicited. The United Nations has played a critical role in fielding a Special Political Mission (UNMIN) with a mandate to help create the conditions for trust and transparency in the process. A UN Human Rights Mission (OHCHR) has been deployed to Nepal, at the request of the Government, to provide an additional measure of confidence to citizens, and advice to institutions. For their part, UN development and humanitarian organizations have played a modest but critical support role. For example, UN agencies were deployed to cantonment sites to register combatants and to provide health services. Work has also been continuing on assisting the Constitutional Assembly and supporting the priorities of the Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF).

Despite the election and formation of an inclusive CA, the peace process in Nepal is not yet secure. The 2006 CPA is still not fully implemented and key peace-process institutions have not yet been appointed. Major institutional challenges to be addressed include building mechanisms of trust and cooperation between the major political parties; reintegration of Maoist combatants and democratisation of the Nepal Army; reaching agreements on federalism and the re-activation of local bodies; implementing social inclusion in state institutions; addressing law and order and public security in the Tarai; ending competition between youth groups of political parties that often results in violence; meeting the needs of conflict victims; and moving forward on ending impunity. In short, although the political framework for the peace process is now in place, there is still much to be done to de facto build and sustain such peace.

For most Nepalis, the top priorities remain peace, security and social and economic progress. Threats to peace are no longer just a matter of returning to a situation of armed conflict. They also come from the lack of progress in restoring law and order, and in meeting people's aspirations for a greater political voice, broader social and economic inclusion, and better access to resources, jobs and services. Making the peace "stick" requires translating political momentum, and the progressive principles enshrined in the CPA, into real, tangible changes in the daily lives of people. There is considerable pressure to ensure this happens urgently, if the gap between expectations and concrete results is not to widen and public confidence in the peace process is not to falter.

3. Rationale – the argument for renewed multilateral support

For the GoN and its international partners, effectively addressing the complex challenges of the transition in 2009 and 2010 will require moving with speed and coherence on several key fronts. This project will enable the UN system to more effectively support the GoN to meet its peace and development objectives by strengthening its ability to mobilise resources, coordinate UNCT support, expand advisory services, more closely integrate development and humanitarian efforts for both disasters and conflicts, and communicate a better understanding of the peace process to a wider public.

National support for effective peace building requires the harnessing of all parts of the Government in a coherent way that has yet to be tested. The Government will need trusted advice drawing on experience elsewhere to help it ensure a coherent 'joined up' strategy for peace through its development programme. An associated donor strategy will be required that responds to a Nepali road-map, in the spirit of the Paris principles, and the Accra and Doha Plans of Action.

The donor community has been in something of a holding pattern since the signing of the CPA, while the CA elections were held and a new Government constituted. There is an expectation on the part of Government that 2009 and 2010 will see a 'step change' in the level of financial engagement by the donor community. The 2008/2009 budget for example, assumed a significant increase in external grant resources. In order to realize these ambitions, Nepal's process will need concerted action at the international level to raise awareness of, and engagement in, peace building. Inevitably, the existence of other regional peace building challenges increases the challenge of shoring up the international financial support required by Nepal to underpin this transition.

Perhaps most important of all, 2009 and 2010 will profoundly test both donor and Government delivery systems; Nepal's peace will succeed or flounder not in the Kathmandu valley but in the VDCs and households of the Tarai, Far West and Karnali region above all. 2010 and 2011 will therefore also need to deliver a step change in the quantity and quality of services reaching vulnerable households in rural Nepal.

While not a 'new' challenge as such, the fragility and complexity of the peace process in 2009 and 2010 places a premium on the availability of quick disbursing, flexible funding that will allow Nepal and its partners to seize opportunities to build momentum or rapidly respond to threats. To date, only limited such funding has been

available, but it could play a critical role in 2009 and beyond. The NPTF and to a lesser extent the UN Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN), for example, need resources in 2010 and beyond to enable *inter alia* assistance with the discharge and rehabilitation of former combatants, the testing of new approaches to youth employment creation, the reconstruction of conflict damaged infrastructure, support to those in cantonments, and measures to support conflict affected persons including internally displaced people, through an open and transparent system for reparations payments.

In terms of changes in how development is delivered, support will be required to, *inter alia*, test new approaches to development in the Tarai, to increase public participation in development decision making, to improve accountability to communities, and to promote the inclusion of ethnic and other disadvantaged communities in public institutions and development programmes.

The UN has, up to recently, been able to maintain a solid and broad field presence – particularly through the regional presence of UNMIN, strong field offices of OHCHR, two modest but important OCHA coordination offices, WFP and UNICEF field staff. However from the start of 2009 onwards, the multilateral system's presence outside Kathmandu has been under serious pressure with UNMIN regional offices closed, OHCHR's field presence being reduced and OCHA's presence reducing gradually during the course of 2009 and the first half of 2010. These changes mean a significant reduction in the size of the UN field presence outside Kathmandu. This reduced visibility, and lack of capacity to assess field realities, will in turn curtail the ability of the UN to provide informed advice to the GoN and international partners on peace building measures required to support and sustain the coming phase of the peace process. The UN's ability to monitor the development and humanitarian space – through the Basic Operating Guidelines for example – will similarly be reduced.

In contrast to this reduction, UN agencies that are more focused on the root causes of conflict (e.g. UNICEF, UNFPA) are gradually expanding their programmatic field presence. This transition of field presence by differently oriented UN agencies creates a significant change in the mandate of the UN field presence outside Kathmandu. Building on the presence of the UNCT in the field will be critical in enhancing multilateral support in the new phase of Nepal's transition.

4. International Reform Efforts to Support Improved Delivery by the Multilaterals in Nepal:

The challenges and constraints outlined above are not so specific to Nepal but reflect systemic challenges of the multilateral system operating in a post-conflict transition environment. Internationally there is a general recognition that the international community has to do a better job in countries emerging from conflict. Despite progress over the last 20 years in supporting war to peace transitions, in the course of 2008, consensus was built on the need to improve our response to support national efforts in three critical areas: strategy, capacity and financing. In May 2008 a Security Council debate on peace building, chaired by the UK, mandated the Secretary General to produce a report on how the UN and World Bank would improve their response. In September 2008 the Accra High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness agreed on the need to adapt our aid to be more effective in situations of fragility. In October 2008, a Forum on Joint Action for Strengthening Support to Early Recovery, gathering together 250 participants from crisis countries, donors, UN agencies and NGOs was held in Copenhagen to address the issue of early recovery in post-conflict and post-disaster transitions. There emerged a strong consensus on the importance of systematic support for early recovery coordination, placing national actors in the driving seat and providing international support through the UN. There also emerged broad agreement on the importance of recognizing, using and strengthening national and local capacities to lead and engage in early recovery processes. Still in October 2008, a landmark partnership framework for crisis and post-crisis situations was signed between the UN and the World Bank.

In the past two decades the United Nations, its specialised agencies and its multilateral partners along with the Banks have supported governments to undergo post-conflict transitions in several parts of the world. In so doing they have brought to bear political, social and economic expertise, and valued technical assistance across a broad range of sectors. As multilaterals representing the international community as a whole, these institutions are uniquely positioned to serve and to support government ownership of national transitions on a basis of neutrality, impartiality, and technical needs. Cumulative experience has enabled multilateral organisations also to develop a specific expertise in transitional requirements, and potentially to propose successful experiences from other countries. The current reforms seek to bring greater coherence and effectiveness to enable this expertise to deliver more in countries such as Nepal.

5. Proposal – supporting the multilateral development and humanitarian system to deliver in the peace building phase

If the multilateral system is to contribute meaningfully to this new phase of the Nepal peace process, it must retain and further refine its capacity to monitor, understand and usefully advise GoN and international partners about the interaction between peace priorities, delivery systems, and evolving realities on the ground. Internally, multilateral partners will need to organise their analytical and programming efforts to more coherently support the GoN. Stronger coherence would enable multilaterals to support local Government efforts to coordinate and deliver services more quickly and effectively.

In light of these challenges, the UNCT in Nepal seeks support to:

- a) strengthen its capacity to provide peace building support to the GoN and the international development community;
- b) maintain a flexible humanitarian and development response capability to respond to crises that could risk de-stabilising the peace process;
- c) strengthen the attention to development dimensions of the peace process; and
- d) address emerging peace building challenges in response to Government requests through the UNPFN.

Together, these components will enable the UN to support the transition more comprehensively through the medium and longer terms, in the provision of strategic advice, sharper focus on the Government's peace priorities, more effective advocacy for Nepal, accelerated delivery on the ground, and in strengthening the social and economic foundations for sustainable peace.

UNCT Peace Building Advisory Facility

This facility will enable the Government of Nepal to rapidly access coordinated short term advice on peace building issues using the global resources of UNCT agencies. It will support the Government to:

- Formulate strategies and action plans to address and take forward complex peace building challenges;
- Respond rapidly and flexibly to emerging gaps in its peace building strategy and action plans; and
- Ensure that global best practice is applied to address the specific requirements of Nepal's peace process.

The facility will also ensure that the UN system provides advice coordinated across different UN agencies, i.e that it 'delivers as one' when responding to Government requests. The costs of this Facility will be met through the UN Peace Fund for Nepal.

Outcome 1: Improved UN institutional support to peace, development and humanitarian programming for the UNCT, donors and the Government of Nepal.

Through this initiative the UN working with other multilateral and bilateral partners would:

- Field high quality advisory services to the GoN and the UNCT with regard to the broader peace-building strategy as well as sector specific issues that require short-term, timely advice. This would be achieved through:
 - Recruitment of a senior Peace and Development Advisor to be attached to the RCO;
 - Establishment of a 'UNCT Peacebuilding Advisory Facility' that would finance short missions of 6-8 week duration at the request of the Government in specific areas where peace building strategies are not yet clear such as e.g. managing reparations processes, state restructuring, and employment creation;
 - Greater streamlining and coherence of UN programming for peace through more cross agency programming of peace support. Cross agency support for peace building has been promoted through the UNPFN. Thus, support for this project would also help to support the 'Delivering as One' UN reform agenda; and
 - Strengthening UN capacity for recovery preparedness and response.
- Retain sufficient field presence in the regions of Nepal to a) ensure UN assistance is coordinated and coherent when it reaches the district level; b) provide early warning of opportunities or threats to peace building gains at the field level, and timely response to disasters; and c) advocate for and support the use of peace sensitive programme methodologies in programmes. This would be achieved through:
 - The establishment of four three-person UN 'field coordination offices' to improve coordination with local bodies as well as among local UN agencies;
 - Extension of the OCHA-hosted mapping unit with extended terms of reference;
 - Recruitment of a 'field office coordinator' in the RC Office; and
 - Development of an early warning product.

With the downsizing of OCHA and a continued need for expert humanitarian advice and coordination, the RC office will absorb a residual of the current OCHA structure, including a humanitarian advisor, a national disaster response officer, a national humanitarian affairs officer and an Information Management Unit consisting of 6 staff. The IMU will also be the hub for early recovery & early warning information and analysis generated from the four field locations. With assistance from UNDP, the IMU's capacity for early recovery will be strengthened. The residual humanitarian structure will be financed a.o. through parallel financing by OCHA.

Terms of Reference: UN Field Coordination Offices

Four field coordination offices will provide coordination, information and analytical support to UN agencies and other stakeholders operating in neighbouring districts. These services will seek to add value to the work of the UNCT locally. In particular, the field coordination offices will:

- Support the UNCT locally to conduct joint needs assessments, contingency planning for humanitarian responses and local disaster preparedness.
- Crisis management.
- As directed by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator in consultation with UN Heads of Agency, liaise with local authorities with a view to enabling or resolving problems of UNCT programme implementation.
- With advice from UN agencies and other partners, compile regular situation reports covering the area in question, for use by UN Heads of Agency, Theme Group co-Chairs, Cluster leads, the UN Peace Fund for Nepal and the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator in deciding strategies for humanitarian, development and peace building action.
- Promote the Basic Operating Guidelines, and support any initiatives as might be requested to enhance Aid Transparency at the local level.
- Convene local information sharing meetings for the UNCT, with participation as decided locally, of partner NGOs.
- Analyze and report on developments affecting the development and humanitarian space.
- Advocate for, and promote, peace sensitive development practices.
- As necessary, generate early warning analysis for UN Heads of Agency.
- On request, support logistically and substantially visiting delegations and consultants.
- Serve as regional support hub for the work of the UNCT Radio team.

Outcome 2: Strategic activities supporting the peace process provided through the UNPFN complementing GoN's efforts.

In parallel with the above capacity support, the UNCT seeks to implement specific short-term peace-building projects through the ongoing resources of the UNPFN. These projects would draw on the UN system wide expertise and experience in peace building and would, in most cases, be implemented jointly by UN agencies. New priority areas for UNPFN support would firstly be agreed with the GoN and UN agencies would be invited by the Executive Committee of the UNPFN to submit innovative and catalytic proposals for peace building support, thereby testing new ways forward in priority areas. The UNPFN Secretariat is supported by one international and one national program officer.

Outcome 3: UN communication strategically supports Nepal's peace process and development.

To ensure longer-term root-cause issues are not lost sight of in the transition, a common UNCT communication plan will be implemented, using especially, but not only, the UNCT Radio Programme, Radio Chautari, as a vehicle for key UN communication about Peace & Development issues. The common communication strategy will be drafted by the UN Communications Group and approved by the UNCT.

Estimated costing for Support to Nepal's transition through improved UN Coherence Project – 2 years (costing per outcome and output; for a breakdown per activity, see the results framework)

	Estimated 2 year budget	
	<i>ERI Project</i>	<i>Parallel financing</i>
Outcome 1: Improved institutional support to peace, development and humanitarian programming for the UNCT, donors and the GoN	\$4,600,000	\$2,920,000
High level quality advice on peace and development (through senior peace and development advisor; donor transparency initiative; SIAG coordinator)	\$530,000	
UNCT Peacebuilding Advisory Facility Ψ		\$1,000,000 Ψ
Nepal's progress and needs promoted at the international level (through outreach and promotion)	\$75,000	
Four UN field coordination offices established and operational	\$3,020,000	\$240,000 Φ
Information Management Unit, mapping, early warning product established	\$700,000	\$300,000 Φ
Residual Humanitarian staff at central level	\$275,000	\$380,000 Φ
Emergency Response Fund		\$1,000,000*
Outcome 2: Strategic activities supporting the peace process provided through the UNPFN complementing GoN's efforts		\$200,000
UNPFN Secretariat established and operational Ψ		\$200,000 Ψ
Outcome 3: UN communication strategically supports UN peace process and development	\$450,000	
Joint UN communication plan is implemented (radio team, broadcast contracts)	\$450,000	
TOTAL	\$5,050,000	\$3,120,000

Ψ to be financed through the UN Peace Fund for Nepal

Φ residual OCHA functions to be co-financed by OCHA (total OCHA cost-plan for 2010 and 2011 estimated at \$1,500,000)

* To be financed through separate humanitarian channels

Financing committed as of November 2009:

DFID/CHASE: \$ 1,672,640 (900,000£ + \$200,000)

UNDP/BCPR: \$1,100,000

Total: \$ 2,772,640 Unfunded budget: \$2,377,360

I. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Impact: Improved UN peacebuilding, development and humanitarian programming in Nepal											
Impact indicators				Baseline		Target		MoV			
a. Government satisfaction with UNCT responsiveness to their needs b. # of UN joint agency activities in Nepal c. Donor satisfaction with UN coordination, and programs				a. <Data to be collected>		a. Majority of GoN interlocuters ‘very satisfied’ with UN responsiveness		a. RCO reporting			
				b. <Data to be collected>				b. RCO reporting			
				c. <Data to be collected>		b. <TBD>		c. RCO qualitative assessment			
						c. Majority of donors ‘very satisfied’					
Outcome 1: Improved UN institutional support to peace, development and humanitarian programming for the UNCT, donors and the Government of Nepal.											
OUTPUTS		ACTIVITIES		Indicators		Baseline	Target	MoV	INPUT COSTS		
Output 1.1: High level quality advice on peace and development provided to UNCT, GoN and donors.	1.1.1	Peace and development adviser recruited	1.1.1	Signed contract of Peace and development adviser	1.1.1	No contract	1.1.1	Contract	1.1.1-2	1.1.1	\$400,000
	1.1.2	Advice provided by peace and development adviser	1.1.2a	Stipulated contract deliverable provided to UNCT and GoN, such as UNCT Peacebuilding Strategy	1.1.2	No deliverable	1.1.2	All deliverables provided	Performance reports and report delivered	1.1.3	\$1,000,000
	1.1.3	UNCT peacebuilding advisory facility funded and operational	1.1.2b	RC satisfaction with advice received	1.1.3	0	1.1.3	4 p.a.	1.1.2b Qualitative assessment	(to be financed by the UNPFN)	
	1.1.4	Social Inclusion Action Group coordinator recruited	1.1.3	# of annual short advisory missions supporting the peace process	1.1.4a	No contract	1.1.4a	Contact	1.1.3 Mission reports		
					1.1.4b	No	1.1.4b	All deliverables	1.1.4 SIAG	1.1.4	\$30,000

	and advising UNCT, donors and civil society	1.1.4a Signed contract	deliverables	provided	reports	1.1.5 \$100,000
	1.1.5 RCO coordinates implementation of 'Donor Accountability Initiative'	1.1.4b Stipulated contact deliverables provided to SIAG, such as knowledge management advice and training	1.1.4c <Data being collected>	1.1.4c % reflecting Nepal popn	1.1.5 Consultant report	
		1.1.4c % of marginalised groups employed within UNCT	1.1.5 0	1.1.5 4		
		1.1.5a # of districts DAI is implemented				
		1.1.5b Results and lessons from donor accountability pilot collected and disseminated				
Output 1.2: Nepal's progress and needs at the international level promoted	1.2.1 Advice to NPC and MoF on NDF provided	1.2.1 # of advisory notes on NDF related matters	1.2.1 0	1.2.1 5	1.2.1 Advisory notes	1.2. \$75,000
	1.2.2 Outreach to donor capitals - including through UN mechanisms - by senior UN and key Government officials provided	1.2.2 # of meetings advocating for support to Nepal	1.2.2.0	1,2.2 4 per annum	1.2.2. RC report	
	1.2.3 Sectoral and thematic coordination, requested by GON, provided	1.2.3 % of requests for sectoral and thematic coordination met	1.2.3. 100	1.2.3 100%	1.2.3 RCO report	
	1.2.4 Nepal trade and investment promotion supported	1.2.4 % of GoN requests for support to trade and investment promotion activities met	1.2.4.0	1.2.4 100	1.2.4 RCO Report	

Output 1.3: Four UN Field coordination offices established and operational	1.3.1 1.3.2 1.3.3 1.3.4 1.3.5 1.3.6	Field office staff and field coordinator recruited Field offices opened and equipped Regular field coordination meetings conducted Field offices monitor the operational space UN radio team support provided Field offices supported with relevant training, exchange sessions, field visits from Kathmandu etc on relevant subjects including on early recovery coordination, strategic analysis, joint programming etc.	1.3.1 1.3.2 1.3.3 1.3.4 1.3.5 1.3.6	Signed contracts # of operational field offices # of annual coordination meetings # of weekly and monthly sit reps produced for UNCT # of pieces of audio content provided to radio team by field offices # of relevant training sessions, workshops and field trips to back up field staff	1.3.1 1.3.2 1.3.3 1.3.4 1.3.5	No contract None None None None	1.3.1 1.3.2 1.3.3 1.3.4 1.3.5 1.3.6	Contract 4 12 52/12 52 p.a. up to 4 trainings and workshops a year and at least 15 field support mission a year.	1.3.1 1.3.2 1.3.3 1.3.4 1.3.5 1.3.6	Contract documentation RCO report Meeting minutes Sit reps Radio team reporting RCO report	1.3.1.-1.3.5: \$3,200,000 (This includes 240,000 that will be financed on a parallel basis by OCHA) 1.3.6: \$60,000
Output 1.4: Capacity of UNCT to cover residual humanitarian issues maintained during and beyond OCHA phasing-down.	1.4.1 1.4.2 1.4.3	Senior humanitarian adviser, national humanitarian affairs and national disaster response officer recruited Information management unit staffed and equipped Databases maintained,	1.4.1 1.4.2 1.4.3 1.4.4 1.4.5	Signed contracts Signed contracts # maps and reports produced # of early warning products generated # projects funded under ERF	1.4.1-2 1.4.3 1.4.4 1.4.5	No contract <GET DATA> 0 0	1.4.1-2 1.4.3 1.4.4 1.4.5	Contract <GET DATA> 4 quarterly reports per annum ERF	1.4.1-2 1.4.3 1.4.4 1.4.5	Contract documents Maps and Reports Early warning report ERF	1.4.1 655,000 (this includes 380,000 that will be financed on a parallel basis by OCHA) 1.4.2-3 \$400,000

	updated and accurate. Maps and reports issued from this data			1.4.5 [get data]	Governing Committee Annual Report	1.4.4 \$600,000 1.4.5 \$1,000,000 [to be financed on a parallel basis by OCHA)
	1.4.4 Early warning product generated					
	1.4.5 Emergency Response Fund operational					
	1.4.6 Conduct training on humanitarian reform agenda, including early recovery for the UN agencies, and NGO partners					

Outcome 2: Strategic activities supporting the peace process provided through the UNPFN complementing GoN's efforts.							
OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES		Indicators	Baseline	Target	MoV	INPUT COSTS
Output 2.1: UNPFN Secretariat established and operational	2.1.1	International and national officers recruited	2.1.1 Signed contracts	2.1.1 No contract	2.1.1 Contract	2.1.1 Contract documents	2.1 \$200,000 (financed by UNPFN)
	2.1.2	Governance documentation updated and approved by the Executive Committee	2.1.2 Updated documents endorsed by Exec Committee	2.1.2 Governance documents from 2007	2.1.2 Documents updated and approved	2.1.2 Ex Comm minutes	
	2.1.3	Relationships with GoN, donors, MDTFO and PBSO managed	2.1.3 Qualitative report by GoN, donors, MDTFO and PBSO	2.1.3 <Data to be collected>	2.1.3 Majority stakeholders 'very satisfied'	2.1.3 Short survey report of stakeholders	
	2.1.4	Promotional activities for UNPFN conducted	2.1.4 # of positive UNPFN media reports	2.1.4 0	2.1.4 8 p.a.	2.1.4 Media reports	
	2.2.1	Funds mobilised for the UNPFN	2.2.1 Funds available to UNPFN	2.2.1 \$950,000 p.a (mean)	2.2.1 At least \$10 mill p.a.	2.2.1-3 Ex Com Minutes and Support Office reporting	
Output 2.2: Projects funded by the UNPFN sufficiently resourced and successfully developed and monitored	2.2.2	UNPFN projects selected according to agreed criteria and developed into high quality projects	2.2.2 # of approved projects/extensions per annum	2.2.2 8 p.a. (mean)	2.2.2 8 p.a.		2.2 N/A
	2.2.3	Monitoring and financial project reporting facilitated	2.2.3 # of update reports and delivery of annual reporting to MDTFO	2.2.3 Annual report, no updates	2.2.3 2 updates p.a.plus annual report		
	Outcome 3: UN communication strategically supports Nepal's peace process and development.						
OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES		Indicators	Baseline	Milestone	MoV	INPUT COSTS
Output 3.1: Joint UN Communication Plan	3.1.1	Joint UN Communication Plan	3.1.1 Endorsed plan* 3.1.2 Signed contracts	3.1.1 No plan	3.1.1 Plan	3.1.1 UNCT	3.1.1 \$0

that supports the development dimension of the peace process is implemented.						
	3.1.2 developed and endorsed by the UNCT and implemented UN Radio Team staffed and equipped 3.1.3 Weekly radio programmes produced and broadcast.	3.1.3 # of broadcast weekly programs * To be further developed based upon Plan	3.1.2 No contract 3.1.3 52 p.a. (mean)	3.1.2 Contract 3.1.3 52 p.a.	Minutes and Plan 3.1.2 Contract documents 3.1.3 Radio. UNCT minutes	3.1.2 \$300,000 3.1.3 \$150,000 (broadcast contracts)

TERMS OF REFERENCE

FIELD OFFICES COORDINATOR (P4)

Resident Coordinator's Office, Kathmandu

Under the supervision of the Head of the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) and in close consultation with the Senior Humanitarian Advisor, the Field Offices Coordinator will be responsible for the following:

A. Management of field-level activities

The Field Offices Coordinator will, on a day-to-day basis, manage, support and supervise each of the four field offices and their staff in implementing the following their activities and responsibilities. The TOR of each respective field office is as follows, as it applies to the geographical area covered by such office:

(1) Implementation of the peace building strategy for Nepal.

- (a) Monitoring the implementation of the overall peace building strategy for Nepal;
- (b) Communication with UN agencies present in the field to ensure a coherent response and implementation of the peace building strategy by such agencies;
- (c) Supporting local level mechanisms that contribute to peace building; and
- (d) Advocating for and promoting peace sensitive development practices.

(2) Coordination and joint programming

- (a) Coordinating the UNCT's and relevant NGO's efforts regarding needs assessments, early warning mechanisms, humanitarian contingency planning, emergency and early recovery responses, and local disaster preparedness;
- (b) Identifying strategic opportunities for joint programming as well as obstacles to the implementation of joint programs, and feedback such information to the RCO and the UNCT;
- (c) Supporting UNCT in managing disasters and crises
- (d) At the request of the lead agency of a joint program, coordinating district level joint program implementation activities; and
- (e) Supporting the implementation of the aid effectiveness and donor transparency initiative.

(3) Monitoring and protecting humanitarian and development space

- (a) Promoting an understanding of, and respect for, the international community's Basic Operating Guidelines (BOGs) for Aid Provision in Nepal;
- (b) Actively pursuing dialogue to solve problems related to the protection of humanitarian and development space, including liaising with local formal and informal authorities to enable access of UNCT personnel, vehicles, and goods as well as smooth implementation of programs and projects; and
- (c) Providing timely and relevant information and analysis to the UNCT and the BOGs group on developments in relation to humanitarian and development space and suggesting and implementing approaches for resolving them.

(4) Information management

- (a) Convening regular local information sharing meetings for UNCT members and local NGOs as appropriate;
- (b) Providing information, as requested by the Field Offices Coordinator, to feed into the databases developed and maintained by the information management unit within the RCO;
- (c) Facilitating training activities, including on humanitarian and early recovery issues; and
- (d) Preparing regular situational reports concerning local needs, aid efforts, incidents affecting humanitarian and development space, and the overall local operational context. Based on such information, provide analytical feedback, early warning, and advice to the RCO and the UNCT.

(5) Field office management and logistical support

- (a) Managing the field coordination office, including preparing and implementing workplans, managing budgets, and staff supervision and assessment. Ensuring open and regular communication between the field coordination office and the RCO;
- (b) Providing substantive and logistical support to visiting UN and donor delegations, and the UN radio team.

This support and supervision will include regular and frequent field-visits.

B. Information Management

- (1) In close consultation with the RC, the head of the RCO, the senior peace and development advisor, the senior humanitarian advisor, and the UNCT - each as relevant and appropriate - preparing (a) an analytical framework, based on the socio-economic and governance related provisions of the CPA and any relevant ensuing agreements to collect regular information on the status of the overall operational context and development space; (b) an analytical framework as well as specific questions to identify emerging issues related to development and humanitarian operational space as well as to prepare ad hoc reports on such issues;
- (2) Guiding and closely cooperating with the field offices' staff to collect the information identified in the analytical frameworks;
- (3) Based on the information collected under (2) above, conducting first level analysis of information, including trends and patterns, aimed at identifying peace-building opportunities as well as threats to and openings for enhanced development space;
- (4) Develop an early warning product for early identification of potential spoilers to the peace process and threats to the development and humanitarian operational space;
- (5) Monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the humanitarian strategy at field level; and
- (6) Through the RC, and in close cooperation with other staff in the integrated RCO, make recommendations to the UNCT and the broader development community, to improve the design and implementation of development and humanitarian programs, projects, and activities.

C. Coordination at central level

- (1) Assisting the Head of the RCO and the Senior Humanitarian Advisor in establishing and managing effective and efficient coordination structures and mechanisms both in relation to development and humanitarian operations, in particular as they relate to field operations; and
- (2) Guiding the planning, preparation, and production of humanitarian inter-agency consolidated appeals or other appeals depending on the nature of the emergency or situation, and common humanitarian action plans in close cooperation with relevant stakeholders.

Requirements

The ideal candidate will have the following qualifications:

- (a) A Masters degree in a relevant field with at least 7 years of working experience in humanitarian assistance and/or development work and/or as a civil affairs or political affairs officer in a UN mission; a first level university degree combined with extensive relevant professional experience of at least 10 years may be accepted in lieu of an advanced university degree;
- (b) Proven strong analytical capacity and the capacity to translate such analysis into easily accessible and concise reports;
- (c) Experience working in a complicated setting that requires political astuteness, sound judgment, and operational flexibility;
- (d) Strong networking, negotiation and conciliation skills;
- (e) Excellent interpersonal, diplomatic, and advanced communication skills;
- (f) Willingness and ability to travel to remote locations;
- (g) Knowledge and experience of UN coordination and reform issues will be highly advantageous;
- (h) Working experience in South Asia in general and in Nepal in specific will be an asset;
- (i) Fluency in English; Fluency in Nepali or other local language will be an asset.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

INTERNATIONAL FIELD COORDINATOR (P3/P4)

Locations – Bharatpur, Biratnagar, Dadeldhura, Nepalgunj

Under the overall supervision of the Head of the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) and the day-to-day supervision of the Field Offices Coordinator, the International Field Coordinator will be responsible for the following activities in his/her geographical area. These activities will be provided as a service to UN agencies and will be implemented in a cooperative and facilitating manner:

(1) Implementation of the peace building strategy for Nepal.

- (a) Monitoring the implementation of the overall peace building strategy for Nepal;
- (b) Coordinating the delivery of those components of the peace building strategy that are being implemented by UN agencies;
- (c) Supporting local level mechanism at local level that contribute to peace building; and
- (d) Advocating for and promoting peace sensitive development practices.

(2) Coordination and joint programming

- (a) Coordinating the UNCT's and relevant NGOs' efforts regarding needs assessments, early warning mechanisms, humanitarian contingency planning, emergency and early recovery responses, and local disaster preparedness;
- (b) Identifying strategic opportunities for joint programming as well as obstacles to the implementation of joint programs, and feedback such information to the RCO and the UNCT;
- (c) Supporting UNCT in managing disasters and crises;
- (d) At the request of the lead agency of a joint program, coordinating district level joint program implementation activities; and
- (e) Supporting the implementation of the aid effectiveness and donor transparency initiative.

(3) Monitoring and protecting humanitarian and development space

- (a) Promoting an understanding of, and respect for, the international community's Basic Operating Guidelines (BOGs) for Aid Provision in Nepal;
- (b) Actively pursuing dialogue to solve problems related to the protection of humanitarian and development space, including liaising with local formal and informal authorities to enable access of UNCT personnel, vehicles, and goods as well as smooth implementation of programs and projects; and
- (c) Providing timely and relevant information and analysis to the UNCT and the BOGs group on developments in relation to humanitarian and development space and suggesting and implementing approaches for resolving them.

(4) Information Management

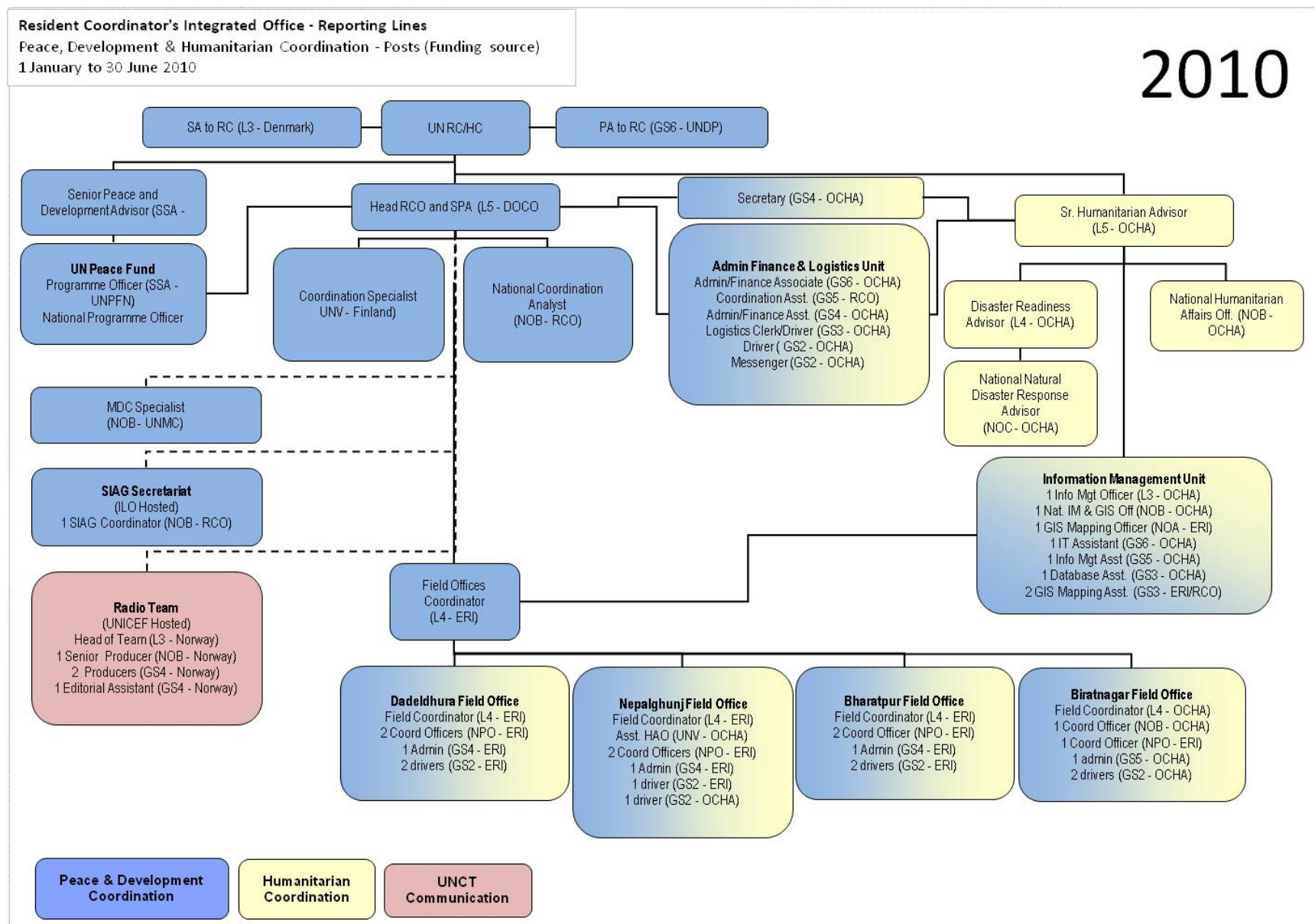
- (a) Convening regular local information sharing meetings for UNCT members and local NGOs as appropriate;

- (b) Providing information, as requested by the Field offices Coordinator, to feed into the databases developed and maintained by the information management unit within the RCO;
 - (c) Facilitating training activities, including on humanitarian and early recovery issues; and
 - (d) Preparing regular situational reports concerning local needs, aid efforts, developments affecting humanitarian and development space, and the overall local operational context. Based on such information, provide analytical feedback, early warning, and advice to the RCO and the UNCT.
- (5) *Field office management and logistical support*
- (a) Managing the field coordination office, including preparing and implementing workplans, managing budgets, and staff supervision and assessment. Ensuring open and regular communication between the field coordination office and the RCO; and
 - (b) Providing substantive and logistical support to visiting UN and donor delegations, and the UN radio team.
- (6) *Any other duty as may be reasonably requested by the RC, Head of the RCO or the Field Coordinator.*

Requirements

The ideal candidate will have the following qualifications:

- (a) A Masters degree in a relevant field with at least 7 years of working experience in humanitarian assistance and/or development work and/or as a civilian or political affairs officer in a UN mission; a first level university degree combined with extensive relevant professional experience of at least 10 years may be accepted in lieu of an advanced university degree;
- (b) Strong analytical capacity and the capacity to translate such analysis into easily accessible and concise reports;
- (c) Experience working in a complicated setting that requires political astuteness, sound judgment, and operational flexibility;
- (d) Strong networking, negotiation and conciliation skills;
- (e) Willingness and ability to work in remote locations with limited interaction with other international staff;
- (f) Knowledge and experience of UN coordination and reform issues would be highly advantageous;
- (g) Working experience in South Asia in general and in Nepal in specific will be an asset;
- (h) Fluency in English; Fluency in Nepali or other local language will be an asset.

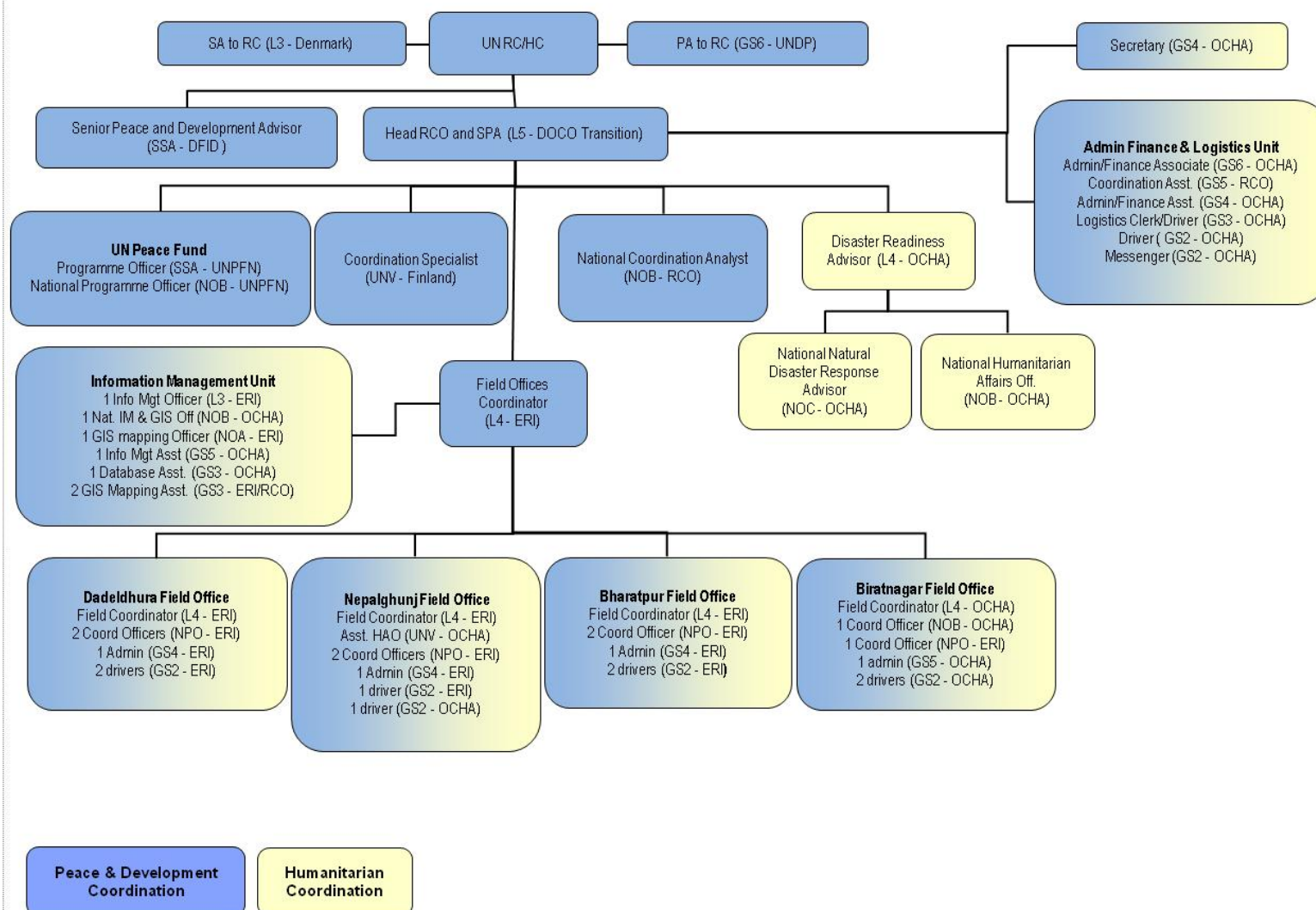


2011

Resident Coordinator's Integrated Office - Reporting Lines

Peace, Development & Humanitarian Coordination - Posts (funding source)

1 July 2010 - 31 December 2011



NEPAL - Location of Proposed UN Field Coordination Offices

24 Nov 2009

