

Main observations and recommendations from Joint Government - Donor Monitoring Visits

Dates: 13-16 August, 2012

Locations: Kathmandu/Lalitpur

Purpose of field visit: Observe and monitor projects supported by Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) and UN Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN), and provide suggestions for improvements in project implementation

The group visited 6 NPTF funded projects and 4 UNPFN funded projects (10 projects in total).

Visit No: 1

Project Code: NPTF/0414

Name of the Project: Continued Voter Registration Programme, Phase II

Implementing agencies: Election Commission Nepal (ECN)

Duration of project: July, 2011 – June, 2012 (Further extension proposed for two months)

Total approved budget: NPR 397.5 m

Main Observations:

- The programme aims to collect information and register voters with photo identification & finger prints to establish reliable registrations list in preparation for the next potential elections. While new voters can get registered through ongoing registration, the election office published the list of voters in respective wards for people to check if their details are correct and if not, apply for a correction.
- Due to the postponed elections, the publishing of registrations for voter verification has been delayed, and registrations of new voters are continued.
- The recognition of estimated 20-25 % error by the election commission in lists/numbers is realistic.

Recommendations:

- To the Election Commissions: There is a need to aim for more accurate data on who registers and in what areas – to better plan for possible future peaks of registrations and to advertise registrations among those groups that have not yet done so – e.g. those without citizenship.
- To the Election Commissions: Currently EC uses baseline data as the number of voters who had registered in last CA elections for percentage estimations of people registered so far. Given that this number will have changed in current context, the updated number of estimated total voters (could be recent census) will need to be used in order to have reliable percentage estimation of those who have registered;
- To the Election Commission: Despite delayed and uncertain elections, the programme needs to continue registering voters in order to be prepared and avoid an unmanageable crowd just prior to elections. Thus there is a need to set a new deadline for the publication of registrations.
- To the Election Commission: To study the possibility for people to both register and vote in place of residence over place of origin so that people staying away from their place of origin do not have to go back to their place of origin.

- To the Election Commission: There is a need to study the ways in which those Nepali citizens residing abroad could be reached for registrations;
- To the Election Commission: It was reported that the Kathmandu Election Office gets 20 to 25 visitors per day, but when the election was announced for November, they experienced the upsurge of 300 voters willing to register in a single day. Therefore, there is a need to develop a plan to ensure sufficient resources to meet the demand of sudden upsurge of people willing to register as an election is announced. May be the sister organizations and local units of the political parties need to be mobilized further to get data on time.
- To the District Election Office: could be more proactive in terms of getting citizenship certificate. There are many marginalized people in Kathmandu who may not have access to getting the citizenship certificate or coming for voter's registration. There is a need for targeting such kind of people, for example, through voter's education in squatters
- To the Election Commission and District Election Office: The numbers registered for national ID should be separate from the numbers who registered as voters.
- To the NPTF and donors: Central server connection of the data and information available at district level could be looked at next phase of the project, so information is accessible.

Visit No: 2

Project Code: NPTF/0415

Name of the Project: Peace Promotion through Radio

Implementing agencies: Radio Nepal

Duration of project: 1 Year (Jan. 1, 2012 – Dec. 31, 2012)

Total approved budget: NPR 19.9 million

Observations:

- The central office of Radio Nepal has well equipped premises and adequate, professional and motivated core group present. The progress of the NPTF funded projects seemed to be satisfactory, in accordance with the plan.
- They were found to be broadcasting three different types of programs: Peace Dialogue, Radio for Peace and Radio Drama. Of these programs, the Peace Dialogue made a good attempt to include people from various backgrounds and political parties to the programmes. Radio for Peace program was being broadcasted in 16 different local languages from 5 regional offices.
- They had a clear plan for getting feedback on the radio programs through a survey in a few locations.
- Clear allocation of tasks and roles among the team members for project;
- Well-established plans for publicity of the programmes were clearly demonstrated through printed brochures, posters and promotional clips through radio;
- The team appreciates the effort made by the Radio Nepal for producing two songs with the theme of peace, though it was not a part of the project.

Recommendations:

- To Radio Nepal to study how to extend the coverage of the field based programme to other districts as well as number of listeners/impacts in the public;

- To Radio Nepal: To explore the possibility of additional trainings on field security and peace work (communication skills over sensitive issues and language used, media training etc.) for the project staffs in the field; and specific peace building, conflict transformation training for all project staff to use efficient/neutral dialogue and to guarantee that media is working for peace building rather than re-enforcing tensions.
- In the planned survey for feedback, there is a need to include the impact of the programs on the interviewees so far – what is the actual change and peace process that the radio programs bring about? The review can include assessment of the language used to ensure effective peace work. In addition, an address should be provided to the regular listeners for their feedback at the end of each episode of program.
- Radio Nepal needs to bring in external experts while reviewing the content of their programs. This can be done by collaborating with other media programs for peace, such as Search for Common Ground and International Alert.
- It is also recommended that Radio Nepal broadcasts the news/success stories of the peace initiatives/processes.
- To NPTF/ donors: to make Radio program crosscutting to all 4 clusters of the NPTF.
- To NPTF: to increase the frequency of sharing among implementing agencies about their projects, which can then be integrated into programs of Radio Nepal.

Visit No: 3

Project Code: NPTF/0122

Name of the Project: Rehabilitation Programme for Maoist Army Combatants

Implementing agencies: Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR)

Duration of project: 2 Years (May 13, 2012 – May 12, 2014)

Total approved budget: NPR 4.41 m

Observations:

- Only 6 ex-combatants chose this package out of some 17 000, of whom five are currently receiving a 6 months electrician training at the School of Engineering and Technology, Balaju. One is waiting for veterinary training to begin.
- There seems to be adequate courses for selection yet uncertainty over which courses will be organized. Hence there is a risk of choosing something that will not materialize e.g. have enough attendees and will be cancelled in the end.
- The 5 young men at the Balaju School seemed happy with their choice and with the arrangement of installments. However, those with lower academic qualifications (who also reportedly had originally opted for something else rather than electrician training) reported to have experienced difficulties keeping up with the course.
- Within this programme, the school had relaxed the criteria required for the course (which was completion of grade 8) considering this as a special case for peace process.
- The reason they provided for choosing rehabilitation was to serve as an example to others that they had fought for the country and not for the money and rehabilitation was the better option than voluntary retirement since they also had other medical problems.
- The five young men were already into two months in their training course, but they were neither confident about finding an employment nor had a plan otherwise. They had asked the government to provide them a government job according to their qualifications.
- They said that they did not feel as if they had been treated any differently due to their status/past.

Recommendations:

- To MoPR to explore the possibilities for teaching other skills, such as English to facilitate vocational learning and future employment and to consider provision of/opportunities for additional courses after the initial one to re-enforce and update the learned skills. The trainees, however, expressed that they would welcome additional trainings if it would not be deducted from their allowance that they were supposed to get.
- A need to consider government assistance in finding employment e.g. in state owned companies, as expressed by the participants.
- The implementing agency, MoPR should disseminate the lessons learned from this project to the cantonments so that in future if the option is given to the ex-combatants waiting for integration, most of them will choose this option.

Visit No: 4

Project Code: NPTF/0203

Name of the Project: Physical Rehabilitation Services for Conflict Affected Disabled People (CADP) in Nepal

Implementing agencies: Nepal Disabled Fund (NDF)

Duration of project: Sept. 2011 – July, 2013

Total approved budget: NPR 52.22 million

Observations:

- The NDF premise, located centrally in Kathmandu, was found to be well equipped with motivated staff to provide comprehensive rehabilitation services for the people with disability in general and Conflict Affected in particular. The services include physiotherapy, occupational therapy; and orthotics and prosthetics workshop, among others. However, medical staff (e.g. specialized physicians) is lacking.
- The monitoring team noticed lack of complete privacy in treatment and counseling rooms.
- NDF faces the challenge of providing services to the CADPs in the list of MoPR, who do not have the extent of disability as categorized in the list. This has been discussed with the NPTF; however it requires a higher level discussion on how this challenge can be addressed.
- As a follow up on recommendation from earlier visit, it was clarified that Green Pastures Hospital was the only implementing partner of NDF in Pokhara that was receiving support through sources other than NPTF, i.e. ICRC for conflict affected disabled people. They responded that the support from NPTF was used for the CADP within the list of MoPR, whereas the support from ICRC was used for those CADP who was not in MoPR list.

Recommendations:

- To the NPTF Board/ MoPR: A need to review the lists of CADPs to provide services for those disabled people in need, e.g. with the support from CSOs
- A need to review and harmonize the criteria used to estimate loss (physical trauma)
- A need to develop a comprehensive strategy with relevant ministries on the continuity and sustainability of the services, and a need to identify a responsible ministry for such strategy
- To NDF: The sustainability of this project to support CADP is questionable; therefore the possibility of regular funding after the end of NPTF need to be explored.

- The comprehensive services provided to the CADPs, include counseling on various services available for them. However, given the need for psychosocial counseling, the project can be improved further if the counselors are trained in providing psychosocial services. To NDF/NPTF: to explore the possibilities of including psychosocial training for the counselors in the project.
- Information about this facility needs to be widened to ensure access of all CADPs throughout the country.

Visit No: 5

Project Code: UNPFN/C-2

Name of the Project: Pilot in Land Registration Recovery

Implementing agencies: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)/Min of Land Reform

Duration of project: July 2010 – November 2011

Total approved budget: US\$50,000

Observations:

- The project has provided land ownership to most of the people in Baijanath VDC of Assam district, as a pilot initiative. The Survey department (?) has utilized new technology for the project which they reported to be effective. They also reported about the delay in starting the implementation of the project due to very low budget.
- The project staffs were well aware of some of the challenges and limitations learned throughout the project such as the limited authority of the survey team. The team seemed willing to implement their lessons learned, especially in areas of participatory process, effective supervision on and monitoring and seeking amicable solution of the disputes, wherever possible in distribution of land titles.
- The Department of Survey that implemented this project showed strong interest to upscale their experiences in Baijanath VDC experience to the entire Achham and Arghakhachi districts where the land records were completely destroyed during the conflict;

Recommendations:

- The contribution of the project to overall peace building cannot be seen clearly. In view of the proposal that the department has submitted for scaling up the project to FAO, which may eventually come to UNPFN, the lessons learned from pilot phase need to be clearly linked to peace building.
- There is a need to tackle challenges such as how to employ two teams on the field: the survey team together with Land Revenue Officials to enable 100 % registrations.
- A need to pay specific attention to the displaced families/person and their entitlement

Visit No: 6

Project Code: UNPFN/E-5

Name of the Project: Ensuring recognition of sexual violence as a tool of conflict in the Nepal peace building process through documentation and provision of comprehensive services to women and girl victims/survivors

Implementing agencies: UNFPA & UNICEF

Duration of project: 04/2010-04/2012

Total approved budget: US\$2,100,000

Observations:

- The program that was implemented jointly by a group of UN organizations and civil society members was an initiative to address one of the most sensitive and important issues. As pointed out by the implementing agencies, the documentation of cases of sexual violence in selected districts needs to be further utilized in a careful manner. While the project initially aimed to collect information for the TRC, once formed, the project can link up to relevant Ministries implementing NAP 1325/1820 projects through NPTF so that immediate needs of these women can be addressed.
- The concept of reproductive health camps as an entry point to reach the SGBV victims was well-planned; and the multi-sectoral approach worked because each sectors understood each other's roles.
- The professionalism of implementing partners was adequate; however, they faced difficulty in documentation (may be its rather processing the cases for reparation/justice) due to time lapse (since the conflict), social stigma and legal hurdles (Nepali law requires that an incident of rape should be reported within 35 days)The staff had struggled with the lack of formal channels to report cases, delay in formation of TJ commissions and current problematic legal and policy framework
- The project identified alternative agency, a Nepali NGO and also one of the project partners, Advocacy Forum, to handover SGBV cases in absence of TRC.
- The program provided much desired relief support to the women with health problems in general and victims of sexual violence in particular. However, there is a continued need of specific services such as legal and psychosocial for the victims, even after the project period is over.

Recommendations:

- There is a need to assess next steps after completed documentations and provision of basic services.
- There is a need to develop a "one door" support strategy for SGBV victims
- The project staff (including all implementing actors) could share their valuable experiences with other UN agencies and in many donor groups e.g. for projects in the pipeline: e.g. UN Women project on the implementation of NAP on 1325 and 1820, and IDPG RoL.
- To the program team: To document the lessons learned from the project and disseminate among the concerned stakeholders and government agencies so that linkages can be identified and used;
- Social identity of the SV survivors important – poor and disadvantaged are generally victims of SV – this information is important to plan for other women focused interventions;
- In order to support voices of the SV survivors, need to improve gender sensitiveness and inclusion perspective of Local Peace Committees and interim relief programmes need to be revisited;
- Creative and multi-sectoral approach needed to bring the voice of SGBV survivors—advocacy for better services, improvement of capacity to respond to needs of the SGBV survivors, and restoration of the confidence of SGBV survivors in the system currently dwindled due to impunity and no progress in other TJ arrangements
- Need to expand the activities in other parts of the country for getting full account of the SGBV survivors and also providing interim relief through such comprehensive camp;

- Referral mechanism needs to be strengthened to ensure complete and follow up services to the identified SV survivors

Visit No: 7

Project Code: NPTF/0303

Name of the Project: Reconstruction of Police Units – Phase II

Implementing agencies: Nepal Police

Duration of project: Sept. 2011 – March, 2013

Total approved budget: NPR 1,111.25 million

Observations:

- In the construction committee in Lubhu, coordinated by a LPC member, there were a total of 3 women out of 9 members. The duty of the committee was to monitor the construction progress and report to the district office, which then reports to HQ
- The location of the office in Lubhu was decided together in consultation with 4 other VDCs - as was the establishment of the local construction committee and advisory teams with representatives from all 4 VDCs.
- In Lubhu separate facilities for women had been included in the plan; people were happy to learn that the increased office space will enable to reinforce larger security forces.
- Also adequate space had been planned for the new building to enable an increase in human resources in the future.
- One of the major concerns now is the construction (and funding) of a sufficient and required compound wall. People were not confident enough to generate the required public contribution for construction of walls.
- [The selection of Lubhu for reconstruction is questionable since District Police Office and Imadol Police Post (1.5 km from reconstruction site) are accessible for the local communities. Priority should have been given to police unit requiring reconstruction in more remote areas.]

Recommendations:

- To next monitoring team: There is a need for capacity enhancement of the Police Personnel to better deal with Sexual Violence. This component has been integrated into the NPTF project for capacity enhancement and could potentially be followed up in next visit.
- To the Nepal Police: Targeted training for male police personnel on social inclusiveness and human rights is needed to bring about changes in attitudes.
- To the Nepal Police: to evaluate the project impact on security and peace process to better know where to build and what kind of units in order to contribute to security and peace process on the whole.
- To the Nepal Police: The project could benefit from previous studies conducted on work environment and women in the force (UNDP), as well as of previous projects that have addressed SGBV, such as the UNFPA/UNICEF project
- To the Nepal Police: The Construction Advisory Committee should be involved from the beginning i.e. to identify the construction site too. Locals, including the members of the construction advisory committee, feared that the construction of new police post may damage their existing irrigation and drinking water systems

- To the Nepal Police: The design of the building should have a certain degree of flexibility for alteration to suit the local needs and contexts. The current centrally approved design is reportedly not suitable for places like Lubhu where cooking is done in firewood.
- The presentation done by Nepal Police was very helpful and can further include how the communities are benefitting through the newly constructed units as well as the reasons for delay in implementation.

Visit No: 8

Project Code: NPTF/0413

Name of the Project: Constitution Making and Peace Building through Dialogue on Indigenous Nationalities Rights

Implementing agencies: NFDIN

Duration of project: Jan. 2011 – Dec. 2012

Total approved budget: NPR 24.55 million

Observations:

- NEFDIN is currently working in 13 districts through this project, covering all 5 development districts. The project involves IPOs, CSOs, and NGOs. The implementing partners' role is to create a platform for dialogue in the districts for peace building initiatives.
- The staff was well aware of the need to conduct different forms of dialogue, e.g. 1 on 1 discussion, between and within indigenous (and non-indigenous) groups, between government stakeholders, CSOs etc.
- The project had experienced difficulties in bringing in all interested groups, as many underground and semi-underground groups largely in Terai had refused to attend the workshops out of fear - hence with them bilateral dialogue has been organized.
- The project faced different challenges for not having the project allocations available to form peace building networks, regional offices and also for enhancing staff capacity.

Recommendations:

- To NEFDIN: To consider more on how to measure peace building achievements. The project could consider conducting an impact assessment study to find most effective modes and partners of dialogue, and differential outcomes that each mode of dialogue may have, i.e. how to best address the indigenous nationalities rights issues?
- There is also need for greater training of staff on peace work: i.e. peace building management, facilitator skills in peace building activities & communication skills
- The sustainability question is wide open –the project need to think about how would the social capital developed by this project used/sustained when the NPTF funding stops
- There is a need to reorient the project to address newly emerged issues and the new approaches required.

Visit No: 9

Project Code: UNPFN/E-6

Name of the Project: PEACE: Towards Implementation UNSCRs1325 and 1820 (UN Women and OHCHR)

Implementing agencies: Shantimalika, Anamnagar, Kathmandu

Duration of project: 2 Years (October 2010 – October 2012)

Total approved budget: US\$525,000

Observations:

- Shantimalika is strongly positioned organization to link with different internationally recognized organizations and to influence at policy level; and is strong enough to raise the issues at policy level; currently there are project activities in 25 districts
- The staffs had experienced problems with engaging different ministries to take responsibility for the implementation of NAP, and to take the implementation plan to the district level.
- So far, a sectoral plan has been developed for 10 relevant government agencies and proposals for 6 relevant ministries for implementation of NAP have been approved for funding by the NPTF.
- No line agencies of MoPR in district levels, frequent turnover of officials at leading district agencies and overburdened District Coordination Committees (DCC) are making implementation of NAP a challenge
- This is a good example of complementarity between UNPFN and NPTF
- District level Consultation process done by Shanti Mallika during the drafting of NAP was not able to bring a sense of ownership of government line agencies at the district level;
- Shanti Mallika has applied lessons learned from mid-term review about the importance of DCC which demonstrates flexibility in the context of peace building projects;

Recommendations:

- There is a need to study the sectoral plans and proposals of different ministries in order to avoid duplication of work
- Shantimalika's experiences and lessons learned could be documented and shared with various government agencies responsible to implement NAP.
- The NAP booklets in six Nepali languages and the manual on NAP implementation for CSOs and DCCs that have been produced need to be effectively and widely circulated to stakeholders.
- Shantimalika to coordinate better with National Women Commission;
- PFS to suggest to MoPR to further improve coordination with other NAP implementing Ministries;
- Shantimalika can make optimum use of their existing networks with various ministries to facilitate for adequate coordination.

Visit No: 10

Project Code: UNPFN/B-3

Name of the Project: Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue (CLD)

Implementing agencies: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Duration of project: 2 Years (October 2010 – October 2012)

Total approved budget: US\$ 299,800

Observations:

- The project focuses on how national leadership engages with one another with an aim to instill a new way of working and thinking of politics, a culture of dialogue, and it involves government agencies, CSO, as well as political leaders.
- The project staffs recognized the next step of the project as a shift from capacity building to actual dialogue;
- The staffs were highly professional, realistic and motivated;
- Involvement of many stakeholders in the projects;
- The target groups have moved from the sense of competition to collaboration however this needs to be reinforced further through systematic studies;
- Low level of inclusion seen in the team of facilitators comprising of higher level of political leadership;

Recommendations:

- An impact assessment study of capacity building phase could be conducted
- An impact assessment could also be carried out on the modes of dialogue employed, and how project is contributing to the peace building process
- Although with slightly different emphases, the project staff could consider exchanging experiences with NEFDIN (NPTF project) that also works to facilitate dialogue between different actors
- PFS and UNPFN could explore the possibilities to link this project with the Radio Nepal project for peace through dialogue program by involving Radio Nepal (NPTF Project) in its future trainings of journalist engaging in peace work;
- Also the project could consider who will be taking over of the platform and promotion of and training for dialogue in the future
- Should be targeted to strategic groups such as civil societies, political parties and media;
- Will be better if impacts/outcomes assessments are done and lessons learned are shared with relevant stakeholders;
- The pool of top level facilitators needs to be made more inclusive.

Annex 1: List of projects visited during the joint monitoring visit:

- (1) Rehabilitation Program for Maoist Army Combatants (NPTF 01/22)
- (2) Physical Rehabilitation Services for Conflict Affected Disabled People in Nepal (NPTF 02/03]
- (3) Reconstruction of Police Units –Phase 2 (NPTF 03/03)
- (4) Constitution Making and Peace Building through Dialogue on Indigenous Nationalities Rights (NPTF 04/13)
- (5) Continued Voter Registration Programme Phase II (NPTF 04/14)
- (6) Peace Promotion through Radio (NPTF 04/15)
- (7) Pilot in Land Registration Recovery (FAO) –UNPFN/C-2
- (8) Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue (UNDP) – UNPFN/B-3
- (9) Ensuring recognition of sexual violence as a tool of conflict in the Nepal peacebuilding process through documentation and provision of comprehensive services to women and girl victims/survivors (UNFPA & UNICEF) – UNPFN/E-5
- (10) PEACE: Towards Implementation UNSCRs1325 and 1820 (UN Women and OHCHR) – UNPFN/E-6

Annex 2: Itinerary for the joint monitoring visit, along with the list of participants:

Time	Activity	Project Ref/Remarks	Participants
			Arvind Rimal(PFS), Barsha Pradhan(GIZ-NPTF), Hemlata Rai(UNPFN), Korhonen Sini(Finland Embassy) for all four days
13 August	Monday		Shiva Bhandari(EU), Mie Roesdahl (Danida HUGOU) for the whole day
10.00 – 11.00	Meeting with District Election Officer	Location: Singhdurbaar	
11.00 – 13.00	Meeting with Central Office, Radio Nepal Observation of Radio Programme	NPTF 04/15; Location: Singhdurbaar	
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch		
14.00 – 15.00	Meeting with Program Manager, Combatant Rehabilitation Project	NPTF 04/22; Location: Singhdurbaar	Charlotte Duncan (DFID)
15.30 – 17.00	Meeting with the combatants receiving rehabilitation package	NPTF 04/22; Location: Balaju	Charlotte Duncan (DFID)
14 August	Tuesday		Shiva Bhandari(EU) for the whole day
9.00 – 10.00	Debriefing of the day before	Location: PFS Office, Babarmahal	All participants from the 13 Aug program
10.00 – 12.00	Meeting with NDF partner - Briefing on programme and progress - Observation of the facilities - Interaction with CADPs	NPTF 02/03 Location: Bhrikutimandap	Mie Roesdahl

12:00 – 13:00	Pilot in Land Registration Recovery (FAO) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to the project • Sharing of lesson learned 	UNPFN/C-2 Location: Dept of Survey, Minbhawan	Mie Roesdahl
13.00 – 14.00	LUNCH (travel time included)		
14:00 - 16:00	Ensuring recognition of sexual violence as a tool of conflict in the Nepal peacebuilding process through documentation and provision of comprehensive services to women and girl victims/survivors (UNFPA & UNICEF)	UNPFN/E-5 Location: Child Protection Section- UNICEF , KSK building, 2 floor, Opposite UN house	Karuna Onta(DFID), Mie Roesdahl
16.00 – 17.00	Debriefing of the day	KSK Building, 2 nd Floor	All participants from the 14 Aug program
15 August	Wednesday		Shiva Bhandari(EU) for the whole day
9.30 – 10.30	Meeting at the Police Headquarters	NPTF 03/03; Location: Naxal	Mie Roesdahl, June Shrestha (DFID), Khadga Ramtel(PFS)
11.00 – 12.00	Meeting at District Police Office	NPTF 03/03; Location: Lalitpur	June Shrestha (DFID)
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch		
13.30 - 15.00	Interaction with community members and police personnel at reconstruction site	NPTF 03/03; Location: Lubhu	June Shrestha (DFID)
15.30 – 16.30	Meeting with NEFDIN Program Personnel	NPTF 04/13; Location: Jawalakhel	
16.30 – 17.15	Debriefing of the day	UNDP Conference Room	All participants from the 15 Aug program
16 August	Thursday		Karuna Onta (DFID) for whole day
11:00 -13:00	PEACE: Towards Implementation UNSCRs1325 and 1820 (UN Women and OHCHR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to the project • Status of implementation of NAP UNSCR 1325 & 1820 	UNPFN/E-6 Location: Shanti Malika office, Anamnagar	Florian (EU), Arita Gurung (British Embassy) Khadga Ramtel(PFS)
13.00-14.00	Lunch		
14:00 – 16:00	Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue (UNDP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to the project • Interaction with participants 	UNPFN/B-3 Location: TBC	Khadga Ramtel(PFS)
16.00 – 17.00	Debriefing of the day	Location: TBC	All participants from the 16 Aug program