



# Conflict Prevention Program (CPP)



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.



Participants from various civil society women networks resolving a puzzle in a CLD workshop © Ajay Das

Conflict Prevention Programme (CPP) contains three programmatic pillars: (i) Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue (CLD) (ii) Conflict Sensitivity (CS), and (iii) Early Warning/Early Response (EWER). CPP promotes dialogue and collaboration among political parties, government officials, civil society members and key social groups on contentious transitional issues. The CS pillar assists actors in developing conflict-sensitive planning and implementation to prevent conflict escalation as well as supports system to rapidly respond to localized tensions. The EWER system is a mechanism to work with local peace structure and government agencies for an early warning and early response on conflict. Besides its activities at the national level, the CPP works in districts that are some of the conflict flashpoints namely Kailalai and Kanchanpur (Far West Region office in Dhangadhi), Banke and Bardiya (Mid-West office in Nepalgunj), Chitwan, Parsa and Bara (Central Region office in Bharatpur), Sunsari and Panchthar (Eastern Region office in Damak), and Baglung and Kaski (Western Region office in Pokhara, which is in the process of being set up).

## BACKGROUND

Since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2006, many important steps have been taken to successfully bring a definitive conclusion to the armed conflict. Some key aspects of the peace process, however, have not been fully implemented and several root causes of the conflict have not been fully addressed. Nepal continues to experience a complex post-conflict transition characterized by political instability and the absence of consensus on many pivotal issues. The Conflict Prevention Programme is designed to assist the Government of Nepal, political parties and civil society organizations to successfully navigate the challenging transitional period by promoting participatory dialogue on contentious issues, timely engagement with emerging political, resource or identity tensions, and greater awareness of localized conflict dynamics among development actors.

## Quick Facts

**Duration:** 2010 to 2017

**Focus Area:** Conflict prevention through promotion of Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue, Conflict Early Warning/Early Response mechanisms, and Conflict Sensitive development planning

**Target Group:** Government, political parties, civil society and UN Country Team

**Source of Funding:** UNDP and UN Peacebuilding Fund

**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Ministry of Land Reforms and Management, Ministry of Home Affairs

**Collaborating Partners:** Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Ministry of Land Reform and Management, Nepal Administrative Staff College (NASC), Local Development Training Academy (LDTA), Women Security Pressure Group (WSPG), Center for Investigative Journalism (CIJ), Nepal Press Institute (NPI) and the Transitional Justice Resource Center (TJRC/WVAF)

**Total Budget:** US\$ 14 million

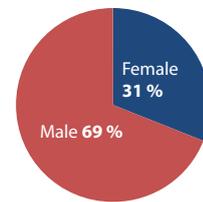


## Main Achievements so far...

- Following the May 2012 constitutional crisis, the CPP supported constructive dialogue among top Nepali leaders and contributed to building consensus for the establishment of an interim government and subsequent holding of new elections for a Constituent Assembly
- Prior to the November 2013 national elections, the CPP successfully engaged with Electoral Officials and Political Parties to promote a peaceful electoral environment, and de-escalation of tensions with boycotting groups.
- In the Far West region, created a dialogue forum among senior political leaders and aided in reducing inter-ethnic tensions between Tharu and Pahadi groups, and laid the foundations for constructive engagement on federal issues in the new constitution-drafting process.
- Trained more than 1,000 leaders including government officials, political party representatives and civil society actors on collaborative leadership and dialogue skills, and multi-stakeholder dialogue forums have been established in all five Development Regions with a focus on districts with high indices of political, resource and identity conflict.
- Key government training institutes including the Nepal Administrative Staff College (NASC) and the Local Development Training Academy (LDTA) have included Conflict Sensitivity in their curriculum, and more than 600 civil servants have received "Do No Harm" training.
- The National Planning Commission (NPC) has, following a training of staff at the NASC, incorporated conflict sensitive elements into its planning guidelines.

## Gender & Social Inclusion Interventions

### Gender composition (Total 1001 participants)



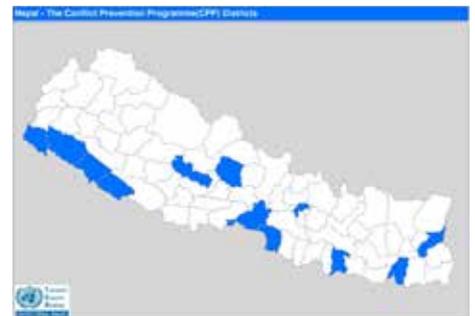
- > 37 Percent of the beneficiaries are political party leaders, 32 Percent are civil society representatives, 14 Percent media personnel, 4 Percent religious leaders, 3 Percent government officials and 2 Percent Local Peace Committee officials
- > 25 Percent of the CPP programme beneficiaries are Madhesis, 14 Percent hill Janajatis, 5 Percent hill Dalits, 2 Percent Muslims, and 54 Percent are hill Brahmin and Chhetris, CPP has a GESI sensitive approach to engage with women leaders and members from the marginalized communities
- > Supported Women Security Pressure Group on dialogue and facilitation skills as well as capacity building of Inter Party Women's Alliance at Kathmandu and programme districts.

## Expected Project Results

(by the end of project cycle)

- National political leaders will have achieved consensus on critical transitional issues including a new constitution, transitional justice mechanisms, land policy and local elections.
- Emerging local political, resource and identity-based tensions will be systematically identified and promptly addressed by joint Government-civil society conflict Early Warning/Early Response mechanisms
- Nepali leaders at both the district and national level will have developed a strengthen culture of participatory dialogue tend to use it as a central tool for addressing contentious issues, and in doing so promote consensus-building and avoid the escalation of conflict.
- Government and United Nations development efforts will incorporate conflict sensitive approaches that promote social cohesion and minimize socio-political tensions.

### Where We Work



**Project districts:** Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Panchthar, Sunsari, Dhanusa, Chitwan, Parsa, Kaski, Baglung, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur



Officials from Nepal Planning Commission sharing their plans for peace sensitivity mainstreaming in a workshop  
📷 Anshu Maharjan/Nepal Administrative Staff College.

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