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ANNUAL
PROGRESS REPORT 2017

**STRENGTHENING THE RULE
OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS
PROTECTION SYSTEM IN
NEPAL (ROLHR) PROGRAMME**



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**Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights Protection System in Nepal
Programme (RoLHR)**

Annual Progress Report 2017

PROJECT PROFILE

About the Project	Geographic coverage of the project	
<p>Project Title: Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights Protection System in Nepal (RoLHR)</p> <p>Award ID: 00071084</p> <p>Web link: http://www.np.undp.org/rolhr</p>	<p>National level coverage (Yes/No): Yes</p> <p>Number of Provinces covered: 7</p> <p>Number of Districts Covered: 24</p> <p>Number of Municipalities Covered: 129</p> <p>Number of Village Development Committees (VDCs) Covered: 1,102 (Now these VDCs have been converted into 225 Rural Municipalities)</p>	
Strategic Results		
<p>UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome 3: Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services.</p>		
<p>UNDP Strategic Plan Output 3.4: Enabling functions, financing and capacity of rule-of-law institutions, including improved access to justice and redress.</p>		
<p>UNDAF Outcome: Outcome 4: Vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened legal and policy frameworks and have improved access to security and rule-of-law institutions. Outcome 3: Vulnerable groups experience greater self-confidence, respect and dignity.</p>		
<p>UNDAF/CPAP Output: 4.1 Judicial, legislative and administrative authorities have improved capacity to draft, reform and implement legislation that protects people's rights and constitutional guarantees. 4.2 Vulnerable people are better enabled to access fair and effective security and justice institutions. 4.3 Government and human rights institutions have increased capacity to monitor and report on human rights and on the status of the implementation of human rights obligations.</p>		
Project Duration (day/month/year)	Implementing Partner(s)	Implementation Modality
<p>Start Date: April 2013</p> <p>End Date: December 2017</p>	<p>Lead Implementing Partner: 1. Supreme Court of Nepal</p> <p>Implementing Partner: 1. Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliament Affairs</p>	<p>NIM</p>

	Responsible Parties: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Office of the Attorney General 2. National Dalit Commission 3. National Women Commission 4. National Judicial Academy 5. Judicial Service Training Centre 6. Nepal Bar Association 	
Project Budget (US\$)		
UNDP Contribution: US\$ 1,371,316.00		
Government Contribution: N/A		
Other contribution: N/A		
BCPR Contribution: US\$ 460,906.00		
UNPFN Contribution: US\$ 1,480,801.00		
Donor Contributions:		
Norway: US\$ 3,191,472.00		
Finland: US\$ 6,115,970.00		
Denmark: US\$ 3,708,801.00		
Total Project Budget: 16,329,266.00		
Total Project Expenditure till 2017:	US\$ 16,211,978.82	
Budget 2017:	US\$ 4,167,389.00	
Expenditure 2017	US\$ 4,289,322.82	
Budget Utilization % (2017)	103%	


Note: UNWOMEN's prior year's expenditure reflected in current CDR caused over spending.

Signature: 

Name: Sudeep Gautam

National Project Manager

Date:

Signature: 

Name: Rajan Prasad Bhattra,

National Project Director

Date:

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ABBREVIATION

A2J	:	Access to Justice
A2JC	:	Access to Justice Commission
APR	:	Annual Progress Report
AWP	:	Annual Work Plan
B.A.LL.B	:	Bachelor of Arts Bachelor of Law
CBDU	:	Caste-Based Discrimination and Untouchability
CEDAW	:	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CeLRRd	:	Centre for Legal Research and Resource Development
CERD	:	Convention against Racial Discrimination
C-LAC	:	Central Legal Aid Committee
CMS	:	Case Management System
CPAP	:	Country Programme Action Plan
CPD	:	Country Programme Document
CSOs	:	Civil Society Organizations
CJ	:	Chief Justice
DLAC	:	District Legal Aid Committee
FCHV	:	Female Community Health Volunteers
FY	:	Fiscal Year
GBV	:	Gender-Based Violence
GESI	:	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GoN	:	Government of Nepal
HRBA	:	Human Rights Based Approach
ICCPR	:	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICERD	:	International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
IEC	:	Information, Education and Communications
IT	:	Information Technology
JED	:	Judgment Execution Directorate
JMG	:	Joint Monitoring Group
JSCC	:	Justice Sector Coordination Committee
JSTC	:	Judicial Service Training Centre
KAP	:	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
LoA	:	Letter of Agreement
MoLJPA	:	Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs
MTR	:	Mid-Term Review
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation

NBA	:	Nepal Bar Association
NDC	:	National Dalit Commission
NHRAP	:	National Human Rights Action Plan
NHRC	:	National Human Rights Commission
NHRI	:	National Human Rights Institutions
NIDR	:	National Institute for Development Research
NIM	:	National Implementation
NJA	:	National Judicial Academy
NLC	:	Nepal Law Commission
NTV	:	Nepal Television
NWC	:	National Women's Commission
OAG	:	Office of the Attorney General
PSAs	:	Public Service Announcements
PWD	:	Persons with Disability
RoLHR	:	Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights Protection System in Nepal Programme
SC	:	Supreme Court
SGBV	:	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
S-LAC	:	Socio-Legal Aid Center
SOP	:	Standard Operating Procedure
ToR	:	Terms of Reference
ToT	:	Training of Trainers
TU	:	Tribhuvan University
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
UNDAF	:	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UPR	:	Universal Periodic Review
USD/ US\$:	United States Dollar
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
V2V	:	Village To Village

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Programme (RoLHR) has been working since 2013 to strengthen the rule of law and human rights institutions in Nepal. The year 2017 marked important milestones in the context of the federal, provincial and local elections, and changes in 170 years old civil and criminal legislation. The Programme has contributed to achieving important results and building strong foundations for more accountable and responsive justice institutions.

During 2017, the Programme interventions have focused on providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJPA), the Judiciary, National Women Commission (NWC) and National Dalit Commission (NDC), the Office of Attorney General (OAG) and other implementing partners to strengthen their capacities and outreach along with their disciplinary mechanism. For instance, with support from the Programme, new legislations have been enacted to operationalize the National Women's Commission (NWC) and the National Dalit Commission (NDC) as envisaged in the 2015 Constitution. In particular, the Programme provided technical support to carry out an organizational needs assessment of both Commissions in relation to their new constitutional status.

The final independent evaluation commissioned in 2017 noted that the Programme activities have had a positive impact on improving both access to the formal justice system and the quality of justice services. Since its inception, the Programme has observed the significant impact that effective coordination and collaboration among justice sectors institutions can have for strengthened rule of law in the country and the inclusion of the most marginalized sectors of the population. It has, thus maintained a focus on coordination throughout the program cycle, trying to reach vulnerable groups so that they can access justice and gain trust in their justice institutions. More importantly, the Programme has contributed to promote institutional reform in the justice sector, fostered collaboration between justice and legal aid partners and promoted a common approach to justice reform. This has promoted sectoral planning and supported the technical drafting of 23 policies and legislation which will guide future judicial reform.

There has been notable progress particularly in services offered by the Supreme Court where the Programme has contributed to build capacity of court officials and the institution. The introduction of video conferencing facility and gender friendly rooms while handling the Gender Based Violence (GBV) related cases are innovations in judicial practice. The end line perception survey shows that 54.8% of court users report (Baseline 28%, CeLRRd 2014) that the quality of court services has improved, rating the service as good or excellent. Significant change was observed on institutions' responsibility to provide legal remedy and justice where the Court has been referred as a major institution for justice dispensation by 81% of respondents, compared to 55% in 2013; and similarly 49.5% people perceive that courts can be trusted by vulnerable and poor people. (*Source: NIDR end line perception survey report, 2017*). The Supreme Court Annual Report for 2017 observed improvements in the court's judgement execution with 60.29% conviction ratio of SGBV cases and 67.78% case disposal ratio. A total of 48,184 (39% or 18,775 Female) court users have continued to benefit from court information desks operating in 23 districts.

The Programme continued to reach out to people through awareness campaigns, marking important days (e.g. Human rights, International day on disabilities, Child-rights day, International Women's Day, 16 days campaign on violence against women, etc.), publishing and disseminating IEC materials (e.g. women rights, human rights, rights of Dalits, rights of disabled, etc.) including

publishing in Braille and local languages, broadcasting audio and video programs (PSAs), and conducting mobile legal aid camps. Information on legal services has been widely communicated strengthening public knowledge and ensuring that both demand and supply side of legal sectors are equally empowered. As a result, level of awareness on availability of free legal aid services has increased by 13.1 % as evidenced in end-line survey (Baseline: 17.0%, End line: 30.1%). Legal aid services also increased from 9% to 28.7% (court users) among which the proportion of women users was greater than male beneficiaries. (Source: NIDR Perception Survey Report, 2017). In regard to Socio Legal Aid Centers (SLAC's), 98.8% of programme beneficiaries are satisfied with the SLAC services (Source: S-LAC Assessment Report, CeLRRd 2017). The evaluation findings further noted that, "in relation to demand side initiatives, the SLACs are a model piloted by the MoLJPA to provide legal aid services in a more holistic way". In 2017, 10¹ SLAC's served 26,234 vulnerable people (59% or 15,467 women) through awareness programs and free-of-cost legal aid and referral services.

The Programme continued interventions on affirmative legal education with the objective to empower women and people from vulnerable backgrounds in the study and practice of law. This year, two batches (4th & 5th) of internships were completed with a total of 60 young lawyers (30 women) participating in this extensive and practical learning program. Since its inception, the Programme has provided internships to 135 new lawyers (63% or 85 women), facilitating access to professional opportunities in the legal sector as well as contributing to building their confidence and professionalism; the internship evaluation revealed that interns' confidence level regarding their professional skills in legal sector increased from a baseline of 16% to 100% (Source: Intern's self-assessment report 2017: NBA internship database). Final Evaluation has highlighted the impact of affirmative legal education and affirmed the Programme's success in initiating affirmative action legal scholarships, internships and mentorship schemes, which is expected to have positive effects in improving access to justice for marginalized and vulnerable communities.

Five key results achieved in 2017

1. Integrated Legal Aid Policy finalized
2. Common Justice Sector Strategy developed
3. New codes adopted and a costed action plan developed
4. GESI Strategy and GESI Training manual for Judiciary developed
5. Promulgation of the NDC and NWC bills
6. User Guidelines for Judicial Committee developed and training conducted

2. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Context

Though the new constitution was enacted in 2015, year 2015 and 2016 were largely occupied post-earthquake interventions and Terai movements. In 2017 the nation experienced significant political and legal changes, particularly in conducting federal, provincial and local elections, and the adoption of new legislation that signals for significant reforms in the legal system. Meanwhile, the process of establishing NDC and NWC as per the constitutional mandate was not on the priority of the government.

¹ Dadelhdhura, Kailali, Bardiya, Surkhet, Dailekh, Rukum, Rupandehi, Khotang, Saptari and Taplejung

The state has finally been able to complete election process of all tiers which have enabled to establish a stable government. However, many judges and staff from the judiciary were deployed to support the electoral process which caused setbacks for implementation of the annual work plan. To overcome this challenge, the project took alternative measures at the district level such as working with CSO partners to reach beneficiaries. At the same time, the Programme tried to capitalize on the new political atmosphere. For instance, after the local elections, women's leadership in local judicial bodies have significantly increased, which poses unique opportunities to ensure gender equality and human rights in new local justice policies and programmes. Hence, the Programme has refocused its activities to build capacity on justice provision for the newly elected local bodies.

Another important factor in 2017 was the adoption of new National Implementation (NIM) Guidelines, effective since April 1st, 2017, which included modifications on project personnel management, daily subsistence allowances, procurement of goods and services, financial and project management, roles and responsibilities. The Guidelines aimed to ensure greater national ownership as well as accountability and transparency procedures. These changes influenced the way the Programme collaborated with partners, especially in the logistics, planning and organization of workshops and regular meetings, causing critical delays during the second quarter. The Programme Executive Board decided to conduct specific training on the new NIM Guidelines for staff and partners to understand and implement standard operations and procedures. Gradually, all stakeholders gained knowledge on the new Guidelines ensuring timely and smooth implementation in subsequent quarters.

In 2017, the project increased efforts to ensure sustainability of results and institutionalizing the progress achieved over the past 4 years. A sustainability plan was developed collaboratively with all Programme partners identifying major entry points and action points required to guarantee ownership and handover of major activities (see Annex I). For instance, on the provision of legal aid services, the Programme supported the development of National (Integrated) Legal Aid Policy. Coordination has been strengthened with the OAG for fully operationalizing the Criminological Research Center, and among many other actions, a draft Common Justice Strategy was developed under the direction of the main justice partners. Also, an inter-commission coordination meeting supported by the Programme brought together all NHRIs with a consensus to develop joint strategies with 'rights of all' at the center. Joint activities were conducted on research, law reform, monitoring, complaint handling, investigation, outreach, advocacy, resource mobilization, civic engagement and state accountability, with the aim to ensure local ownership and partnerships. Further, the passage of the new Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Civil Code, Civil Procedure Code and Sentencing Act, also brought a broader avenue to work on the justice and rule of law sector. Since the new Codes are replacing the long existing Muluki Ain, preparedness of the Government and in particular the rule of law institutions, for their implementation, and building justice sector officials' capacity were identified as imperative. Accordingly, the Programme also intervened and helped to develop a comprehensive Costed Action Plan for the effective implementation of the new Codes.

In 2017, the Programme and partners conducted several evaluations and assessments in the areas of rule of law and justice. The final evaluation report of the Programme highlights the important achievements, including the convening role of UNDP in bringing partners together and promoting a common approach to justice sector reform, including sectoral planning and the drafting of policies

and legislation. It also noted the model piloted through the SLACs in 10 districts, and the introduction of information desks in district courts. Among the challenges, the report stresses difficulties in managing very diverse and changing priorities, managing staff turnover, as well as administrative and operational issues associated with the NIM modality, and delays in filling key international technical advisory roles in the Programme. It also notes differences in terms of expectations and the impact achieved among partners, taking into consideration the broad scope and funding of the Programme. Very important is also the observation on the limitations of SLACs with regard to coverage and sustainability.

During the same time (June-July, 2017), the Norwegian Embassy commissioned an assessment of justice sector reform in Nepal conducted by an independent team of experts. Their report contains a wealth of recommendations. It concludes that, while the reform process is moving in the right direction, it has not yet brought a significant change in access to justice for vulnerable groups. Also, the need to improve accountability and addressing impunity have been largely neglected. One main concern highlighted in the report is the decreasing engagement of donors in the sector and how this trend can negatively affect the ongoing reform process.

The Programme has collaborated with both assessments and taken note of their recommendations. The last two quarters of the year have seen notable efforts by the main stakeholders to preserve the gains of the Programme and lay the foundations for a new project that builds on lessons learned and the knowledge accumulated throughout the programme period. It is expected that the adoption of the National (Integrated) Legal Aid policy, Common Justice Sector strategy and Costed Action Plan in particular will serve as the pillars of renewed engagement by all development partners and the new political leadership in the country.

3. PROJECT SUMMARY AND OBJECTIVES

The Programme has contributed to achieving UNDAF outcomes 3 and 4, improving the access to justice for vulnerable groups and contributing to their self-confidence, respect and dignity. The Programme is implemented by the Supreme Court of Nepal in collaboration with the MoLJPA. Other partners include the OAG, NDC, NWC, National Judicial Academy (NJA), Judicial Service Training Centre (JSTC), and Nepal Bar Association (NBA).

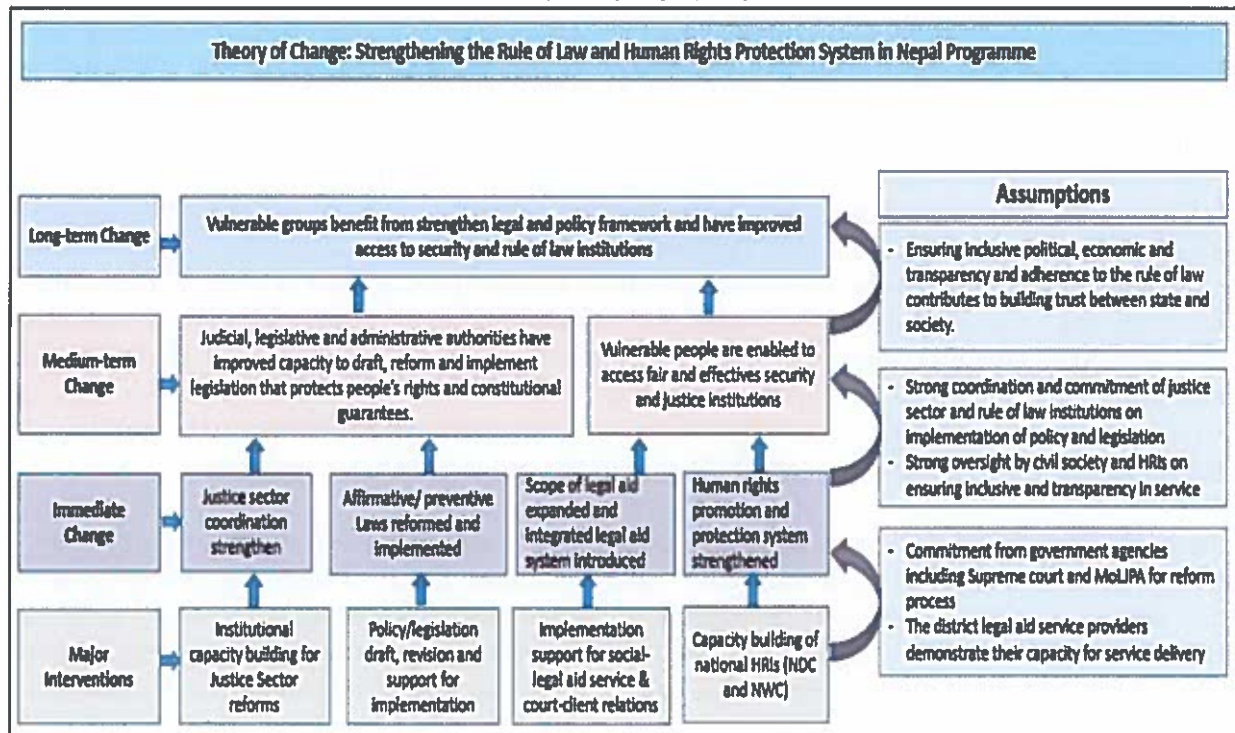
The Programme aims to strengthen the justice system to make it more responsive and accessible to all people, in particular for women and the most vulnerable. In this light, one of the main objectives is to strengthen coordination among justice sector institutions by focusing both on the supply and the demand sides of justice. These effort include reinforcing policies and mechanisms through regular dialogues and capacity development processes of the key implementing agencies.

The second objective of the Programme is to support relevant institutions to review and implement anti-discrimination legislation that can further the rule of law and human rights in Nepal. This includes, in particular, the alignment of the criminal legal system with human rights standards and legislation that penalizes Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and discrimination in all its forms. The Programme supports the MoLJPA to develop the structure and capacities to lead the revision of laws in line with the Constitution and international human rights standards set forth in the treaties to which Nepal is a party. In addition, the Programme supports the establishment of the legal education and human resource mechanisms needed to establish a cadre of legal professionals able and willing to implement the legislation.

The third objective of the Programme is to support the MoLJPA to achieve its objective of establishing an integrated legal aid system which coordinates, regulates, and supports access to the socio-legal aid services for vulnerable groups.

Finally, the Programme has promoted an effective and cohesive human rights protection system. One of the central aspects is to achieve inter-institutional linkages and operations including joint monitoring, human rights dialogues, and coordinated advocacy.

THEORY OF CHANGE



4. PROGRAMMATIC REVISIONS

Some of the key revisions during the reporting period included addressing the needs emerging from the changing context in Nepal. A new focus was placed on the newly formed Judicial Committees at the local level in the post-elections context. After the local elections, the elected bodies assumed their functions, including the important role of Judicial Committees. In selected districts, the Programme, in partnership with civil society grantees, engaged with elected local officials and local stakeholders through consultations and orientations on law, justice and human rights. For instance, deputy mayors were oriented on their authority in relation with justice delivery and legal provisions pertaining to the protection of vulnerable population and the rights of women and children. Participants were able to acquire basic understanding on the new roles and powers of local authorities. The Programme supported financial and technical inputs to CSO partners for conducting preliminary consultations and discussions to develop a training manual and user's guide which will be used to facilitate trainings in the future.

The Programme budget and work plan was also revised to include stronger engagement of CSOs in the Programme as responsible parties, which was also one of the Mid Term Review (MTR) recommendations to ensure sustainability and reach to the most vulnerable women, marginalized

and backward groups. Grants were provided to ten CSOs to further develop referral mechanisms and conduct legal awareness programs that would complement SLAC's work in the districts. They also conducted research in selected strategic policy sectors related to customary justice mechanisms. Some grantees focused on providing training on the roles of Judicial Committees, enhancing access to justice and strengthening coordination between and among the formal justice mechanism and civil society. Through these revisions and strengthening of the partnership with civil society the Programme was able to mitigate delays and deadlocks stemming from the elections process.

Given the enactment of the new criminal, civil codes and sentencing act, it was necessary to adjust some activities and training to support implementation of these new laws. In this context, both the GoN and the OAG needed to develop guidelines, manuals and other appropriate resource materials as well as trainings to orient government officials. Upon request from the OAG, training sessions were provided to OAG officials on victim friendly behavior, and ToT on new Codes was conducted with the objective of making them gender and victim sensitive, and acquainted with provisions of the new codes. Similarly, trainings to Parliament officers were focused on the implementation of the new civil and criminal codes and the implication for the overall legal system. These officers are involved in the law drafting, amendment and enactment process and also assist members of Parliament. Also, given the importance of the orientation on new codes and high demand from the judiciary, an additional focus was given to develop comprehensive training curriculum and conduct few ToT for judges and judicial officers. In addition to planned activities, two additional legal enhancement trainings for non-gazetted officers of the Judiciary were conducted.

At the same time, some activities were removed from the AWP, including the organization of an international conference on legal aid, which could not take place considering the provincial and federal elections and the imminent changes in the government. It was also necessary to increase a number of budget lines referring to video conferencing systems to establish in-camera hearing in 9 district courts and the budget for the Costed Action Plan for implementing of the recently enacted civil and criminal legislation.

5. NARRATIVE ON KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2017

- i. Integrated Legal Aid Policy finalized: The Programme supported the MoLJPA to finalize the draft policy on legal aid in December 2017. This policy is expected to bring together legal aid services under a systematic and integrated system building on the socio-legal aid approach piloted by the Programme.
- ii. Common Justice Sector Strategy developed: Similarly, the Programme advocated and provided technical support for drafting of the Common Justice Sector Reform Strategy. The Programme provided leadership in this process and supported an international learning visit to Croatia and Austria. The strategy document focuses on various objectives: (i) to lay the foundations for timely reform and planned development of the entire justice sector; (ii) to prepare a structural framework to facilitate more effective and result-oriented coordination and collaboration between the elements of the justice sector; (iii) to create a solid base to enhance the capability of the justice sector; (iv) to improve public trust in the justice sector by making it more friendly, accountable, inclusive and competent; and (v) to promote an enabling environment for economic and social development through an effective justice sector. The strategy identifies 5 pillars focusing on the justice sector as a coherent

system led by an interconnected set of institutions. These priority areas would be: coordination of the justice system; access to justice, human rights and inclusion; strengthening of the criminal justice system; justice good governance, good conduct and accountability; and justice and economic development.

- iii. New codes adopted and a costed action plan developed: Five Acts, namely Criminal code, Criminal procedure code, Civil code, Civil procedure and the Sentencing Act were endorsed by the Parliament. The Program provided technical assistance and supported a number of stakeholder consultations with the aim to ensure compliance of these laws with international human rights standards. Further, the Programme supported preparation of a comprehensive Costed Action Plan for implementing the new Codes. Along with the training curriculum, the 5-year action plan will guide institutions in effective implementation of the new Codes. The Costed Action Plan outlines all the resources required for implementation of the new codes including financial, infrastructure and human resources. In addition, the Programme collaborated with the NJA to develop a Training of Trainers (ToT) curriculum on the five sets of civil and criminal legislation for judges, court officers and support staff. The training covers new legal contents to orient all the relevant personnel for the effective implementation of the law once they come into effect on 17th August 2018. These documents have set the foundation for effective implementation of the codes and capacity building of the entire justice sector.
- iv. GESI Strategy and Training manual for the Judiciary developed: A strategy on gender and social inclusion and a training manual was developed in partnership with UN Women and the NJA. The strategy will serve as an advocacy tool and guideline to ensure the principles of gender equality and social inclusion reflect greater inclusion and acceptance at all levels of the judiciary. Similarly, the manual will be used to enhance the capacity of judicial officials to perform their duties and responsibilities from a GESI sensitive perspective. In addition, the Programme supported JSTC to conduct a three days training for over 200 officials on mainstreaming GESI in the judicial service.
- v. Promulgation of NDC and NWC Acts: The Programme provided technical support to draft the bills and persistently advocated for their adoption. Similarly, organizational need assessments for both Commissions were completed. The assessment report includes analysis and recommendations of policies, strategies, guidelines, as well as the structure, procedures, systems, and human resources required for effective human rights advocacy, programming and outreach. The reports are a good basis for strengthening NWC and NDC's new role as constitutional bodies and is considered useful for the transitional management of the Commissions and as a guiding document for their smooth functioning in the future.
- vi. User's guidelines for Judicial Committee developed and training conducted: The Programme in partnership with CSOs, developed user's guideline for judicial committees formed at the local level. This is a step towards establishing a new justice mechanism as envisioned in the new Constitution, which aims to make justice more easy, accessible and affordable to all. In addition, the Programme conducted trainings for local judicial committee members covering 8 districts. The guideline has been instrumental in orienting local judicial committee members about their duties and responsibilities, and the training will be replicated in other districts.

The following table shows the linkages of the outcome and outputs statements of the Programme:

Table 1: Outcome and Outputs Statements

Outcome Statement	UNDAF Outputs/ UNDP CPAP Outputs:	Output Statement
Outcome 1: Vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened legal and policy frameworks and have improved access to security and rule of law institution [UNDAF/CPD Outcome 4]	Output 4.1: Judicial, legislative and administrative authorities have improved capacity to draft, reform and implement legislation that protects people's rights and constitutional guarantees. Output 4.1.1: Justice sector institutions have improved capacity for coordinated service delivery. Output 4.2: Vulnerable people are better enabled to access fair and effective security and justice institutions. Output 4.3: Government rights institutions have increased capacity to monitor and report on human rights and on the status of implementation of human rights obligations.	Output 1: Justice sector service-delivery at national and subnational level is coordinated
		Output 1.1: Justice Sector Coordination Committee Secretariat established at central level and in selected districts.
		Output 1.2: High-level justice sector dialogue on case management and other key justice sector priorities institutionalized and national strategy developed
		Output 1.3: Justice sector institutions demonstrate improved, coordinated service delivery in programme districts
		Output 1.4: Planning and monitoring capacities of the Supreme Court, OAG and MOLIPA strengthened.
		Output 1.5: Capacity of A2I commission enhanced for ensuring access to justice for vulnerable and marginalized.
		Output 1.6: Public Information ('community relations' and donor coordination) mechanism developed.
		Output 1.7: Judgment execution system strengthened at central and district level.
		Output 1.8: Mechanisms to increase Integrity in the Judiciary at National and Sub-national level are strengthened
		Output 2: Capacity of Justice Institutions to uphold and promote Human Rights and Integrity standards enshrined in the 2015 Constitution and the 2015 UPR outcome is strengthened
		Output 2.1: Capacities of MoLIPA on legislative and treaty drafting in line with international standards developed
		Output 2.2: Systems and procedures for revision of laws and development of rules, and regulations in line with international human rights standards established.
		Output 2.3: Best practice model for implementation of laws developed and tested through implementation of penal legislation.
		Output 2.4: Capacities for, anti-GBV, anti-discrimination legislation developed.
		Output 2.5: 'Affirmative action' legal scholarship and internship scheme established.
		Output 2.6: OAG performance management system and integrity mechanism strengthened.
		Output 2.7 : Implementation and domestication of human rights framework supported in accordance with priorities set by the UPR process
		Output 2.8 NDC mechanism to raise awareness, monitor and report on implementation of the Anti-Discrimination Act established at national and local level.
		Output 3: National mechanisms and instruments of access to justice for vulnerable groups are strengthened.
		Output 3.1: Consultative national legal aid reform process established
	Output 3.2: Socio-legal aid service provider capacity development (training and supervision) and oversight (M&E) framework developed.	
	Output 3.2: Village-level legal awareness raising programme developed and implemented.	

	Output 3.4: Socio Legal Aid Centers and referral networks established through existing institutional framework in 10 districts (initially)
	Output 3.5: Framework and procedures developed to strengthen the interface between formal and informal justice systems

5.1 Progress towards the UNDAF/CPAP Outcomes

Table 2: Progress on Outcome Indicators

Outcome statement	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2017	Total target achieved till 2016	Achievement 2017 (2073/74)	Source of data
Outcome 1: Vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened legal and policy frameworks and have improved access to security and rule-of-law institutions (UNDAF/CPD Outcome 4)	% of population satisfied with the services of courts/police and prosecutors (UNDAF 1 #4.2)	(a) 28.4%; 61% and 15.8% respectively with court; police & prosecutor [CeLRRd, 2014]	30% increase	Proxy: 46530 court users (17353 women) sought the services of info-desks	(a) 38.0%; 47.7% and 28.9% respectively with court; police & prosecutor	End line perception Survey 2017
	% of women who following sexual violence, would feel confident to seek legal aid (UNDAF 1 #4.3)	6%	Not defined	Proxy: 56.55%	40.8%	End line perception Survey 2017
	% (filed) SGBV, caste-based discrimination and corruption cases which result in conviction. [Project indicator]	(b) 42% of SGBV and caste-based discrimination cases in project districts	15% increase over baseline	62.32% SGBV cases result in conviction (OAG Annual Report 72/73)	60.29% SGBV cases result in conviction and 55% CBDU case result in conviction	End line perception Survey 2017
	% law and justice professionals (judges, prosecutors, lawyers, court staff) with knowledge, attitude and practice to implement protective legislation. [Project indicator]	2012: 4% have KAP to implement gender-sensitive procedures	75% increase.	No Specific target	Proxy indicator - 381 court officials (120 Women)	
	% SGBV and caste-based discrimination cases reported to police [Project indicator]	2011: SGBV case - 23%	12% increase	31% (Total 139 SGBV out of 446 registered in police office in S-LAC)	53.59% SGBV cases	SLAC data
		Caste based Discrimination		0.22%	1 CBDU case	SLAC data
	% reduction in the pre-trial detention population. [Project indicator]	2012: 59%	14% decrease	30.39	33.71%	OAG report 2073/74

Progress towards Outcome 1: *Vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened legal and policy frameworks and have improved access to security and rule-of-law institutions (UNDAF/CPD Outcome 4)*

The Programme has made important policy contributions to ensure that vulnerable groups can access justice and benefit from the changes taking place in the country. Critical progress in the finalization of the legal aid policy, and the consultative process to develop a common Justice Sector Strategy, as well products addressing GESI as outlined in the results section above, have consolidated efforts and advocacy over the last few years. In particular, the common justice sector strategy aims to solidify awareness among justice actors on the need for better coordination at all levels. It has already contributed to bring all justice sector actors to develop the strategy document

towards a common vision for justice in the country. The finalization of National (Integrated) Legal Aid Policy is considered one of the major outcomes for the Programme as this will impact legal aid services for vulnerable communities. The process also has brought together the government and civil society actors who are essential in provisioning socio-legal services at the local level. The Judiciary's GESI strategy mainstreams critical aspects of equality, inclusion and human rights that should guide the work of judges and justice officers in the years to come.

On the other hand, the Programme has provided technical expertise to ensure that the new laws and laws under review comply with basic human rights principles and takes into consideration the needs of women and marginalized groups. As a result, there is already a legal framework that is responsive to the interests of vulnerable people. No less than 23 codes and bills² have been reviewed in line with human right standards and the Constitution. The Costed Action Plan, developed with the Programme's technical and financial support, will guide the process of implementing the criminal and civil legislation in the coming years.

Annual reports of Supreme Court 2017, and report of OAG report the execution rate of civil cases was at 58.36%, fine recovery at 27.50%, and prison sentences at 23.01%. This year the Programme's socio-legal aid services in 10 districts continued to benefit 26,234 people (58.95% women). The courts have continued to provide services through Information desks in 23 districts to 48,184 (18775 or 39% women) court clients.

With financial support of the Programme and led by NDC, there were a total 11 joint monitoring group (JMG) visits conducted this year to examine caste-based discrimination, and untouchability and human rights violations against Dalits. During the reporting period, technical and logistic support was also provided to the Law Commission for legislation review of 23 laws in line with the new constitution and international human rights standards. Among them 9 laws were reviewed in consideration of legal provisions for women's participation at various levels and the revision of 23 laws will guide future judicial reform.



Figure 1: H.E. Jorma Suvanto, Ambassador of Embassy of Finland (Donor) observing SLAC at Rupandehi during Joint Monitoring Visit on October 2017



Figure 2: Joint Monitoring visit team observing 3 phase innovative on-line display system used for transparent court decision recording system in Nawalparasi district Court on October 2017

² Company Act, 2063; Insurance Act, 2049; Bank and Banking Related Act, 2073; Nepal Public Service Act, 2049; Judicial Service Commission Act, 2073; Nepal Police Act, 2012; Armed Police Act, 2058; Cooperative Act, 2048; Education Act, 2028; Health Service; Consumer Protection Act; Mediation Act; Supreme Court Act; Legal Aid Act; Law on Right to senior citizens; Right to food; Right to education; Civil code; Civil procedural code; Criminal code; Criminal procedural code; Sentencing bill; Judicial Council Act

5.2 Progress on Project Outputs

Table 3: Progress on Output Indicators

Output statement	Output indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2017	Progress up to 2016	2017 Progress	Cumulative progress up to 2017	Means of verification
Output 1.1: Justice Sector Coordination Committee Secretariat established at central level and in selected districts.	Establishment of a policy mechanism with the mandate and composition to lead justice sector coordination (yes/no)	Current JSCC mandate is limited, but there is a perception that it has potential to generate reform in many areas.	JSCC moves beyond just issue-based coordination to the design of a justice sector strategy.	Yes	(a) 23 JSCC operating in district courts; (b) JSCC operation manual developed & implemented;	Policy mechanism established under DJSCC	
	Case disposal rate.	2011: 56%	20% increase	62.36%	67.78%	11.78% increase	Supreme Court Data 2073/74
	Prosecution rate increased	In 2013: 72.27% (Source: OAG Annual report FY: 2069-2070 BS)	15% increase	81.56%	75.24%	2.97% increase	OAG Annual report 2073/74
Output 1.2: High-level justice sector dialogue on case management and other key justice sector priorities institutionalized and national strategy developed.	% victims and witnesses who do not report cases to police.	2014: 74.1% victims and 57.3% witness do not report cases to police [Source: Baseline report of CeLRRd, 2014]	30% decrease.	Proxy: total 355 cases reported to police in 10 S-LAC working districts	(a) Victims 45.5% (b) Witnesses 52.3% do not report cases to police	% decrease in people who do not report cases to police (a) 28.6% (b) 5% - Witnesses	NIDR End line perception Survey report December 2017
	# of thematic working groups established	No working groups exist.	At least 6 thematic areas	4	2	6	
	#pilot JSCC initiatives 'mainstreamed' in institutional practice.	Few pilots face robust government-led evaluations and few successful pilots are mainstreamed.	(a) At least 3 rapid evaluations conducted per year, and (b) 14 initiatives mainstreamed.	Conducted rapid assessment of results of JSCC-supported programmes in working districts	0	(a) 1 rapid evaluations conducted (b) 0 initiatives mainstreamed.	
	# of annual Justice Sector Conferences held.	0	5 (1 per year)	1	1	2	
	#joint research studies conducted by justice sector institutions.	0	15 (3 per year)	Total 6 joint research conducted	3	9 Research done	

	#policy dialogues held.	0	15 (3 per year)	12	3	15 policy dialogues held	
	Justice sector strategy drafted following broadly inclusive process (yes/no)	No government decision to draft a sector strategy.	Sector strategy developed following community consultations engaging minorities, opposition groups, and various interest groups	Concept note on integrated Justice Sector Strategy developed, and one consultation conducted	Yes	Common Justice Sector strategy finalized in December 2017	
Output 1.3: Justice sector institutions demonstrate improved, coordinated service delivery in programme districts.	No of joint action of JSCC initiated for quality and speedy justice	Each JSCC makes, at least, one submission to the seed fund. At least five (additional) pilot initiatives commenced.	Not reported in 2016	49 JSCC events conducted through seed fund	49 actions initiated by JSCCs		
	No. cases dismissed due to inadequate investigation and criminal procedure compliance.	2011-2012: 5445 cases were dismissed by district OAG [Annual OAG report FY 2068/69	18% increase.	26624 Cases dismissed	8190 cases dismissed	34814 cases dismissed	Annual OAG report 2073/74
	% cases correctly referred from informal mechanisms to the District Court and other judiciary and/or quasi-judiciary institutions.	20% (Source: Baseline Report CeLRD, 2014)	60% increase	Proxy: 723 Cases were referred from informal mechanisms to S-LACs in 10 districts	51.90%	31.90% increase	NIDR End line perception Survey report December 2017
	% Justice sector actors and civil society organisations report improved responsiveness to community needs.	People feel that (a) 35.7% judges; (b) 26.7% prosecutors; (c) 19% legal aid providers lawyers are responsive to community needs. [Source: CeLRD, 2014]	30% increase.	Proxy: Legal Aid service has been supported in 10 districts; and 140 legal aid providers including lawyers were provided training on legal aid services.	People feel that (a) 44.6% judges; (b) 47.1% prosecutors; (c) 55.4% legal aid providers are responsive to community needs.	Increase in responsiveness by (a) 8.9% judges; (b) 20.4% prosecutors; (c) 36.4% legal aid providers	NIDR End line perception Survey report December 2017

<p>Output 1.4: Planning and monitoring capacities of the Supreme Court, OAG and MOL/JPA strengthened.</p>	<p># of strategic plans with results based targets.</p> <p>% of strategic plan priorities mostly implemented.</p>	<p>1 (SC)</p> <p>2012: 47% (Supreme Court)</p>	<p>5</p> <p>65%</p>	<p>3 strategic plans developed (SC, OAG, NDC)</p> <p>The programme supported formulation of OAG's strategic plan, the draft of the MoL/JPA's strategic plan, and develop of an 'approach paper' of NDC</p>	<p>2 (Review of SC's strategic plan and OAG strategy plan implemented)</p> <p>73% progress on Supreme Court Strategy</p>	<p>5</p> <p>73%</p>	<p>Mid-term review report of SC's 5 years strategy - 2017</p>
<p>Output 1.5: Capacity of A2J commission enhanced for ensuring access to justice for vulnerable and marginalized.</p>	<p># of strategy/guideline developed and implemented</p> <p># of studies/research conducted on priority issues of A2J</p> <p># of court templates related to court procedures revised and introduced for better improve.</p>	<p>0 strategy/guideline</p> <p>0 research/studies</p> <p>0</p>	<p>Atleast 2 strategies/ guidelines (i.e SOP, Coordination guideline, etc.)</p> <p>5 studies/ research</p> <p>At least 30 templates</p>	<p>Developed eight thematic issue-based leaflets and one introductory booklet on A2J/C</p> <p>5 Studies³ conducted on priority issues of A2J</p> <p>Developed and implemented 33 court related templates for promoting access to justice</p>	<p>1 Annual Work Plan of A2J/C developed</p> <p>1 Study</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>1 Annual Work Plan of A2J/C developed</p> <p>6 Studies conducted</p> <p>43</p>	<p></p>
<p>Output 1.6: Public Information (community relations' and donor coordination) mechanism developed</p>	<p># court users benefitted from Information Desks</p> <p>% vulnerable groups who trust state justice and security institutions.</p>	<p>0</p> <p>8.6% [Source: Baseline report of CeLRRd, 2014]</p>	<p>79127 Court users (29884 women %)</p> <p>Not reported in 2016</p> <p>16% increase on baseline</p>	<p>48184 court users (18775)</p> <p>88.50%</p>	<p>136147 court users (52171 Women - 38.32%)</p> <p>Increase by 79.9%</p>	<p>Info-desk data December 2017</p> <p>End line perception Survey, NIDR December 2017</p>	<p></p>

³ (a) Rights of women and vulnerable groups; (b) cost to be borne by the parties; (c) Social, cultural and family related obstacles in accessing justice; (d) economic, social and education status of the parties involved in ongoing cases; (e) identification of case litigation cost, time and procedural obstacles

Output 1.7: Judgment execution system strengthened at central and district level.	# Government officials trained on judgment execution protocols.	150	5000	Total 159 court officials (16 women)	92 Court officials (8 Women)	1142 Court officials trained on Judgement Execution	Supreme Court Data 2073/74
% of fine recovered increased	% of fine recovered increased	2011: 15% fine recovered	35% increase	34.4%	27.5%	12.50 % increase in fine	Supreme Court Data 2073/74
% of prison sentences executed increased	% of prison sentences executed increased	2011: 16% in prison sentences executed	35% increase	23.8%	23.01%	7.01 % increase in prison sentence	Supreme Court Data 2073/74
% of number of civil court decisions executed increased	% of number of civil court decisions executed increased	2011: 53% in civil court decisions executed	35% increase	56.4%	58.36%	5.36% increase in civil court decisions	Supreme Court Data 2073/74
Output 1.8 Mechanisms to increase Integrity in the Judiciary at National and Sub- national level are strengthened	Action plan on integrity in judiciary is agreed (Yes/No)	No	Yes	Target not set for 2016 as this is dependent on self-assessment report	No		
	% of recommendations of the self-assessment (and Action Plan) implemented	0	10% implemented	Conducted self-assessment and prepared draft report	No		
	# of Judges not previously trained that become aware of the provisions of this instrument, the Code of conduct	0	100	55 participants (8 women) - one workshop with judges on judicial integrity	0	55	
Output 2.1 Capacities of MoL/JPA on legislative and treaty drafting in line with international standards developed	# government officials trained on legislative drafting and treaty negotiation	40 trained 20 Legislative Drafting 20 Treaty Drafting and Negotiation Skills	700 trained 400 Legislative Drafting 200 Treaty Drafting and Negotiation skills	104 MoL/JPA officials received training on Legislative drafting	178	298	
Output 2.2: Systems and procedures for revision of laws and formulation of rules and regulations in line with international	# outdated laws revised in line with constitution and international standards through consultative process. [Alternative: # of laws repealed/reformed/ promulgated to align with international human rights instruments to which Nepal is party (UNDAF 1 #4.1.1)]	20	200	Reviewed 10 draft bills/ legislations [5 Codes, and 5 Acts/ Bills (Rights to privacy, Food, Dalit Commission, National Women Commission, Anti-CBDU Act)]	23	33	

human rights standards developed.	Penal legislation reviewed and ready for the passage (yes/no)	No	Yes		Penal legislation reviewed but yet to be tabled in parliament	Justice Sector report		
Output 2.3: Best practice model for implementation of laws developed and tested through implementation of penal legislation.	Action plan for the implementation of the penal code and criminal procedures completed	No	Yes		18 Consultations organized	Yes		
Output 2.4: Capacities for, anti-GBV, anti-discrimination legislation developed.	#practicing legal professionals who receive orientation/induction/refresher training on penal code and criminal procedures.	100		2000		277	8978	
	No. of protective rules, procedures revised and implemented				Not reported in 2016	23	23	
	% of SGBV, caste-based discrimination and corruption cases disposed.	42% of SGBV cases in five project districts [Source: NIDR, 2014]	15% increase over baseline		67.60% - SGBV cases disposed 55.56% CBDU cases disposed	65.84% SGBV cases disposed 64.28% CBDU cases disposed	23.84% increase in SGBV case disposal	SC Annual report 2073/74
Output 2.5: 'Affirmative legal action' scholarship and internship scheme established.	#legal scholarships provided.	0		20	20	20	20	Law Campus report December 2017
	#supervised legal internships provided.	0		120	75 Interns (50 Women)	60 (Batch IV and V) - 35 Women	135 (85 Women)	NBA Report December 2017
	#cross-sector gender and social inclusion dialogues conducted.	0		20	10	4	14	
Output 2.6: OAG performance management system and integrity mechanism strengthened.	# Complaints registered with OAG human resource department	0		45	0	Disciplinary Mechanism implementation status report produced	Disciplinary Mechanism implementation status report produced	OAG Report December 2017
	No of OAG personnel trained on case investigation/ prosecution and other required areas	0		1000	521	323	844	OAG Report December 2017

	# of joint monitoring of detention centers conducted based on human rights compliance in detentions centers	0	40	20	75	95	Detention Centers Monitoring Report
Output 2.7 : Implementation and domestication of human rights framework supported in accordance with priorities set by the UPR process	Updated the report on the implementation of UPR recommendations on gender and non-discriminations prepared No of Court decision regarding human rights issues implemented.	0 report 2 orders in stage of implementation out of total 5 on HIR of 2012/13. [Source: N/A Study report, 2070]	4 reports At least 20 court decisions on human rights implemented	2 report (Dalit rights and NWC) supported Not reported	1 N/A	3 N/A	NWC and NDC Report December 2017
	No. of studies conducted on the implementation of human rights treaties	3 studies conducted on ICCPR, ICERD and CEDAW (2013)	4 studies on international human rights instruments and 2 studies on NHRAP implementation conducted	7	1 ' CEDAW committee report implementation status'	8	NWC report December 2017
	# updated implementation status of UPR report		4 reports	Not reported	4 out of 7 implemented	4	CEDAW committee report
Output 2.8 NDC mechanism to raise awareness, monitor and report on implementation of the Anti-Discrimination Act established at national and local level.	# Joint monitoring missions with NDC, NWC, civil society and programme representatives undertaken to oversee the overall situation of rights of women, Dalits, and other vulnerable groups.	5 missions in 2012	joint action plan develop to monitor the violation cases	20	11	31	NDC report
Output 3.1: Consultative national legal aid reform process established	# research-based consultative policy dialogues held. Legal Aid Act aligned with international standards revised and enacted (yes/no).	0	Yes	Legal Aid Act amended	5	16	Yes

	Access to justice policy developed and adopted (yes/no).	No	Yes	Review report and new draft of code of conduct of law practitioner produced	Yes	Yes	Framework developed and implemented (20 Trainings conducted)	
3.2: Socio-legal aid service provider capacity development (training and supervision) and oversight (M&E) framework developed.	Socio-legal aid service provider oversight frameworks developed (yes/no).	No	Yes	Yet to be endorsed for implementation	Yes	Yes	Lawyers code of conduct developed covering Socio-legal aid service	NIDR End line perception Survey report, December 2017
3.3: Village-level legal awareness programme developed and implemented	% of households who demonstrate awareness or rights and responsibilities	32% [Source: Baseline report of CeLRRd, 2014]	15% increase.	Proxy: Legal Awareness events reached to over 145729 people.	50.3%	56.3%	Increased by 18.3%	NIDR End-line perception Survey report, December 2017
3.4: Socio Legal Aid Centres and referral networks established through existing institutional framework in 10 districts (initially)	% of population who perceive that victims of sexual and gender based violence feel confident to go to the police	a) 47% fully confident and 49.2% somewhat confident [UN perception Survey, 2015]	10% increase	Proxy: 34% SGBV cases (out of total 404 cases registered, 138 are registered in police office in S-LAC working districts	(a) Remedial: 6152 (3954 Women)	(b) Preventive: 20082 (11513 Women)	(a) 21745 benefited from remedial; (b) 88713 benefited from preventive services	S-LAC, V2V and CSO data
	#vulnerable people benefiting from legal aid services. [UNDAF Output 4.2]	2009-2011: 2,555 (47% of which relate to GBV)	12,000	(a) 15593 benefited - remedial; (b) 68631 benefited - preventive services	18.6%	166 Cases achieved outcome in their favor out of 213 cases	Decrease by 27.4%	NIDR End-line perception Survey report, December 2017
	% (district) population who report that they cannot access legal aid locally. (This indicator has been removed from RRF)	2011: 46% [Source: Baseline report of CeLRRd, 2014]	50% decrease	Proxy: Increase in the legal aid service beneficiary by 51.5% in 2016	10,000	10,000	1379 Cases achieved outcome in their favor	
	#legal aid clients who achieve outcomes in their favor	28 in 5 districts (Source: Baseline report of NIDR 2014)		1213 legal aid clients - (S-LAC annual report 2016)	69.3% (Court users)		Increase of 22.3%	NIDR End-line perception
	% of population who perceive that victims of sexual violence and	47% [UN perception Survey, 2015]	10% increase	Proxy: 75% (i.e out of total 437 cases related to women,				

	gender based violence feel confident to seek legal aid				329 cases are related to SGBV in S-LACs)			Survey report, December 2017
	% of legal aid clients satisfied with legal aid services rendered. [UNDAF Output 4.2]	66% of legal aid clients satisfied	80%		Data not available	98.8%	Increase of 32.8% satisfaction level among legal aid clients	SLAC Assessment report, 2017
	% of cases which are reported to police, investigated, filed in court, and prosecuted, as compared with control group (in non-LAC district).	28% cases filled in the court in Non-LAC district [Source: Baseline report of NIDR, 2014]	10% increase		Proxy: Out of total 404 cases reported to police, 141 investigated, 28 filed in court) - in S-LAC districts	30% cases are resolved by mediation	Increase of 2%	NIDR End-line perception Survey report, December 2017
3.5: Framework and procedures to strengthen the interface between formal and informal justice systems.	No. of vulnerable people benefiting from mediation center services.					96 (64 Women)	96 (64 Women)	Annual Field, Report, 2017
	% cases correctly referred from informal mechanisms to the District Court.	20% in district courts [Source: Baseline report of CeLRRd, 2014]	60% increase.		Proxy: Total 265 cases in S-LAC referred through referral network	51.9%	31.9% increase	NIDR End-line perception Survey report, December 2017

The Programme Outputs 1-3 contribute to the following CPAP/UNDAF Outputs:

Output 4.1: Judicial, legislative and administrative authorities have improved capacity to draft, reform and implement legislation that protects people's rights and constitutional guarantees.

Output 4.1.1: Justice Sector institutions have improved capacity for coordinated service delivery

Output 4.2: Vulnerable people are better enabled to access fair and effective security and justice institutions

Output 4.3: Government rights institutions have increased capacity to monitor and report on human rights and on the status of implementation of human rights obligations.

Progress on Output 1.1.: Justice Sector Coordination Committees (JSCCs) Strengthened

The network of JSCCs at the district and central levels has come a long way since it was established in 2013. JSCCs are now better equipped for information sharing, coordination and priority setting making justice more efficient and effective. In 2017, the Programme continued supporting district JSCCs and Information desks in 23 district courts. Some key interventions under this output in 2017 included a national-level JSCC review workshop, continuous support to JSCCs to conduct review meetings and capacity building.

The national level review workshop among JSCCs provided space for fruitful reflection and the participation of active JSCC Secretariats. During the workshop, the sustainability aspect of JSCCs was stressed and there was a commitment that the JSCCs will continue to function in the same manner after the Programme ends. The Judiciary is already convening JSCC meetings in districts outside the Programme's support, which suggests good prospects for future sustainability.

In addition, the Central JSCC also used this forum to assess its past key decisions, its implementation and impact in justice delivery system and also sought further coordination through a review workshop. The forum is also being used to discuss innovative ideas with positive implications for rule of law and justice issues, such as a common justice sector strategy and the Costed Action Plan for effective implementation of new codes.



Figure 3: Interaction Programme on role of elected members of local bodies in justice delivery, Bhaktapur

Likewise, the progress meetings of JSCCs have resulted in improved coordination with all actors involved agreeing to hold quarterly coordination meetings and orientations with a wide range of stakeholders. As stated in the final evaluation of the Programme, district JSCCs have been valuable in improving working relationships between justice sector actors including police, courts and CSOs. For instance, it is now possible to expedite urgent issues over the telephone rather than relying on bureaucratic written procedures, due to the relationships and networks established through the JSCC. The District JSCCs have also been successful when acting as a clearing house for information on new issues, and identifying local justice bottlenecks to be addressed. The JSCCs have also strengthened case management, human resources management, and court summoning.

A good example of the role of the JSCC is in Syangja district where the JSCC initiated a discussion on training support for the newly formed local Judicial Committees. This developed into an orientation-cum-training on mediation, court procedures, summoning and Committee member's role in justice delivery as per the new constitutional mandate, and was carried out in other districts.

JSCCs conducted 45 events on different justice themes with the participation of 2,950 people (799 women). JSCC events have contributed to enhanced knowledge and skills on judicial processes and procedures among staff of judicial and quasi-judicial bodies and court users that ultimately contributes for better quality and efficient delivery of justice.

Table 1: Beneficiary from 23 JSCC events

	Male	Female	Bramhin/Chettri	Ethnic	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Total
TOTAL	2,151	799	1,672	634	167	348	129	2,950
%	73	27	57	21	6	12	4	100

The Programme also covered regular staff cost for information desks. In 2017, a total of 48,184 court users (39% or 18,775 women) received services from information desks in 23 Districts. Information desks have served as a first stop for court information and public assistance.⁴ Programme staff and judiciary personnel assist court users to complete court forms, and poor people no longer need to pay paralegals to file documents. The final evaluation concluded that the information desks together with judicial outreach programs and availability of revised template forms, have simplified access to information for court users. The evaluation team also observed that the Programme appointed staff with significantly higher seniority and capacity than the staff operating judiciary-supported help desks. For the continuation of the services after the Programme concludes, the information desk roles could be adequately continued with fewer senior staff, providing they are similarly proactive and encouraged to have a client-oriented attitude.



Figure 4: Information desk serving court client at Surkhet District Court

Table 2: Beneficiaries from Information Desk in 23 District Courts

Brahmin/Chettri		Dalit		Janajati		Madhesi		Others		Total	
Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
7065	9621	1942	2912	6042	8913	3196	7113	530	850	18775	29409
											48184

Progress on Output 1.2.: High-level justice sector dialogue institutionalised and national strategy developed

One of the key achievement under this output has been the development of a draft Common Justice Sector Strategy after a series of interactions with key justice sector actors including with members of the Central JSCC. From the outset, the Programme has advocated for justice sector coordination

⁴ Information includes for instance dates of appearances before the court, date of case hearings (*pesi*), penalties, judgments and court orders and its implementation etc.), information related to the citizen's charter, and regular work of different sections of court.

as a priority issue at the highest levels. Justice sector institutions have separate institutional strategies without an all-inclusive overarching strategy that provides a common vision and contemplates the justice sector as a coherent system.

Four senior national consultants and a high-level working group worked together to identify gaps and priority areas for justice reform and coordination, and developed a strategic policy framework on justice reform. To engage members of the high-level working group and other justice actors, and facilitate exposure to other country experiences, a study visit to Croatia and Austria from 4 - 12 November 2017 was organized. The visit provided national implementing partners with the opportunity to learn more about the coordination function of justice ministries in host countries.

Examples of a single coordinating body for the monitoring the implementation of the justice sector strategic plan was also observed. Strong messages were received about the importance of institutional independence: lessons learned show that while coordination is the key in a reform process, institutions also need independent decision-making according to their mandate without the burden of a large joint mechanism. Additionally, other country experiences were shared with the concerned stakeholders and team of consultants involved in the process.

Progress on Output 1.3: Justice Sector institutions demonstrate improved, coordinated service delivery in programme districts.

Under output 1.3, the Programme has contributed to enhance capacity development in areas identified by justice sector institutions in 2017. A series of trainings contributed to improve communication skills (67 court officials through 3 events), court-client relations (35 court officials; 5 women), and judgement writings through NJA (24 court officials; 7 women). Skills gained as a result of the judgement execution training to court officials will enable court officials to draft judgments avoiding ambiguity on key issues and parts of the judgement. This will contribute to clarity and transparency during the process of judgment execution.

Trainings to info-desks included both participants directly supported by the Programme and additional court staff nominated by the district courts so that courts will have skilled back-up staff to work at the information desk in absence of the current staff even after completion of the Programme. This training had an important impact in terms of increasing people's confidence towards the judiciary. The content emphasized the need to provide 'service with smile', gender and social inclusion and psycho-social counselling. Participants reported an increased awareness on these aspects and a good understanding of the importance of sensitive people focused service at information desks.



Figure 5: Rt. Hon. CJ Gopal Parajuli, (3rd from Left) - Review workshop on District JSCCs at Pokhara on August 2017

5 pillars of the Draft Common Justice Sector Strategy:

- (i) Coordinated and Effective Justice Delivery System
- (ii) Access to Justice, Human Rights, and Inclusion
- (iii) Strengthening Criminal Justice System
- (iv) Judicial Good Governance and Accountability
- (v) Justice and Economic Development



Figure 6: Conducting women's Access to Justice Interaction, Surkhet District

Progress on Output 1.4: Planning and monitoring capacities of the Supreme Court, OAG and MOLJPA strengthened.

The Programme provided support to carry out the Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the Supreme Court's Third Five-Year Strategic Plan of the Judiciary (2014-2019). The MTR report was produced after 20 consultations with stakeholders, including 7 regional consultations. Court users and clients were also involved in the process. In June 2017, the report was endorsed by the Full Court of the Supreme Court. It has been published in both Nepali and English languages. As per MTR findings, 73% of progress towards the completion of the Strategic Plan has been reported. The MTR made specific suggestions on the originally set four targets of the judiciary that includes: a comprehensive plan and priority actions such as regulating relations with donor agencies and NGOs, making the mediation system effective, upgrading physical facilities of the courts, institutional strengthening of the A2J Commission, enhancing the quality of services provided by the judiciary, and establishing an effective grievance and complaint mechanism.

The Programme also partnered with and supported UN Women and NJA to develop a GESI Strategy and GESI Training manual for the judiciary. Based on this manual, NJA organized 5 trainings on GESI issues.



Figure 7: Training on 'Extended jurisdiction of district courts' organized at NJA on May 2018 at Kathmandu

Progress on Output 1.5: Enhanced capacity of A2J commission for ensuring access to justice for vulnerable and marginalized.

Some key interventions conducted for institutional capacity enhancement of A2J commission and to assess the situation of vulnerable people's access to justice were: Women Prisoners' study, developing booklets and leaflets on thematic issues, establishing gender-friendly rooms for victims and witnesses, and awarding grants to 10 CSOs.

The Programme provided financial and technical support to A2JC to prepare its Annual Work Plan for Nepali fiscal year 2074-75 (2017-2018) and conduct 2 consultations on effective implementation of this plan with high level officials from the Supreme Court, High Court (Butwal, Tulsipur Bench), District Court (Rupandehi, Kapilbastu and Nawalparasi), A2JC and MoLJPA. As per the recommendation of A2JC, NBA conducted wide consultations on a draft pro-bono guideline to institutionalize pro-bono legal aid services amongst bar members. The pro-bono guideline was finalized incorporating the feedback from this workshop.



Figure 8: Discussion on annual work plan of the A2JC at Nawalparasi

The study on *"The situation of women prisoners and recommend ways to rehabilitate them in the society post release from the prison"* has enabled to assess the gaps in vulnerable people's access to

justice. Data from 13 districts⁵ was collected in a survey conducted among women prisoners. The key findings of the study highlighted the need for social rehabilitation/reintegration program for 20% of prisoners who are not sure where to go after release, and indicated that 45.5% of women prisoners are illiterate while 77% have some formal/vocational education but have not been able to use their knowledge and skills inside the prison. The study also pointed out the lack of funds for vocational training inside the prison. Two key areas of concern in this study were children's presence with 43 women prisoners inside the prison and that 80% of women prisoners reported inadequate basic facilities in the prisons.

The Programme undertook an innovative initiative to translate and publish an introductory booklet on A2JC and eight leaflets on thematic issues of access to justice such as the constitutional and human rights of women, indigents, and disabled persons. These were published into *Bhojpuri* language targeting people in the Terai region and also in Braille for visually impaired people. Ms. Pradhan Sapana Malla, Supreme Court Judge also reiterated during the booklet launch that the Supreme Court for the first time initiated information publication in Braille to raise awareness on constitutional rights and ensure access to justice among marginalized groups. The booklets were formally launch on 13 October 2017 and one third of the 166 event participants were visually impaired.

This year the Programme provided financial support to A2JC to establish the victims/witness and gender-friendly rooms within 9 District Courts buildings (Kathmandu, Tanahu, Jhapa, Morang, Chitwan, Rupandehi, Dhanusha, Surkhet and Kailali). These district courts were selected for the pilot based on the number of cases, physical infrastructure needs, and the scope of their geographical coverage. The support provided to procure furniture and equipment for video conferencing system allows live conferencing from the victim/witness friendly room to the court bench. This mechanism strengthens GESI inclusion in the justice system by creating a conducive environment for victims, especially women and their children, that ensures their right to privacy and helps victims/witnesses to give their statements without fear of exposure, contributing to increasing public trust towards the judiciary.

Ten civil society organizations (CSOs) namely MPDS, WEAFF, DNF, J4A, COCON, WVAFF, RUWDUC, PDS, BNA, LAHURNIP⁶ received grants to conduct activities on enhancing access to justice in the programme districts. This has supported implementation of A2JC's area of activities (i.e. access to justice, mediation, legal awareness, etc.). The Programme provided financial support to CSOs who conducted workshops on women's status in Access to Justice and GBV to newly elected municipal officials, orientations on constitutional provisions regarding women's rights, principles and values on human rights for the vulnerable groups, and legal issues focusing on GBV and CBD. Various

⁵ Jhapa, Morang, Sankhuwasabha, Saptari, Mahottari, Parsa, Chitwan, Kathmandu, Kaski, Palpa, Banke, Kailali, and the Child Reform home of Bhaktapur

⁶ MPDS- Multi Purpose Development Society, WEAFF - Women Empowerment Act Forum, DNF - Dalit NGO Federation, J4A - Justice for all, COCON - Common Platform for Common Goal, WVAFF – World Vision Advocacy Forum, RUWDUC- Rural Women's Development and Unity Centre, PDS - Public Defenders Society of Nepal, BNA -Sundar Nepal Sanstha LAHURNIP - Lawyer's Association for human rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples

trainings were provided to ward chairpersons, judicial committee, women's groups and FCHVs on different subjects of human rights violation and legal process, and the S-LAC concept. Local events such as school competitions and campaigns on Women's Rights and Access to Justice raised public awareness of constitutional and basic human rights. CSOs also conducted coordination and consultation meetings with Mayors, Deputy Mayors, Chairs of thematic committees, UNDP Field Offices and other stakeholders. One of the key advantage of this CSO partnership has been timely intervention related to local judiciary bodies and justice actors. CSO engagements have reached a total of 5,390 people (2328 women and 3061 men) across the working districts.



Figure 9: Intra School speech competition organized on 'Women's rights and access in justice' at Bhadrapur by CSO Partner CoCON

(Note: Detail on CSO Partnership has been provided on Section 7.7 titled 'Civic Partnership' below)

Table 3: Beneficiaries from CSO Grant programme

	Male	Female	Total	Bramhin/Chettri	Ethnic	Dalit	Others	Total
No.	3605	3993	7598	2722	1368	2338	1170	7598
%	47	53	100	36	18	31	15	100

Progress on Output 1.6: Public Information, ('community relations' and donor coordination) mechanism developed

The major activities under this output included production of video documentaries and radio programs, an end line perception survey, and training to Quasi-Judicial Bodies.

For improved mechanism for dissemination of information on justice and legal support, the Programme supported production of documentaries and radio programs on the justice system. Four video documentaries introducing Nepal's justice system and the judiciary were produced along with three videos documenting the work of specific courts: the Supreme Court, the High Court and the District Courts. These video documentaries will be displayed in the court's information desk for general information to court visitors and users. Likewise, the Programme in partnership with Radio Nepal supported broadcasting of 25 episodes⁷ of the radio program *Nyayama Pahunch* or Access to Justice. Various public service announcements (PSA) related to access to justice and free legal aid were broadcasted with Radio Nepal airing related programs and PSA from 15 local FM stations in different districts. During the survey conducted on the Radio Program, out of the 613 people who listen to Radio Nepal, 87% said they've heard of *Nyayama Pahunch* on the radio and 61% of them listened to it via Radio Nepal FM. According to survey participants 83% agreed that radio programming is a useful tool for improving public's access to justice, and 89% think it has increased public awareness regarding the justice system and rule of law. More than half the respondents found the program effective in explaining citizen's rights and almost half of the total respondents said that

⁷ The radio program broadcasted different weekly episodes on access to justice, court services, effectiveness of the help desk, legal aid including SLAC, various reformation initiated by judiciary in form of radio drama, expert opinion on the issue, reporting on the pertinent issues from judiciary and question and answer segment directly dealing with audience on their particular legal issues and concerns.

access to justice has improved for the public. This initiative was an integral part of communication strategy of the court to reach out to the general public.

Being the final year of this Programme's project cycle, a perception (end-line) survey was conducted to understand the changes in public confidence in the justice system in the Programme's 24 districts. The survey was conducted by an external research team from the National Institute for Development and Research (NIDR) with technical inputs from the Programme team in September 2017. The survey included 1,597 persons (court users and non-court users) as primary respondents from 24 districts and employed two different sets of questionnaires. Some key changes in the outcome level indicators include an increase in population who are satisfied with the Court services by 10% (baseline 28.4%; end line 38.1%) and increase in population who are satisfied with legal aid services by 23% (baseline: 23.0%; end line 46.0%).

Progress on Output 1.7 Judgment execution system strengthened at central and district level

Supreme Court reported increase in fine recovery, prison execution and civil judgement execution by 12.50%, 7.01%, and 5.36% respectively against the baseline (2013). The Programme continued its support to the Special Undertakings of the JED Task Force in relation to judgment execution as envisaged under the Third Strategic Plan of the Nepali Judiciary.

Under this output, interaction and training events were conducted benefitting 98 court officials (10 women). One interaction was held in Bardibas, Mahottari on 27 May 2017 where High Court Janakpur and District Courts of Dhanusha, Mahottari, Sarlahi and Sindhuli, and District Police officers of respective districts convened to discuss the status and challenges of judgement execution in these 4 districts. Another 2 trainings on legal writing in Nepali were conducted in Dhulikhel. These events have helped the judgement execution system by identifying a way forward for better coordination among justice sector institutions and also enabled court officials to draft judgments with more clarity by avoiding ambiguity on key issues and key parts of the judgements.

Progress on Output 1.8 Mechanisms to increase Integrity in the Judiciary at National and Sub-national level are strengthened

As per the commitment from the Supreme Court to undertake a study on capacity self-assessment of the judiciary in relation to judicial integrity and accountability, the Task Force was re-constituted and headed by the Secretary of the Judicial Council. An expert was hired to provide technical support to the Supreme Court in drafting the self-assessment report, in close consultation with the Task Force. A draft study report on capacity self-assessment of the judiciary in relation to judicial integrity has been prepared.

Progress on Output 2.1: Capacities (of MoLJPA) on legislative and treaty drafting in line with international standards developed.

The Programme supported the Judicial Service Training Center (JSTC), a training department under MoLJPA, in carrying out legal capacity enhancement, law drafting and GESI related trainings to government officers. 12 events were conducted by JSTC with 380 officers participating in the trainings. The trainings were conducted on legal knowledge and skills enhancement (144 officers), legal drafting, human rights and humanitarian laws (76 Parliament Secretariat officers), 1-day GESI orientation (78 officers) and 3-day GESI trainings (82 judicial officers). In addition, the Programme also supported JSTC to develop and publish a GESI standard training manual for judiciary personnel.



Figure 10: Legal Enhancement Training to Non-Gazette Officers of the Nepal's judicial service, Kathmandu on July

These trainings were instrumental for participants who are contact points for the public as they enhanced their capacity to deliver routine services efficiently. These trainings have addressed the constitutional need and role of parliamentarian secretariat on law drafting. Accordingly, the GESI orientations and trainings have enhanced knowledge on GESI related matters in all aspects of plans, policies, functions and daily service delivery.

Progress on Output 2.2. Systems and procedures for revision of laws and development of rules, and regulations in line with international human rights standard established

Under this output, the Programme supported MoLJPA's Nepal Law Commission (NLC) in revision of laws identified as a key priority of MoLJPA pursuant to the Constitution of Nepal. The laws not in compliance with penal legislation, anti-GBV and anti-CBDU were identified and the reform process initiated. The full implementation of the Constitution included drafting 138 new bills as well as the amendment of an additional 315 laws, with the Programme providing critical support to MoLJPA and NLC to draft and review legislation in line with international human rights standards.

The Programme supported the NLC to undertake four legal dissemination and four law review consultation programmes. Legal dissemination on 'Workplace Sexual Harassment (Prevention) Act, 2017' was held in four districts (Makwanpur, Chitwan, Surkhet and Dailekh) and four law review consultation programs on the bills' provisions were held in other districts with stakeholders who provided critical feedback. In total, 33 laws have been reviewed with technical assistance of the Programme and in consultation with key stakeholders such as the District Government, security agencies, CSOs and media.

In addition, the Programme supported the Women's Committee of the NBA to review 10 laws⁸ from a gender perspective. A position paper identifying issues to be addressed and required law

⁸ Company Act, 2063, Insurance Act, 2049, Bank and Banking Related Act, 2073, Nepal Public Service Act, 2049, Judicial Service Commission Act, 2073, Nepal Police Act, 2012, Armed Police Act, 2058, Cooperative Act, 2048, Education Act, 2028 and Health Service Act – 10 laws reviewed with Gender perspective in 2017 by NBA, Women's committee

amendments for implementation of the fundamental rights of women related to employment was drafted. (Note: The highlight of this draft paper is mentioned in section 7.2 below) This position paper was discussed with women lawyers in two (2) workshops held in Biratnagar and Kathmandu and their feedback has been incorporated in the position paper. The paper is submitted to MoLJPA and Legislative Drafting Committee of Parliament for revision and reform in concerned legislations with the aim to ensure women's right to employment. Finally, the Programme supported three consultations for reviewing the Consumer Protection Bill (draft) with special reference to ensuring rights to quality of goods and services as stipulated by the Constitution and international human rights instruments. Recommendations from all consultations were compiled and submitted to the legislative committee of the Parliament for review and consideration.

Progress on Output 2.3: Best practice model for implementation of laws developed and tested through implementation of penal legislation

Following the promulgation of the new Constitution, the enactment of the Criminal Code and Civil Code to replace the existing *Muluki Ain* (Country Code) became a priority of the Legislative Parliament of Nepal. Amidst several attempts to codify the civil and criminal laws in Nepal, the Parliament took a landmark decision by unanimously passing the Criminal Code Bill and the Criminal Procedure Code Bill on 9 August 2017, and the Sentencing Bill on 10 August 2017. Similarly, the Civil Code and Civil Procedure Code were passed on 25 September 2017, which now replaces the 164 year-old dispositions of the *Muluki Ain*. The new codes adopted basic human rights principles and international standards on civil and criminal law. Specifically, it has criminalized torture, included enforced disappearance as a crime and penalized social and religious discriminatory practices which were not treated as offences in the past. Besides this, the civil code also made provisions for trust law on servitudes, usufructs, establishment of trust and its operation. With the aim to identify the institutional, administrative, personnel and financial requirements to effectively enact the new legislations, the Programme commissioned a comprehensive Costed Action Plan for the implementation of the Civil and Criminal Codes. A draft plan for the period 2018-2022 was prepared under the leadership of Supreme Court and submitted for finalization. At the same time, the Programme leveraged the three new Criminal Codes by disseminating them in partnership with the Legislative Committee of the Legislative Parliament. Two dissemination programmes were organized with participation of 48 journalists (8 women). These programs contributed to the enhanced knowledge about the new provisions of these Codes among media professionals and High Court lawyers in Patan. Likewise, NJA was engaged to develop a ToT curriculum on the five sets of Civil and Criminal Codes to for judges, court officers and support staff for the effective implementation of the Codes. The new legislation provides a foundation for the modern legal system and will address emerging issues in the criminal and civil justice system in the country.

Progress on Output 2.4: Capacities for anti-GBV, anti-discrimination legislation developed

The Programme continued to enhance capacity of A2J Commission through trainings delivered in partnership with NJA. This year a total of 277 persons benefitted from capacity building interventions. This includes the 'Training on novelties related to judicial work' (50 district court judges and 30 judges of High Court), ToT on 'Basic Principles of Justice Training to Quasi-Judicial Bodies' (23 trainers), 5 regional level trainings on basic principles of justice (150 quasi-judicial bodies), 30-day long professional advancement course (24 officers) and writ jurisdiction for judges of High Court in partnership with Constitutional Lawyers' Forum of Nepal (CLaF).

These trainings have built capacity of district courts and high courts; and the professional courses enables officers to compete for higher level positions. The trainings improved the capacity of the staff of the quasi-judicial bodies in regard to holding fair trial, statement-taking, summoning, setting bail, fines, case investigation and judgment writing. And participants are equipped to understand the importance of the new Constitution in the protection of rights and capacitated court judges to apply the law.

Progress on Output 2.5: Affirmative Action Legal Scholarship and Internship Scheme Established.

Under this output, the Programme continued to support Nepal Law Campus, Tribhuvan University (TU) and the NBA with legal scholarship and internship programs. 20 students (12 men; 8 women) from marginalized groups were awarded scholarships for the 5-year B.A.LL.B programme at the Nepal Law Campus. Students had opportunities to attend RoLHR sponsored guest lectures delivered by external experts on topics such as, best practices on rights of women, alternative dispute resolution, mediation, and arbitration. The Programme continued supporting NBA's 6-month long internship program with 60 interns (30 women) selected for the 4th & 5th batch which also included refresher courses and English language courses. The internships provide skill-based learning and experience in law practice and related professional assignments in law firms and public institution. Since its inception, a total of 150 interns have been enrolled in the internship programme, and are now part of the Intern's Alumni Association. This association was formed with support of the Programme and NBA to sustain internship component beyond the project period. The Programme supported the Alumni Association to organize a 2-day workshop with the purpose to draft a SoP and annual work plan of the association. NBA has formally agreed to incorporate the alumni in their permanent committee structure.

"This internship has increased the level of confidence as now I have an idea of legal work as profession. I could learn from seniors, became familiar with court procedures and increased knowledge on case handling. I now have understanding of socio-legal problems and marginalized community. My skills and capacity before the training was on initial stage now I feel I am ready with acceptable level of skills after 6 month's programme".

Sujata Upreti, 5th batch intern (Final Evaluation)

This year, the Programme initiated a new programme 'Women's Mentorship Programme' for 18 women lawyers and students, engaging NBA interns and 5th year students of the Faculty of Law. Participants were selected and mentored in cooperation with the Supreme Court of Nepal, NBA and the Faculty of Law, Tribhuvan University. The mentorship programme is designed to develop future women leaders in the justice sector. Justice of the Supreme Court, Sapana Pradhan Malla pointed out the challenge of women's dropout rate in the legal profession, describing the mentorship programme as a way of increasing the competency of women professionals and encouraging women to build on their legal profession and skills.

The Programme also provided financial and technical support for the 3-day International Moot Court Competition, with participation of teams from Nepal, India and Pakistan, providing participants with exposure to international law and standards. The teams analyzed and pleaded

material and procedural issues of international law and standards related to criminal law, refugee rights, environmental rights and anti-corruption. Another important event of the year was a 2-day National Women Lawyers conference in Sindhuli, that brought together 265 women lawyers from across the country. The conference, titled "*Meaningful Implementation of Constitution: Women Participation in Every Sector*" adopted the 26 point Sindhuli Declaration after presentation of 21 working papers in different thematic areas of fundamental rights covering citizenship, legal aid and consumer protection, women in legal profession, women's reproductive rights and women representation at the local level. Point 7 of the declaration highlights the need for provisions to provide free legal service and remove court fees for women and vulnerable groups.

Progress on Output 2.6: Performance Management System of the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) strengthened.

In 2017, towards strengthening the case digitalization and management system, various technical and thematic trainings, policy development initiatives and knowledge products were developed with the Programme's financial support. The Programme provided financial support to OAG to develop and manage a record keeping system with the 'Case Management System' software, assisting the OAG to tackle a large numbers of state cases for prosecution and appeal. OAG now has a functioning web-based database system, replacing the pre-existing manual filing system, that serves as archival resource with systematic case digitalization. The system serves as a centralized n-tier web based application and connects all district offices of the OAG. So far, a total of 15,289 cases were digitalized and posted, and 13,745 relevant documents were scanned and archived into the system. This is one of the most crucial accomplishments to facilitate the implementation of OAG's ambitious e-attorney project. (*Note: More information on CMS provided in Section 7.9 'Innovation' below*).

OAG also conducted research analyzing 10-year trends in economic and social crimes, and studying 16 different criminal offences and the Supreme Court's judicial approach. Similarly, the Criminological Research Center of the OAG also conducted an impact assessment of organized crime in Nepal. The report published and launched on September 1st in Kathmandu, included recommendations focused on regular capacity building of the prosecutors and investigators of organized crime, both individuals and agencies; sufficient resource allocation; victim and witness protection laws; and revision of legal provisions. Along with this research, a key knowledge product developed in partnership with OAG included the 'Integrated Prison and Detention Centers Monitoring Report'. This report was produced following three years of continuous support in prisons and detention center monitoring (2014-2016, in selected districts). This integrated annual monitoring report covers human rights monitoring of prisons and detention centers in 54 districts and the first edition provides baseline data for future reform interventions. The report was launched in the presence of key stakeholders in Kathmandu on August 4.



Figure 11: The First National Conference of the Investigators (Police Officers) and Prosecutors (Government Attorneys), Kathmandu, 27-29 Jan. 2017

This year the Programme supported OAG and Nepal Police to conduct a three day conference (27 – 29 January 2017) as follow up to recommendations of the First National Conference of Investigators and Prosecutors of 2016. The conference, inaugurated by the Prime Minister, was attended by 225 investigators and 225 prosecutors from across the country. Focused on enhancing coordination among investigating and prosecuting agencies, the conference provided a forum for open discussion on addressing gaps and challenges for effective investigation, case preparation and prosecution.

The **Kathmandu Declaration** articulating 26

points on institutional and procedural reform, implementation of the constitution and criminal laws, enhanced coordination and cooperation for effective investigation and prosecution, and functions related to effective criminal justice system and delivery was prepared and released at the conference. OAG had conducted three regional conference review meetings (in Sunsari, Nepalgunj and Chitwan) for further development and regional action to ensure the implementation of the conference declaration.

The Programme also supported OAG in developing and enforcing the Prosecution Guidelines and Public Outreach Guidelines which were endorsed and publicly launched in August and November respectively. These guidelines ensure compliance with internationally recognized standard principles of law, human rights and social justice for prosecution of cases by government prosecutors across the country. As indicated in the Second Strategic Plan of the OAG for strengthening the coordination among stakeholders as well as the public, OAG was supported in developing and placing public signposts in 92 government attorney offices across the country on topics of Fair trial, Rights of Suspect and Rights of the Victims of the Crime.



Figure 12: Attorney General Raman Shrestha launching the Prosecution Guidelines for the Govt. Attorneys, Kathmandu, 4 August 2017

The OAG also conducted 5 field study missions to monitor prosecutorial and public attorney's performance for institutional reform and efficiency in 18 districts as per the Second Strategic Plan. Some key findings of the final report included the need to develop a separate directive for complaint management and regular monitoring of district offices, and lack of direction that case delivery/dispensing should be done on a first-come, first-served basis, and the need for incorporating tasks of the government attorney (related to cases, functions) in OAG IT system.

Following the recommendation of this study mission, OAG established the Disciplinary Committee and also prepared the committee's guidelines.

The Programme continued financial support to strengthen OAG staff capacity with thematic trainings such as victim and witness protection, and a ToT on Criminal and Penal Codes. A training manual on standard contents for protection of victims and witnesses of crime was developed and utilized. Three (3) thematic trainings were provided to 86 government attorneys (10 women) in Dhulikhel (June 22-24), Butwal (July 25-27) and Mahendranagar (Aug. 6-8). Similarly, Training of Trainers on Criminal Codes and Penal Codes was provided to Senior Government Attorneys.

Progress on Output 2.7: Implementation and domestication of the human rights framework in accordance with priorities set by the UPR process

Under this output, the Programme supported the NDC and NWC to produce IEC materials, review human rights framework, and conduct capacity development and awareness raising activities. Other important interventions included completing an institutional needs assessment of the NDC and the NWC and the Gender Monitoring Report of Local Level Election. In addition, the Programme supported NWC to develop its website.

The Programme also provided financial support to review the legislative framework in relation to NDC's and NWC's new constitutional status. By employing various consultations with experts and stakeholders including civil society, the assessment identified comprehensive plans and recommendations for their effective functioning as independent, autonomous and constitutional human right institutions (NHRIs). The legislative framework was reviewed from the perspective of International Human Rights Framework, to ensure NWC and NDC can act as independent and autonomous commissions. The assessment identified failure of the draft NDC and NWC legislations to guarantee the full autonomy to the commissions in compliance with the Paris Principles and made recommendations for amendments.



Figure 13: Training on 'Enhancing capacity of Journalists, HR Defenders, on anti-CBDU and anti-GBV laws, NHRAP and HR framework' in Chitwan on May 2017

The Programme provided both technical and financial support to NDC and NWC to develop and publish two separate UPR booklets covering women's rights and CBDU issues which were disseminated widely. NDC conducted a study on the implementation status of UPR recommendations related to the effect of CBDU in the Dalit community in Nepal. The study report and UPR booklets will be used as advocacy tools for effective lobbying towards complete implementation of UPR recommendations on Dalit issues. The Programme also continued efforts to increase awareness among citizens and service providers for effective implementation of anti-gender based violence (GBV) legislations in accordance with international normative framework

and national legal mechanisms, through various means such as policy dialogues, multi-stakeholders' dialogue, media mobilization and wider dissemination of IEC/advocacy materials.

Table 4: Major capacity building events conducted by NDC and NWC in 2017 - 396 persons (183 women)

S. No	Event number and Title	Participants	Organized by/ Venue
1	1 conference - National level consultation members of parliaments and women rights activists	59 participants (43 women)	NWC
2	3 trainings - Enhancing capacity of Journalists and Human Right Defenders, on anti-CBDU and anti-GBV laws, NHRAP and the relevant human rights frameworks on February	111 participants (27 women)	NDC/ Chitwan, Nepalgunj and Pokhara
3	1 Training - 3-day Capacity Building Training on Human Rights and Monitoring Mechanism from 23-25 June 2017	39 participants (16 women) staff of NWC and NDC	NWC and NDC/ Dhulikhel
4	2 interactions - Multi-stakeholder dialogues on GBV	60 participants (5 women)	NWC/ Surkhet and Dailekh
5	1 National Consultation on "Constitutional Provision on Economic Rights of Women: Challenges on its Implementation and Way Forward", on the occasion of the International Women's day.	127 lawyers (92 women)	NWC and Women's Committee of the Nepal Bar Association (NBA)

These events have generated some important outputs like bringing together law-makers (legislative parliaments, government, lawyers) and human rights institutions (NHRI, civil society, political parties) to discuss bills and regulations. Technical inputs from different stakeholders in drafting of NWC Regulation brought procedural clarity to the provisions of the NWC Act, 2017 to ensure its effective implementation. And capacity building interventions have benefitted human rights defenders, journalists, Dalit rights activists, women lawyers and in particular NWC and NDC staff by enhancing their monitoring and reporting skills. These trainings have enhanced conceptual understanding on issues related to the legal and constitutional framework regarding Dalit rights, NHRI Action plan, GESI, human rights framework, international human rights instruments, human rights monitoring mechanisms with special focus on women and Dalit rights. Dialogues among stakeholders were conducted related to combating GBV, with a focus on information exchange, strengthening collaboration and enhancing responsiveness and accountability among service providers for effective enforcement of anti-GBV legislation.

The consultation on constitutional provision proved productive as participants critically analyzed constitutional provisions on economic rights of women and identified measures for effective implementation of these recommendations. They stressed the importance of effective implementation of constitutional provisions and highlighted the need for government's attention on women's proportional representation, equal pay and recognition of domestic work as labor.

Progress on Output 2.8: NDC mechanism to raise awareness, monitor and report on implementation of the Anti-CBDU Discrimination Act, established at national and local level.

During the reporting period, the Joint Monitoring Group (JMG) continued to report on cases of caste-based discrimination and untouchability and human rights violations against Dalits. Altogether 32 such cases were reported to NDC. Among them 11 incidents were monitored in Dhading, Kapilvastu, Makawanpur, Kavre, Tanahun, Surkhet, Gulmi and Syangjya. The JMG's fact-finding missions in these districts made recommendations to concerned stakeholders for necessary action, including legal action. Further, the Programme documented 15 selected cases as success stories resulting from JMG monitoring activities, which were published in both Nepali and English for wider dissemination to concerned stakeholders.



Figure 14: JMG team collecting information on the CBDU incident at Makawanpur District



Figure 15: Dalit human rights activists organizing the rally on '52nd International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination' jointly organized by NDC and CSOs

The NDC conducted five multi-stakeholder dialogues in Kathmandu, Salyan, Bajhang, Kapilbastu and Bardiya with law enforcement actors and CSOs on effective implementation of the CBDU Act. In total 501 (129 women) stakeholders discussed CBDU issues and measures for reducing discrimination cases at the local level. The dialogues revealed that victims of caste based discrimination typically do not report it to concerned authorities due to lack of legal awareness; similarly law enforcement actors were also unfamiliar with the legal framework and procedures. Two events were conducted

during the 52nd International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, including a public rally where 541 Dalit human rights activists (189 women) urged the government to take substantive measures and endorse a clear strategy to ensure effective implementation of the CBDU Act. In the second initiative, Public Service Announcements (PSAs) were developed and disseminated through Nepal Television and 240 radio stations across the country.

NDC conducted three trainings on 'Strengthening the role of District Coordination Committee to Eliminate Caste Based Discrimination' in Kapilbastu and Sarlahi, with 135 participants (34 women). The participants were law enforcement actors, justice sector officials, prosecutors, representatives from various government agencies, and civil society members. These trainings contributed to the District Coordination Committee to Eliminate Caste Based Discrimination meeting regularly.

NDC also conducted two studies: a review of trends in courts' response and current implementation status of court decisions on CBDU, and an independent study on CERD Committee's concerns and implementation status of CERD recommendations.

Progress on Output 3.1: Consultative national legal aid reform process established

The Programme supported NBA to conduct four consultations on the draft Code of Conduct of Lawyers and the Pro Bono Guideline at Mahendranagar (8 and 9 September), Nepalgunj (on 10 and 11 September), Palpa (10 and 11 September) and Lalitpur (12 and 13 September). Pro bono work is crucial for offsetting legal aid budget shortfalls. As the NBA is an important actor for delivery of legal aid services in all districts, the Pro Bono Guidelines are crucial in ensuring that all pro bono work is documented and accounted for. This will ultimately ensure that the National Legal Aid Policy can be implemented throughout Nepal. In total, 198 (23 women) lawyers participated in the consultation meetings. Suggestions at the consultations were primarily on defining and refining provisions such as the definition of incapable party, minimum service fee, court fee and other free services; maintaining a roster of pro bono lawyers' and updating it at each Bar unit; and motivating and recognizing lawyers providing pro bono services.

The major accomplishment for the Programme under this output has been finalization of the National Legal Aid (Integrated) Policy. The Programme provided technical and financial support to the MoLJPA in the drafting process through a series of in-house, nationwide and smaller working group consultations with CSO's working in the area of legal aid. MoLJPA produced the second draft of the policy incorporating CSO's input for which the Programme had provided technical and logistical support. The policy focused on institutionalizing the socio-legal aid approach, expanding CLAC as the main policy making body, with representation of CSOs, Ministry of Women and Children and NWC in the committee. Furthermore, creating a separate department within the MoLJPA to coordinate all District Legal Aid Committees (DLAC) to increase the quality of legal aid provided through more rigorous monitoring and reporting procedures.



Figure 16: Consultation meeting on 'Code of Conduct of Legal Practitioners and Pro Bono Guideline' in Dhankuta

Progress on Output 3.2: Socio-Legal Aid Service Providers' Capacity Development (Training and Supervision) and Oversight (M&E) Framework Developed.

Under this output, 610 legal aid actors and lawyers (211 women) were trained. The Programme provided technical and financial support for design, testing and implementation of capacity development strategy for LAC Coordinators through induction and periodic refresher trainings. Refresher trainings to DLAC in 5 districts (Dhangadi, Dadeldhura, Surkhet, Dailekh and Rukum)

contributed to enhancing staff understanding on access to justice and socio-legal aid. Trainings to enhance professional legal capacity included CLAC's 3-day refresher trainings for civil and criminal legal aid lawyers in 10 districts. Altogether 300 lawyers benefitted from the trainings covering the issues of investigation and prosecution, victimology, property law and juvenile justice. This contributed to increasing the quality of legal aid service provided to poor and vulnerable groups.

Progress on Output 3.3: Community-level legal education Programme of MoLJPA strengthened and implemented.

The Programme developed orientation material and funded MoLJPA's village to village (V2V) access to justice program in different VDCs and schools of Panauti, Sindhuli, Kavrepalanchowk and Ramechhap, directly reaching a total of 1,117 (617 women) high school students and community members.

Activity 3.4: Socio- Legal Aid Centers and referral networks established through existing institutional framework in 10 districts

The Programme provided complete technical support to conduct refresher trainings on socio-legal aid, human rights based approach, psycho-social counseling, mediation, and coordination and referrals in 10 districts to 363 (50 women) legal aid lawyers. Coordination of the trainings was led by DLAC's of respective district.

In addition, 180 mobile legal awareness clinics and 50 legal awareness programme in schools were conducted by SLACs in 10 districts. A total of 15,129 participants were informed on various legal issues such as human rights, rights of women, violence against women and child rights. During the mobile legal aid clinic, on-the-spot legal service was also provided to 611 community members (427 women).

The Programme continued supporting SLAC service operation in 10 Districts reaching 26,234 people (15,467 women) from poor and vulnerable groups with legal aid supports including legal information, legal documentation service, legal representation in courts and representation before quasi-judicial authorities. SLAC processed 1,100 cases on crimes and issues related to domestic violence, polygamy, gender based violence, divorce and partition. with an additional 408 ongoing cases. A total of 6,152 people (3954 women) accessed remedial socio-legal aid services and 20,082 people (11513 women) were reached through mobile legal aid clinics and legal awareness programs in schools. An additional 1,287 people (679 women) benefited from legal aid services in detention center and prisons.



Figure 17: Official providing counselling to beneficiary at SLAC in Surkhet District

"I never imagined that I would get the citizenship and birth certificates for my children. I got justice legally and socially when I received it due to support from S-LAC",

Rama Bishunkhe Mizar, Kavre district
(Source: S-LAC assessment report, CeLRRd 2017)
With S-LAC support, Rama received her citizenship and birth certificates of her two children by their father's name (who had remarried to another woman).

6. BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

The following table shows the output wise indicative budget and expenditure for 2017 and the sources of funds budgeted and utilization.

Table 4: Output wise annual budget and corresponding expenditure

Amount in US\$

Output	Annual Budget	Annual Expenditure through project	Annual Expenditure through UNDP	Total Expenditure	Budget Utilization%
Output 1	1,116,012.39	666,072.89	487,899.66	1,153,972.55	103%
Output 2	937,753.48	811,348.02	204,257.41	1,015,605.43	108%
Output 3	1,043,897.36	844,476.32	113,283.41	957,759.73	92%
Output (Activity) 6	1,069,725.76	473,956.60	688,028.51	1,161,985.11	109%
Total	4,167,388.99	2,795,853.83	1,493,468.99	4,289,322.82	103%

Note: UNWOMEN's prior year's expenditure reflected in current years CDR caused over spending.

Table 5: Sources of funds Budget and Utilization of the project period

Amount in US\$

Source of Fund	Funding period (Start – End Date)	Total Project Budget	Expenditure up to 2016	Expenditure in 2017	Total expenditure till 2017	Total Budget utilization %	Budget Balance US\$
UNDP TRAC	2013-2018	1,371,316.00	854,520.00	288,729.82	1,143,249.82	74%	228,066.18
BCPR(00182)	2013-2015	252,129.00	252,129.00		252,129.00	100%	0.00
BCPR(00012)	2013-2015	208,777.00	208,777.00		208,777.00	100%	0.00
UNPFN	2013-2015	1,480,801.00	1,480,801.00		1,480,801.00	100%	0.00
NORWAY	2013-2017	3,191,471.00	2,954,304.00	237,167.00	3,191,471.00	100%	0.00
FINLAND	2013-2017	6,227,747.00	3,120,416.00	3,107,331.00	6,227,747.00	100%	0.00
DENMARK	2013-2017	3,707,804.00	3,051,708.00	656,096.00	3,707,804.00	100%	0.00
Total		16,440,045.00	11,922,655.00	4,289,323.82	16,211,978.82	98%	16,440,045.00

Table 6: M&E Expenditure: In 2017, Project spend on M&E activities

Total spent on Monitoring	[total spent in US\$ 25,225.97]
<p>☐ Costs associated with UNDP/project staff, consultants, project partners, supporting national statistical systems in designing project specific data collection methodologies (qualitative and quantitative), monitoring methods including stakeholder surveys and other qualitative methods, collection of data, analysis and dissemination of the findings to inform a project, either with project partners or to fulfill specific UNDP/project requirements (preferably the former).</p>	

Total spent on Decentralized Evaluations ☑ Costs associated in designing, implementing and disseminating evaluations for specific projects	US\$ 53,500
Combined total spent on M&E	US\$ 78,725.97

Narrative on Progress related to Budget and Expenditure

- Budget planned for 2017 under each activity completely spent within the year.
- All the funding sources as mentioned in table # 5 been utilized within a project period from 2013 to 2017. Some additional TRAC resources is allocated for bridging phase of RoLHR for 2018.
- Adequate resources approximately of USD 78,725.97 allocated to monitor the implementation of projects activities during 2017. Monitoring cost includes M & E specialist salary and consultant hired for review of the projects activities.
- Most of the budgetary commitment given by funding agencies fulfil their commitment by delivering required resources on time to the project. As per the budgetary framework of project documents all the resources have been utilized by project to achieve the objective the program. All the donors' funds are utilized and no more surplus balances. In 2017 there is some over spending than planned budget which will be covered by TRAC resources provided by UNDP.
- Audit exercise conducted for the Year 2017 is very much helpful for assuring quality use of financial resources provided funding agencies. All the findings and audit observation are well noted and duly implemented during the year 2017.

7. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

7.1 Targeting and voice/Participation of Target groups

This year, a total of 26,234 people benefitted from S-LAC's remedial and preventive legal aid services, among whom 58.95% are women and 54.57% are from marginalized groups. Similarly, information desks in district courts provided information services to 48,184 court users (39% or 18,775 women). Another important intervention to address access to justice for vulnerable groups was the first ever publication of court and judicial proceedings in Braille. The Programme provided financial and technical support to produce an introductory booklet on A2JC, leaflets on rights of indigent people, rights of persons with disability and information booklet on court and judicial process in Braille for visually impaired people.

Some of the initiatives that involved youth as key beneficiaries are young women student/lawyers mentorship program' which was instrumental in helping young lawyers, under the guidance of expert mentors, to prepare them for a professional legal career. In the evaluation, 94.1% of mentees stated that meetings between mentor and mentee were helpful. According to one young professional : 'Having a mentor who is senior advocate and is accomplished in the legal field was really fruitful. Her expertise, advice and guidance helped me to decide my career path. I received an

opportunity to understand various challenges and prospects in the legal field which helped me to be prepared to deal with them calmly and wisely.'

7.2 Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment, and Social Inclusion

In line with the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Strategy, the Programme continued policy reforms, capacity building and empowerment at both supply and demand sides of the system, creating stakeholder awareness and engagement. Integration of GESI dimension in the related interventions was initiated to promote gender equality, women's empowerment and social inclusion.

On the policy front, the Programme initiated a GESI Strategy for the Judiciary which is ready for official endorsement; supported NDC and NWC to review the Bills which are now passed and endorsed officially; and technically supported the Women's Committee of the NBA to review 10 laws from GESI perspective. The draft paper produced by NBA Women Commission highlighted the need for proportional inclusion and representation of women in both public and private sectors as a prerequisite for ensuring gender equality in employment. It provided suggestions on the need to include legal provisions on tax exemptions for entrepreneurs who provide opportunities for women employees, reform legislations by addressing the special needs of women which are directly interlinked with right to employment of women, such as issues related to reproductive health rights, including maternity leave, child care and other related issues in the work place. The Programme also initiated to integrate GESI in the Five Year Strategy of MoLJPA and the National (Integrated) Legal Aid Policy.

On the capacity development front, the Programme continued scholarships to 20 B.A.LLB students and supported 60 interns in the legal profession, to increase representation of women and vulnerable groups in the legal professional and the judicial sector; 18 young women lawyers were provided opportunity for mentorship to enhance their professional confidence; two GESI Training Manuals were developed with JSTC and NJA with 10 trainings (NJA 5 and JSTC 5) delivered to 400 participants including judges, public prosecutors, police, court officers and personnel from judicial services; a training manual on GESI for health workers was developed in collaboration with CSOs; and a resource book for Local Judicial Committees was developed with Rural Women Development & Unity Center.

The Programme also provided technical support in finalizing the Gender Monitoring Report of Local Level Election 2074, and prepared a summary report in Nepali and English on the often neglected gender dimension of the local level election. 46 civil society organizations in 38 districts of Nepal conducted gender monitoring of the first two phases of the local election. 1000 copies of the report were published to inform the government, Election Commission, civil society, development partners and public. For future capacity strengthening the constitutional commissions, NWC and NDC, were supported to undertake organizational need assessments.

The Programme also continued to increase public awareness on GESI issues by working with NDC and NWC to develop public service announcements and a short drama series on GBV that aired on Radio Nepal, NTV and FM stations. Likewise, information booklets on A2J Commission and 8 leaflets on thematic issues concerning access to justice such as rights of women, indigents, and disabled person in Bhojpuri language and Braille were published and disseminated widely. To sensitize law enforcement actors and CSOs, a series of interaction and dialogues were conducted from NDC, NWC and S-LAC at national, sub-national and local levels. More importantly, the Programme partnered with CSOs in legal awareness initiatives targeting women and vulnerable groups.

<i>Disaggregated Data of Participants in Various Events</i>								
Category	No. of events	Male	Female	Brahmin /Chhetri	Janjati	Dalit	Others	Total
Consultation/ interaction/ dialogue	58	1808	885	2693	1239	549	546	359
Training/orientation /induction	33	750	486	1236	660	154	289	133
Workshop/seminar/ Conference	32	1151	1157	2308	422	376	1176	334
Others	16	324	424	748	422	154	170	2
Total	139	4033	2952	6985	2743	1233	2181	828
Percent (%)		57.7	42.3	100.00	39.27	17.65	31.22	11.85

7.3 National Capacity Development

The Programme has provided technical assistance to MoLJPA, Nepal Law Commission (NLC), NBA – Women Committee and Consumer Protection Forum to draft and review 24 legislations in line with international human rights standards. Out of 24 laws reviewed, 8 laws were reviewed from a GESI perspective. Considering the constitutional need and role of the secretariat of the Parliament in law drafting, two trainings were provided to 76 Parliament Secretariat officers which significantly supported review and drafting of laws from a human rights based approach. The trainings included topic such as law drafting process and procedure, relevant skills and knowledge, humanitarian laws and international human rights standards. Similarly, two trainings were provided with an extensive overview of the new provisions in the Constitution to the district and high court judges through NJA.

Another important area where the Programme contributed for capacity development of partners is in supporting the development of a Common Justice Sector Strategy. The Programme coordinated with various Justice Sector actors for effective access to justice and justice delivery, supported JSCC review workshops with high level officials, advocating for justice sector coordination as a priority issue and conducted consultations with Supreme Court and A2J Commission on the draft strategy. The strategy is now in the final stages and once approved, this document will serve as a single strategy that focuses on building a coherent system made up of inter-related set of justice institutions.

7.4 Sustainability

Established as an institutional practice with the support of the Programme, JSCC are now instituted in the Judiciary's 3rd strategic plan with a delineated role and an expanded structure. The Central JSCC has developed its annual work plan and strategy and the Supreme Court has allocated funds for regular JSCC coordination meetings. The Supreme Court committed to continue supporting the JSCC Secretariat in organizing regular meetings, interactions and trainings by allocating a specific budget beyond the Programme's closing.

The National (Integrated) Legal Aid policy and Common Justice Sector strategy are examples of built-in continuity as these two key documents ensure that justice and legal aid interventions will be sustained beyond the project period. There are positive steps in the government's Socio Legal Aid program with an increase of US\$ 120,000 to the previous budget of US\$ 80,000. The socio legal aid approach is also inserted as part of the legal aid policy, and an operation manual was developed

for S-LACs. The National (Integrated) Legal Aid policy is also prioritized by Government in its current 14th Plan.

With new legislations on Civil and Criminal codes in place, there is an urgent need for an implementation plan. The Programme responded to this by commissioning a comprehensive Costed Action Plan with institutional, administrative, personnel and financial requirements to effectively enact the new legislations. The Program provided support to hire an expert team of four persons to draft a 5-year (2018-2022) legislative costed action plan which was submitted to the Supreme Court. The Costed Action Plan will be a foundation for implementation of codes in the future, and sustaining the legal reforms.



Figure 18: Conference organized by NBA for Intern's Alumni

This year the Affirmative Legal Education Program has shown some positive indication towards sustainability with establishment of seed fund for Scholarship of approximately US\$ 5,000. A guideline is in place for the legal internship programme developed and endorsed by NBA. Alumni of the NBA internship programme have been mobilized to ensure sustainability of the internship component beyond 2017. An Alumni Association was created for networking, professional collaboration and exchange of experiences between past, current and future interns of the NBA. The Alumni Association is expected to be engaged, as part of the NBA structure, in the provision of legal aid services to women and vulnerable groups and NBA has provided permanent premises for the Alumni Association within its headquarters.

7.5 South-South and Triangular Cooperation

This year, five visits were conducted as part of South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation initiatives. These visits were conducted to study criminal and civil code in the Philippines, justice sector reform initiatives in Croatia and Austria, law reform and implementation in Germany, legal aid in Canada and a conference on pro bono work in Malaysia. The visit to Canada is useful because MoLJPA is in the process of implementing its legal aid policy, and will contribute towards developing the structure and coordination of legal aid service providers. The study visit on criminal and civil code in the Philippines generated increased knowledge on regulation, distribution and obligation of power between the attorney general and the police on civil and penal matters and the provisions related to marriage and divorce was revised in new codes after the study visit.

The Asia Pro Bono Conference in Malaysia has added value by increasing knowledge and skills to develop a pro bono portfolio focusing on access to justice for marginalized groups. This conference provided an opportunity to present Nepal's experiences in the area of pro bono legal aid services to an international audience. The learnings from the international study visit to Austria and Croatia supported justice sector actors in the context of developing the Common Justice Sector Strategy. The major discussion and learning areas including defining the scope, process, risk issues and mitigating strategies, identifying leadership, joint ownership, framing strategies, and developing a concrete action plan with monitoring strategies, and contributed to a consensus in developing the Common Justice Sector Strategy. Lastly, the learning from the visit to Germany is useful in the law making process as the role of intergovernmental agencies in law

making through a sectoral approach, and coordination in a federal structure is relevant and useful in Nepali context. MoLJPA has committed to revise their law making guideline as per these learnings.

7.6 Partnerships

The Programme provided grants to CSOs to implement legal awareness programs. The Programme continued its partnership with UN Women for institutionalizing GESI approach in the judiciary by jointly developing a GESI strategy and training manual for the Supreme Court of Nepal. An example of effective formal and informal partnerships include supporting various institutions dedicated to marginalized and vulnerable communities, as in the case of engaging dalit youth in the elimination of caste based discrimination and untouchability, and CSOs active in community based justice system in Limbu and Santhal communities.

7.7 Promotion of civic engagement

The Programme partnered with 10 CSOs in different areas contributing to increased access to legal and justice sector institutions, services and related information. The partnerships with CSOs was initiated in the second quarter and implemented from August till December. Altogether, 128 awareness raising and capacity building events were conducted in community and district level events during this period reaching 6,551 participants (50.55% women).

Through CSO grants, three research studies were conducted on: the causes and consequences of ethnic, religious and other disparities prosecuted in Nepal's quasi-judicial bodies, community based justice system among indigenous people Limbu and Santhal, and a situational analysis of gender-based violence and caste-based discrimination in Dailekh district. These studies highlighted the legal pluralism aspect of ethnic justice systems; the need for a well coordinated action plan to guarantee the right to counsel; the right to fair trial to ethnic, poor, and marginalized communities; and acknowledged a severe shortage of knowledge on legal aid as provisioned by the Constitution of Nepal among demand side stakeholders. Similarly, the study in Dailekh on GBV and CBDU has outlined a mediation role for newly elected members in local level conflict and intensive involvement of families to develop capacities to deal with GBV and CBDU cases.

In addition, CSO partners provided orientation to newly elected local representatives on justice mechanism and mediation and orientation to ward representatives on legal issues focusing on GBV/DV/CBV; capacity development trainings to Women and Mother Groups, and FCHVs on sexual and reproductive health rights; interactions with religious groups, journalist and other groups about Caste Based Discrimination and Untouchability (CBDU) Act 2011. Additional activities on forming municipal level referral network system and community level legal awareness programme are expected to have a sustained impact in preventative legal services.

Two key deliverables through CSO partnerships also include training manuals for Judicial Committee on justice delivery and mediation and for health service providers on human rights based responsive care for victims of Sexual and Gender Based Violence.

7.8 Expanding opportunities for youth

To engage and empower youth in UNDP supported interventions, the Programme continued to synergize the efforts of Dalit Youth throughout Nepal. The Programme supported young people to organize a conference on Youth Engagement for Elimination of Caste Based Discrimination and Untouchability on November 2017. A total of 150 participants (55 women) from across the country

attended the conference which highlighted topics such as the role of youth politicians in the elimination of caste-based discriminations, Dalit youth in the implementation of constitutional rights and laws, and the role of mass media in promoting Dalit rights. The conference concluded issuing a 14-point Kathmandu Declaration to address the major issues of the Dalits and to eliminate cast based discrimination and untouchability.

Similarly, interventions such as young women professionals mentorship program and the NBA Internship and Law Scholarship continued to leverage its activities by active engagement of youth as it's beneficiary and key agents of change in the field of law. In November, NBA in partnership with Women Lawyers conducted the 5-day Women Lawyers Professional Skill Development Training for 60 female lawyers. Participants from seven provinces were trained on federalism, equality, corporate and commercial law, and intellectual property rights by national and International trainers from DLA Pipers, WLJHA and lawyers from France, Hongkong and Canada. Finally, a moot court competition supported by the Programme provided opportunity to young law students from Nepal to interact and exchange knowledge with their peers from India and Pakistan.



Figure 19: Youth Conference titled 'Youth Engagement for Elimination of Caste Based Discrimination and Untouchability (CBDU)' on November 2017

7.9 Innovation

During 2017, the Programme initiated several innovative interventions. One notable intervention is support to establish video conference systems in 9 District courts and the Supreme Court. The initiative was tested and is in the evidence collection phase. Under this initiative, the Programme funded installation of audio and visual equipment and computers in the courts along with software based recording system support. The major partners for this support were Supreme Court and district courts who as a result of this intervention will strengthen their in-camera hearing in view of ensuring right to confidentiality of victims and witnesses. This will also enhance communication and coordination among the institutions within districts through video conference communication.

Another key innovative intervention was the mentorship programme for women law students and lawyers. The programme aimed to create opportunity for women's personal and professional development in the justice sector. This programme was formally launched in June is the first of its kind that is specifically designed to address the dropout rate of women in the legal profession by building their confidence and competency as professionals. The mentors provided volunteer support to assigned mentees as members of the legal profession working with the Government of

Nepal and its agencies, Parliament of Nepal, Nepal Bar Association, academic institutions, Civil Society Organizations, UN agencies, and International Development Partners.

This year, in partnership with OAG, the Programme launched Case Management System (CMS) which was piloted in six selected District Government Attorney Offices (Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Gulmi, Arghakhanchi and Rupandehi) as a part of field testing. In total, 90 OAG officials were trained. Upon successful testing, the system is now implemented in all 92 Offices of OAG and its subordinate offices in 75 districts.

Finally, the Programme published access to justice information materials in Braille. The Programme supported the first Braille version of a booklet on court and judicial proceedings for the visually impaired. It was launched on 13 October in the presence of Chief Justice Gopal Parajuli, the Association for the Welfare of the Blind and other Programme stakeholders.

7.10 Knowledge Management and Products

S.N	Name of the Publication	Types	Language	Partner
1	Universal Periodic Review (UPR) And Dalit	Booklets	Nepali	NDC
2	Prosecution guidelines of Attorney General, 2017	Book	Nepali	OAG
3	हिरासत तथा कारागार अनुगमन प्रतिवेदन, २०७४ (Monitoring Report on detention and Prison, 2017)	Book	Nepali	OAG
4	लैङ्गिक समानता तथा सामाजिक समावेशीकरण प्रशिक्षण पुस्तिका (Training Manual on Gender equality and social inclusion)	Book	Nepali	JSTC
5	महान्यायाधिवक्ताको कार्यालयको दोस्रो पंचवर्षीय रणनीतिक योजना २०७३ र २०७४ (Second Five Years Strategic Plan of OAG, 2016)	Book	Nepali	OAG
6	संगठित अपराध सम्बन्धी कानूनको अपराध मूल्याङ्कन सम्वन्धी अनुसन्धानमुलक अध्ययन (An Assessment on Legal Framework to combat organized crimes in Nepal)	Book		OAG
7	सामाजिक न्याय -Information Booklet on Social Justice)	Booklets	Nepali	SLAC
8	घरेलु हिंसा (कसुर र सजाय) ऐन, २०६६ Information Booklet on Act relating to Domestic Violence (Offence and Punishment) , 2011	Booklets	Nepali	NLC
9	कार्यस्थलमा हुने यौनजन्य दुर्व्यहार (निवारण) ऐन, २०७१ Information Booklet on Act Relating to Sexual Harassment at Work place Harassment Act , 2015	Booklets	Nepali	NLC
10	मानवअधिकारको सन्दर्भमा जातीय भेदभाव र छुवाछुत Information Booklet on Human Right and CBDU	Booklets	Nepali	NDC
11	Nayaya ko bato (न्यायको बाटो) Compilation of Success Stories, 'Pathway to Justice'	Book	Nepali English	SLAC
12	An introductory booklet on A2JC and eight (8) leaflets on rights and remedies of women and marginalized groups in Bhojpuri language	Booklets	Bhojpuri	A2J Commission
13	Information Booklet on Access to Justice in Braille Script	Book	Nepali	A2J Commission

LESSONS LEARNED

- Partnerships with local CSOs have added value in grassroot level representation and stimulated the demand for effective justice delivery. Furthermore, engagement with CSOs throughout the project period could have accelerated the impact of community level activities. However, final results have been positive as all targets were attained, even within

a short time, and is a result of the commitment of civil society partners, constant follow-up by programme staff, and an effective monthly reporting and financial tracking system.

- While some interventions have been designed to have a sustainable impact (finalization of legal aid policy, justice strategy, refurbishment and in-camera hearing support to court, S-LAC services and institutionalization of JSCCs), the Programme had less influence to institutionalize systematization of documentation and a handover process with implementing partners. As in previous years, the frequent transfer of government officials and lack of effective handover of the tasks have directly affected the work of S-LACs and JSCCs.
- The changes in the political context opened new avenues to work with local government institutions that will contribute to a greater focus on justice and human rights. With the newly elected Judicial Committee Chairs (majority of them women) and with members in place, the Programme grasped the unique opportunity to build their mediation and administrative capacity to address local disputes as well as to coordinate with district level justice institutions.
- The end line perception survey findings show that much more needs to be done to make justice accessible. One of the main needs is the simplification of court procedures and services. While more than three quarters of non-court users expressed having knowledge about legal aid, only one-third thought that court procedures were simple and accessible for the general people. The main reasons behind this opinion included financial constraints to pay for case related expenses, complex and lengthy court procedures and lack of knowledge about women's and vulnerable group's rights. (Source: End Line Perception Survey, NIDR, December 2017).

7. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

The election process raised security restrictions in some districts preventing government officials' full participation in programme activities. The Programme addressed this challenge by programme and budget revisions to undertake trainings at the national level. While post-election environment has opened avenues for engagement with judicial bodies at the local level, the Programme, however, could not focus on the sustainability aspects of some important interventions like legal aid policy implementation plan which could further bolster ownership.

Another internal challenge has been staff turnover within the programme. With the uncertainty of individual job security this project being the last year for the programme, staff continued to leave starting from June 2017 and filling the position for a limited period was difficult. However, this challenge was overcome through better planning and collaboration with existing partners, including new partnerships or expanding existing ones. Also, the Programme benefitted from having a more experienced and cohesive team by mid-year that could take on more responsibilities and tasks.

Staff turnover was also an issue for implementing partners with the transfer of government officials including judges, *Shrestedars*, and district Government Attorneys. This required extra efforts by the

Programme to make meetings and briefings more regular, and to strengthen communications and information sharing with the NPD and other responsible partners.

Another important factor in 2017 was the adoption of the new National Implementation Modality Guidelines (NIM) which included modifications on procurement of goods and services, financial and project management, and roles and responsibilities. These changes influenced the way the Programme collaborated with partners, especially in organizing workshops and regular meetings, causing important delays during the second quarter of the year. To offset this challenge, the Programme conducted trainings on the new NIM Guidelines for staff and partners. Gradually, all stakeholders gained knowledge on the new Guidelines ensuring smooth implementation in the following quarters.

8. PRIORITIES FOR NEXT PHASE (2018)

With this year being the last one, the Programme has specified some key outcome and output for a new phase on the basis of an exercise done during the year.

Outcome one envisages support to the implementation of the adopted criminal and civil code and procedures. This is an area where the policy and institutional level support will be critical to modernize the justice system in Nepal. Based on the Costed Action Plan developed by the Programme, support will be required in the areas of training, dissemination of laws, development of policy frameworks, logistic supports to introduce the system, etc. More importantly, the new laws imply enhanced access to justice of the poor and vulnerable groups through adequate frameworks and mechanisms.

Outcome two will focus on the support for the implementation of the National (Integrated) Legal Aid Policy and Common Justice Sector strategy. The transition to a federal structure, with increased powers of provincial and local bodies, presents opportunities to better respond to this need and strengthen access to justice of the population, in particular women and vulnerable groups.

Outcome three will be implemented in the context of decentralization and new federal structures, where the justice sector will play a significant role in ensuring compliance with federal policies that contribute to economic growth, social and economic rights and stability. The justice sector needs to offer effectiveness, efficiency and transparency, especially in those cases related to the use of natural resources. Along with this, the next phase of the Programme will give preference to orient the guidelines developed for judicial committee members. The next phase Programme will take implementation of plan of action for the promotion of judicial integrity as a major intervention to promote public trust and faith in the judiciary.

9. A SPECIFIC STORY

From facing a charge of ‘practicing witchcraft’ to becoming a beloved one in society

'Many mothers, sisters-in-law, and sisters in Surkhet district were bound to live disgraced and distressed lives for being accused of practicing witchcraft. But, I did not tolerate such an accusation. Instead, I waged a struggle when I was also charged of practicing witchcraft. The Socio-Legal Aid Centre (S-LAC) helped me to battle the false accusation. I was able to get justice because of the assistance and support of the S-LAC.'

Hira Sunar, aged 40, from Pragati Nagar Tole of Birendranagar municipality in Surkhet district, is a mother of two daughters. Her husband works at a jewelry shop in Surkhet and they have a small plot of land and a small house with a clay tile roof.

Hira is a social worker in her village and a member of the working committee of the Pragati Nagar Tole Development Association. Deura Sunar who is Treasurer of the Association said, “Hira actively works for social causes by encouraging people and participating in different community campaigns. She can't be forgotten in any social activity at all”.

Hira is well respected and liked in the community, particularly by senior citizens who she is always ready to help.

Six years back, Khagisara Sunar, Hira's relative in the neighborhood, fell sick. Khagisara consulted a *dhami* or shaman who pronounced that her troubles were the result of women practicing witchcraft near her home. Khagisara quickly accused Hira of practicing witchcraft and abused her verbally. Khagisara's abuse continued although Hira denied the accusation. While under the influence of alcohol, Khagisara verbally insulted and berated Hira in her own home. One day, in the early morning, Hira found chicken liver on a banana leaf near the entrance to her house, which she learnt was left there by Khagisara. As Khagisara continued the harassment, Hira made the decision to get legal help. She contacted S-LAC based in Surkhet on 16 November 2014 and with their support lodged a complaint against Khagisara at a nearby police office as per Section 10 (b) of the Civil Code. The police took prompt action arresting Khagisara on November 22 and filed a case at the Surkhet District Cour. After a 22-day period, the Court issued an order to release Khagisara on a Rs. 10,000 bail. Later on 12 April 2015, the Court issued a guilty verdict for Khagisara with a three months' prison sentence and a Rs 10,000 fine. The local media reported on this incident as possibly the first court case in Surkhet district relating to the accusation of witchcraft.

The S-LAC, Surkhet assisted Hira with the litigation process and provided regular counseling to help build her confidence and to encourage her. Hira said, “S-LAC inspired me to struggle for justice and engage actively in society. The credit of my confidence and work goes to S-LAC”. Following the incident, Hira became more active in social work, earning a good reputation in her community. She remembers, 'There are many other women living with suffering and injustice. I tell such mothers and sisters about my struggle, and suggest to them to visit S-LAC for help to get justice”.

According to Legal Aid Officer at S-LAC, Birendra Kumar Thapa, most of the cases he sees are about the suffering of women. Similarly, S-LAC coordinator Krishna Bahadur Hamal noted: 'S-LAC has become a *maitighar* (mother's home) to the women folk. The women come here to express their pain, emotion and suffering as they do at the maternal home. They feel huge relief sharing their worries here. We also feel that women in need are like our own sisters and daughters, and provide them assistance accordingly.'



Figure 20: Hira Sunar, Social worker (former victim of GBV) during interaction with neighbors

10. RISK AND ISSUE LOGS

Table 6: Risk Log Matrix

S.N	Description	Category	Likelihood of risk (scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most likely)	Impact (scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the highest impact)	Risk factor (A x B)	Mitigation measures if risk occurs	Date risk is Identified	Last Updated	Status
1	Elections that took place at three different levels (Local, Provincial, and National) throughout the year beginning from second quarter. This has impacted delivery of activities due to engagement of our partners in election process and also restriction on community/ district level events.	Political	L = 3	I = 3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project continued to generate updates on the political situation and understand impact of election. - Project had focused on the activities where there is no election including with maximum use of regional office and policy level interventions were focused at national level. - Engaged CSO partners to reach beneficiary through community level interventions 	April	December 2017	The protest by Madheshi political parties, rescheduling of election dates had delayed in community level programme. Targeted Government officials could not participate in the programs due to election. Election took place in three phases including central level.

2	Change in Leadership (project cycle) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Chief Justices • 4 NPD 	L=4	I=3	12	- Updated Chief Justices / NPDs about project goals and objectives as needed. - Broad consensus on the key goals of the Programme built over the years. Hence, project agreement is very strong and did not had adverse effect of leadership changes	April 2017	August 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent changes of the Chief Justice created uncertainty for the guidance of the Programme and the NPD of the Programme (Registrar of the Supreme Court) has been changed 4 times in one year. • The frequent changes demanded additional effort and time for re-orientation about the project. It created some lagging in terms of obtaining guidance on goals of the project but was however maintained with frequent consultations and visit.
3	Staff turn-over during closing of the project that increases risk of delay in accomplishment of work on targeted time	L=3	I=3	9	- Work was prioritized and shared responsibilities with relevant staff. - Ensured smooth functioning of work through existing team and hiring consultant for huge events.	May 2017	December 2017	<p>Staff turnover has happened starting from end of second quarter as this was last year for the Programme.</p> <p>The assignment of task to new officials has taken longer time to get acquainted with the partners and their activities.</p>

Table 7: Issue Log Matrix

S.N	Type	Date Identified	Description and Comments	Resolution measures recommended	Status of the issue	Status Change Date
1	Programmatic/Operational	April 2017	Ensuring delivery as planned in the AWP 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous and rigorous follow up with National Implementing partners and CSO partners to ensure 100% deliver - Increase CSO engagement through grant and implement activities through CSOs. - Focused on directly deliverable activities. - Review of budget focusing on the hardware support in line with the program objectives 	<p>Follow up with the partners constantly. Revision of the work plan underway.</p> <p>The process of CSO engagement through grant was implemented through 10 CSOs.</p>	October 2017
2	Programmatic	March 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engagement in new issues and addressing new demands such as implementation of new Codes and empowering Local Judicial Committee etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting priority of RoLHR interventions throughout the year and revision in the AWP and QWP as per the priority. - Engaging and enhancing collaboration with possible and appropriate partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New Acts and Codes that were passed had widened the Programme scope of work. The Programme was better positioned to work on the issue of rule of law and access to justice. - The Program had engagement with CSOs to work with Local Judicial committee. - Justice component had worked on dissemination of Codes and developing Costed Action Plan for the implementation of the Codes etc. 	August 2017

11. PROGRESS AGAINST ANNUAL WORK PLAN 2017

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievement of Targets	Donor	Approved budget (from the AWP)	Amount Spent	% of Expenditure against the approved budget	Remarks
Activity Result 1: Justice sector service-delivery system at national and subnational level established and strengthened.	Activity 1.1: Justice Sector Coordination Committee secretariat established at central level and in selected districts. 1.1.1. Strengthen JSCC secretariat to implement recommendations and undertake research, monitoring and evaluation of initiatives	23 JSCC	23 JSCC Secretariat operational	FINLAND DENMARK	108861.00			
Annual Targets:	1.1.2. Train JSCC secretariat staff on planning budgeting, M & E, and GESI	23 JSCC, 23 staff	1 Review w/s, 69 participants (3 Women)	FINLAND	15746.00			
	1.1.3. Organize international visit on court reform initiatives including JSCC	1 visit, 6 pax	1 Visit to Austria and Croatia, 13 Pax	FINLAND	57595.00			
	1.1.4. Support district JSCC to conduct interaction, dialogues, meeting etc. at district level partners and stakeholders on priority issues of justice sector to provide innovative service delivery across the sector in 23 district courts.	23 JSCC, 1500 beneficiaries	23 JSCC, 2950 beneficiaries (799 Women)	FINLAND	48000.00			
	1.1.5. Support JSCC to conduct regional and national interaction and dialogues to implement	1 event, 50 officials	0 Event					

	JSCC work plan and its activities							
Annual Targets:	Activity 1.2: High-level justice sector dialogue institutionalised and national strategy developed.							
(a) 2 pieces of research on priority justice issues completed	1.2.1 Conduct study research on selected priority areas of justice e.g. continuous hearing, mediation, expeditious justice delivery etc.	2 research, 2 consultation	1 Research, 1 consultation on 'draft report of Status of Women prisoner'	NORWAY	NORWAY	2325.00		
(b) Integrated justice sector strategy developed	1.2.2 Organise annual justice sector conference	1 conference, 50 officials	0 Conference	NORWAY	NORWAY	3730.00		
	1.2.3 Conduct justice sector dialogues and develop an integrated justice sector strategy	5 workshops, 4 consultants	2 Consultations, 34 Participants (5 Women)	NORWAY	NORWAY	43300.00		
	Activity 1.3 Justice sector institutions demonstrate improved, coordinated service delivery in programme districts.							
Annual Targets:	1.3.1 Conduct training for District Courts on In-camera hearing, case management, case calendar, Tipot software and other case management strategies	5 regional training, 23 orientation w/s for 800 officials.	AWP was revised in consultation with supreme court and training were conducted by SC directly	NORWAY	NORWAY	66.00		
(a) 800 officials trained on case calendar and tipot system software.	1.3.2 Conduct training to court officials to improve the quality of judgment writing (2 training on legal Nepali language training)	2 events, 50 officials	2 Events, 67 Participants (9 Women)	NORWAY	NORWAY	5006.00		
Annual Targets:	Activity 1.4 Planning and monitoring capacities of the Supreme Court, OAG and MOL/PA strengthened							

<p>(a) GESI Strategy for Judiciary developed</p> <p>(b) GESI training manual for justice sector developed and training conducted for 120 officials</p>	<p>1.4.1 Develop GESI Strategy and GESI training manual for judiciary and conduct training</p> <p>1.4.2 Provide capacity development supports to women court officials and officials from vulnerable communities</p> <p>1.4.3 Conduct mid-term review of the strategic plan of the Supreme Court (provide technical support)</p>	<p>1 strategy, 1 trg. manual, 5 trainings, 120 officials</p> <p>1 trg, 25 officials</p> <p>20 consultations</p>	<p>1 Strategy on GESI developed, 1 GESI training manual developed, 5 Trainings planned for 20 - 22 December</p> <p>1 Training, 24 Participants (10 Women)</p> <p>Mid-term review conducted for Supreme Court's Strategic Plan on July (20 Consultations conducted by N/A)</p>	<p>FINLAND</p> <p>FINLAND</p> <p>FINLAND</p>	<p>51711.00</p> <p>20500.00</p> <p>60200.00</p>	
<p>Annual Targets:</p> <p>(a) Gender friendly court established at least in 5 courts</p> <p>(b) 3 research/studies conducted</p>	<p>Activity 1.5 Capacity of A2J commission enhanced for ensuring access to justice for vulnerable and marginalized.</p> <p>1.5.1 Support to strengthen A2J commission based on their work plan(workshops on access to justice of women, Pro-bono legal aid, communication skills training and establishing gender/victims/witness friendly court rooms)</p> <p>1.5.2 Conduct studies/researches on priority issues identified by Access to Justice Commission (studies on women prisoner, cost</p>					
		<p>4 w/s, 200 officials, 2 trg. 60 officials and gender friendly court established at least in 5 courts</p>	<p>2 Workshops Conducted, 61 Participants (7 Women)</p> <p>1 Training conducted, 35 Participants (5 Women)</p> <p>9 courts refurbished</p>	<p>FINLAND</p>	<p>181855.00</p>	
	<p>2 researches, 3 consultations</p>		<p>1 Research on women prisoner</p> <p>1 Consultation</p>	<p>FINLAND</p>	<p>3289.18</p>	

<p>Annual Targets: (a) Trained 70 court officials on communication skills (b) Develop video documentaries on judicial system and court services</p>	<p>borne in court/quasi-judicial bodies - continued from 2016)</p>					
	<p>1.5.3 Support to implement A2JC activities (A2J, mediation, judicial outreach, legal awareness etc.) in partnership with CSOs</p>			5 CSOs grant awarded	FINLAND	112200.00
	<p>Activity 1.6 Public Information, (community relations' and donor coordination) mechanism developed.</p> <p>1.6.1 Support to implement online court and case management system, improve the access to justice of people to the court / judicial services</p> <p>1.6.2 Conduct justice sector public perception survey at the final year of programme (as End-line).</p> <p>1.6.3 Develop PSA, TV/Radio programs, Manuals, booklet, brochures etc. for information desk, JSCC secretariat and other court procedures</p>			Support provided to purchase Scanner, hard disk, Computer and Photocopiers	FINLAND	155189.12
				1 Survey conducted and Report Produced	FINLAND	35000.00
				4 documentaries, 25 episodes radio programs, 8 publications	FINLAND	68400.00
				4 Documentaries (1 Nepalese Justice system and 3 Court and it's services) produced 25 radio Programs and TV PSA broadcasted, A2J related leaflets published in braille and Bhojpuri language.		

<p>Annual Targets:</p> <p>(a) Judgment Execution Manual finalized</p> <p>(b) 25 officials trained on excellent judgment writing skill</p>	<p>1.6.4 Support to conduct training and workshop on Information dissemination, client relation management, behavior change, mediation and communication skills training for court officials & media in programme districts</p> <p>Activity 1.7 Judgment execution system strengthened at central and district level.</p> <p>1.7.1 Provide logistical support to facilitate strengthening of Judgement Execution Directorate (JED) Task Force in districts in which case- loads heaviest.</p> <p>1.7.2 Organise validation workshop on Judgment Execution Manual</p> <p>1.7.3 Support implementation of coordination/interaction mechanism with all relevant government institutions and civil society organisations, including judgement execution plan implementation meetings</p> <p>1.7.4 Conduct excellent judgment writing training for court officials to improve the quality of judgment writing</p>	<p>4 trainings, 100 officials</p>	<p>3 Trainings Conducted, 67 Officials (21 Women)</p>	<p>FINLAND</p>	<p>18032.00</p>
	<p>1.7.1 Provide logistical support to facilitate strengthening of Judgement Execution Directorate (JED) Task Force in districts in which case- loads heaviest.</p>	<p>10 motorbikes</p>	<p>10 motorbikes procured and supported to JED</p>	<p>FINLAND</p>	<p>13788.00</p>
	<p>1.7.2 Organise validation workshop on Judgment Execution Manual</p>	<p>1 consultation and printing manual</p>	<p>0 Consultation</p>		
	<p>1.7.3 Support implementation of coordination/interaction mechanism with all relevant government institutions and civil society organisations, including judgement execution plan implementation meetings</p>	<p>2 workshop, 60 officials</p>	<p>2 Interaction workshop, 45 Participants (0 Women)</p>	<p>FINLAND</p>	<p>6000.00</p>
	<p>1.7.4 Conduct excellent judgment writing training for court officials to improve the quality of judgment writing</p>	<p>1 training, 25 officials, 15 days</p>	<p>Curriculum Developed and conducted 1 Training, 25 Participants (7 Women)</p>	<p>FINLAND</p>	<p>11780.00</p>

<p>Annual Targets:</p> <p>(a) Developed Action Plan on Judicial Integrity based on the self-assessment capacity report</p> <p>(b) Trained 75 judicial officials including judges on the judges code of conduct</p>	<p>Activity 1.8 Mechanisms to increase Integrity at National and Sub-national level are strengthened</p> <p>1.8.1 Finalize the self-assessment of the internal integrity mechanisms of the Court system along with peer review by the expert</p> <p>1.8.2 Support the drafting of an Action Plan on Integrity in the Court System and its implementation</p> <p>1.8.3 Review and organize trainings/orientations on the Judges Code of Conduct for District Judges</p>	<p>1 international consultant, 7 consultations</p> <p>3 consultations</p> <p>3 events, 100 pax</p>	<p>Draft report of self-assessment received through local consultant. Survey analysis in progress.</p> <p>0 Consultation (final report due)</p> <p>1 Consultation held</p> <p>Activity conducted by Judicial Council directly</p>	<p>FINLAND</p> <p>FINLAND</p> <p>FINLAND</p> <p>NORWAY</p> <p>FINLAND</p> <p>DENMARK</p>	<p>2050.00</p> <p>5100.00</p> <p>5060.00</p> <p>3989.97</p> <p>74506.48</p> <p>2732.64</p> <p>1116012.39</p>			
<p>Total of Activity Result 1</p> <p>Activity Result 2: Capacities for the implementation of Penal, anti-GIBV, anti-discrimination and anti corruption legislation developed and sustained.</p>	<p>Activity 2.1: Capacities (of MoL/JPA) on legislative and treaty drafting in line with international standard developed.</p> <p>2.1.2 Support JSTC to deliver legislative drafting trainings and</p>	<p>6 events</p> <p>5 Events (150 trained - 26 Female)</p>		<p>DENMARK</p> <p>FINLAND</p>	<p>64800.00</p>		<p>1153972.55</p> <p>103%</p>	

<p>Annual Target: (a) GESI specialized training course developed and published; (b) 60 MoL/JPA personnel trained on legislative drafting and treaty negotiation;</p>	<p>Legal Enhancement trainings</p>	<p>2.1.3 Support to Judicial service training center (JSTC) to develop and publish the specialized course for gender and social inclusion and conduct the training. 2.1.4 Strengthen the JSTC library and digitalization process. 2.1.5 Refurbishment of JSTC training hall</p>	<p>1 course 1 library</p>	<p>Course published after 2 Consultations, 124 Participants (27 Women)</p>	<p>DENMARK</p>	<p>25594.00</p>
<p>Annual Targets:</p>	<p>Activity 2.2: Systems and procedures for revision of laws and development of rules, and regulations in line with international human rights standard established</p>	<p>1 library</p>	<p>1 Library Supported</p>	<p>DENMARK</p>	<p>2001.00</p>	
<p>(a) 10 legislations reviewed; (b) 2 research on protective laws conducted; (c) Strategic plan of MoL/JPA is in place</p>	<p>2.2.1 Support MOL/JPA/law commission to identify laws not compliant with GBV, anti-caste based discrimination, and anti-corruption legislation, with 'work flow' chart to track status of reform process.</p>	<p></p>	<p>1 JSTC hall refurbished</p>	<p>FINLAND</p>	<p>39248.00</p>	
<p>(a) 10 legislations reviewed; (b) 2 research on protective laws conducted; (c) Strategic plan of MoL/JPA is in place</p>	<p>a) Review the laws (10 laws) in line with new constitution and HR human rights, administration of justice, access to justice and non discrimination b) Support Law Commission to disseminate the new laws</p>	<p>10 legislations</p>	<p>23 Laws reviewed (9 laws were reviewed in consideration to legal provisions for women participation at various level) 2 Events to disseminate new laws</p>	<p>FINLAND DENMARK</p>	<p>42535.00</p>	

Activity Result 2: Capacities for the implementation of Penal, anti-GBV, anti-discrimination and anti-corruption legislation developed and sustainable	Activity 2.3 Best practice model for implementation of laws developed and tested through implementation of penal legislation.	2 trainings, 50 pax	2 Events, 44 Participants (4 Women)	FINLAND	17600.00	
	2.3.1 Conduct training and orientation to district court judges on novelties related to judicial work introduced by the new constitution/legislations					
	2.3.2 Conduct consultation and validation meeting on penal and civil legislations	2 consultations	1 Consultation on penal code	FINLAND	4400.00	
	2.3.3 Conduct training and orientation for lawyers, prosecutors, judges and law officials on penal and civil legislations	4 trainings, 100 officials	2 Event, 181 Participants (14 Women)	FINLAND	5563.00	
	Annual Targets: (a) Developed Costed plan of implementation of Penal and civil legislations	1 Costed Plan	1 costed plan launched	FINLAND	51749.68	
	2.3.5 Conduct study visit to observe best practices on penal code (20% due payment)		Payment done - Visit was conducted on December 2016	FINLAND	10860.00	
Annual Targets:	Activity 2.4 Capacities for, anti-GBV, anti-discrimination legislation developed.					
(a) Trained 125 quasi judicial authorities on basic principle of justice	2.4.1 Develop and conduct phased (orientation, induction, refresher) training courses for implementation on anti-caste based discrimination, anti-	3 trainings, 90 officials	Training course developed 3 Trainings, 100 participants (48 Women)	FINLAND	31000.00	
(b) Trained 50 officials on processing GBV cases						

corruption, and anti-GBV legislation		1 trainings, 5 pax	The activity was reviewed and support provided to refurbish N/A training hall	FINLAND	18000.00
2.4.2 Support institutional capacity building of N/A on emerging area of justice and human rights/ judicial training management capacity enhancement	1 TOT, 5 training, 125 pax	1 ToT, 23 Participants (2 Women) 3 Trainings conducted	FINLAND	29500.00	
2.4.3 Organize Training on basic principle of justice to the quasi judicial authorities	2 trainings, 50 pax	LOA with N/A reviewed and training manual and ToT on new penal code and civil code was done	FINLAND	36754.54	
2.4.4 Conduc training for processing GBV cases for police, prosecutors, judges, court administration, NGOs, victim/witness and psycho-social support.					
Annual Targets					
(a) BA/LLB scholarship programme to 20 recipients students continued; (b) legal internship support to 60 interns provided; C, Scholarship fund established					
2.5: 'Affirmative action' legal scholarship and internship scheme established.					
2.5.1 Establish inclusive legal education task force, with secretariat (an ILE Unit). a) Continue scholarship support to 20 selected students in TU-Nepal Law Campus b) Conduct coordination / review meetings of the steering committee for scholarship implementation c) Support to conduct exposure visit of scholarship recipients to	20 students 8 events, 120 pax	TU-NLC 20 people continued scholarship scheme (12 Women) 5 Events	FINLAND DENMARK	51575.00	
	1 event, 30 pax	1 Workshop conducted - 77 Participants			

	<i>court, S-LACs, arbitration centres</i>					
	2.5.2 Design and implement law scholarship fund	3 Events			FINLAND DENMARK	15103.00
	a) <i>Conduct workshop to develop the sustainability strategy of scholarship programme</i>	2 Events, 64 participants (42 Women)				
	2.5.3 Design and implement 6-month supervised legal internship programme in coordination with Judiciary and MOL/JPA Legal Aid Unit (30 interns x 2 Events)	2 events	2 Events, 122 Participants (62 Women)		FINLAND DENMARK	135617.00
	Activity 2.6 : OAG performance management system and integrity mechanism strengthened					
	2.6.1 Support OAG to improve its institutional capacity in handling /managing the cases to improve case preparation and conviction rate	10000 cases	15289 Cases		UNDP FINLAND DENMARK	44824.00
	2.6.2 Support to strengthen the Criminological Research Centre (Formerly name as 'Crime Trend Analysis Centre' in OAG) (Research/study, equipment and furniture, consultation, training/orientation, etc.)	1 study, 2 events, 1 publication	2 Study, 1 Event, 1 Publication 'Study of trend analysis of 'economic and social crimes' and 'crimes related to personal life'		DENMARK FINLAND	17762.00
	2.6.3 Strengthen the capacity of the OAG officials in forensic analysis, organized	3 events	5 Events		UNDP DENMARK	45905.00
Annual Targets	(a) over 10000 cases digitized in the record mgmt. system; (b) The Criminological Research Center at OAG strengthened; (c) Prosecution Guidelines finalized; (d) Over 200 OAG officials trained on different themes (such as victim/witness protection system, case mgmt.-system, new crimes, etc.); e) Prosecution Guidelines and Outreach Guidelines in place /					

crimes, new crimes, charge sheet framing training, etc.	1 product, 1 publications	Integrated Annual prison and Detention Centers Monitoring Report Produced after Consultation with 47 members	FINLAND DENMARK	8080.00		
2.6.4 Support OAG for enhance the capacity of relevant of officials on prison and pre-trial detention monitoring	1 event, 3 days* 500 + pax	1 Event, 102 Participants (0 Women)	FINLAND	17752.00		
2.6.5 Support OAG for enhancing the coordination between prosecutors and investigators	2 products	2 Products produced (Prosecution guidelines and Outreach Guideline) after 3 consultation events, 163 Participants (30 Women)	FINLAND DENMARK	7840.00		
2.6.6 Develop the Prosecution Guidelines, Public Awareness and Outreach Guidelines	1 report, 1 event, 1 product	1 report on Disciplinary Mechanism covering 5 districts covered (Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Butwal, Chitwan, Palpa)	FINLAND DENMARK	15517.00		
2.6.7 Support to enhance the Disciplinary Mechanism of the OAG						
Annual Targets	Activity 2.7 : Implementation and domestication of human rights framework supported in accordance with priorities set by the UPR process					

(a) Published UPR Report; (b) over 300 Law enforcement actors including NIIRIs trained on anti-CBDU and Anti-GBV legislation C. Outreach Strategy in place	2.7.1 Support National Dalit Commission (NDC)/National Women's Commission (NWC) to develop the monitoring system for monitoring the implementation status of UPR recommendations related to the rights of women and historically marginalized communities	1 Product	0 Product	UNDP FINLAND	8940.00
	a) Support NWC/NDC to develop the monitoring checklist/Indicators to monitor the UPR Recommendations	1 event	1 Event, 39 participants (16 Women)		
	b) Support NWC/NDC to conduct Capacity building Training on UPR, NHRAP, HR and Treaty Monitoring	1 event	0 Events	FINLAND	15487.51
	2.7.2 Organize regular interactions on progress of implementation of the UPR Action Plan at central and local levels	1 publication		FINLAND	6465.00
2.7.3 Publish and disseminate the UPR progress report	3 event, 1 publication	1 Booklet published			
a) Develop the IEC materials and disseminate	1 study, 1 event	1 Study conducted on the implementation status of UPR recommendations 2 Events (128 Participants - 29 Women)			
b) Study on the Implementation Status of UPR National Action Plan			FINLAND DENMARK	31709.00	
2.7.4 Support NDC, NWC to monitor the implementation of the					

UPR recommendations as per their mandates					
a) Conduct trainings to NWC/NDS staffs, Law enforcement actors, NHRIs, media and justice sectors for effective anti-CBDU and anti-GBV legislation	3 event, 90 pax, 1 publication	2 Events, 57 Participants (21 Women) 1 Booklet published			
b) Support NDC/NWC to conduct Institutional Need Assessment As Per Constitutional Status	2 study	2 Study supported to NDC and NWC			
2.7.5 Organize workshops and awareness raising activities on national and international human rights instruments at national and district level.			UNDP DENMARK	26039.00	
a) Support NWC/NDC to develop the Outreach Strategy to Increase their presence and accessibility at regional level	2 events, 2 study	2 Events, 187 Participants (111 Women) 2 studies - technical assistance to NWC and NDC in reviewing its legislative framework			
b) Support NBA to conduct national workshop on women and human rights issues	2 events, 400 pax	2 Events, 392 lawyers (357 women)			
2.7.6 Support the NWC in reviewing their legislation considering the provisions of the new Constitution			UNDP	6550.00	
a) Support NDC/NWC to conduct review on the Mandate and Framework of Thematic Human Rights Institutions	1 Bill	1 review Event, 59 Participants (43 Women)			

<p>Annual Targets</p> <p>(a) Increased reporting of CBDU cases : (b) enacted Anti-CBDU regulation; (c) CERD report repoeer reviewed and report published d) 15 joint monitoring visit conducted.</p>	<p>2.8 NDC mechanism to raise awareness, monitor and report on implementation of the Anti-Discrimination Act established at national and local level.</p>			FINLAND	29221.00	
	<p>2.8.1 Support NDC to conduct legal awareness on Anti-Discrimination Act.</p> <p>a) <i>Develop and disseminate the Audio-visual PSAs/documentary</i></p>	2 products, 5 events	<p>3 Products (2 audio and 1 visual) broadcasted through Nepal Television 1 National level interaction Event conducted on 52nd International Day for Elimination of Caste Based Discrimination , 541 Participants (189 Women)</p>			
	<p>b) <i>Support NDC to conduct Judicial Review on implementation of anti-CBDU legislation</i></p>	2 study	<p>2 Studies - trend of courts' response and current implementation status of Courts' decision to combat against CBDU and on CERD Committee's concerns and implementation status of CERD recommendations</p>			
	<p>c) <i>Support NDC to strengthen the capacity</i></p>	1 event	<p>2 Events (1 jointly with GSO),</p>			

<i>of District Coordination Committee for effective implementation of anti-CBDU legislation</i>			135 Participants (34 Women)			
2.8.2 Support the Units to monitor and report on anti-discrimination cases in the justice system.				UNDP	15343.00	
a) Support to conduct the joint monitoring visits	25 events	32 Cases monitored				
b) Support NDC for enactment of anti-CBDU legislation and National Action Plan for anti-CBDU Act implementation	1 event	5 Events, 501 Participants (129 Women)				
2.8.3. Support NDC to review the implementation status of the concluding remarks of ICERD, and discuss progress with government.	1 Publication, 2 event	1 Shadow report of CERD published		UNDP FINLAND	13615.00	
				NORWAY	26.83	
				FINLAND	31484.09	
				DENMARK	13292.83	
Total of Activity Result 2					937753.48	1015605.43
						108%
Activity Result 3: MOLJCAPA-Led consultative legal aid reform process supported and institutional, legislative and policy and integrated national legal aid system developed.						
Activity Result 3: MOLJCAPA-Led consultative legal aid reform process supported and institutional, legislative and policy and integrated national legal aid system developed.	1 policy	1 Policy forwarded after 3 Consultations		FINLAND DENMARK	9986.00	
Activity 3.1: Consultative national legal aid reform process established.						
3.1.1 Support MOLJPA to finalize the one door National Legal Aid Policy						

Annual Target: National Legal Aid Policy finalized and legal aid act revised	3.1.2 Support establishment of South-South cooperation with relevant and accessible legal aid schemes	3 event, 14 Pax	1 visit	FINLAND DENMARK	50761.00
Annual Targets	Activity 3.2: Socio-legal aid service providers' capacity development (Training and supervision) and oversight (M&E) framework developed.				
(a) over 300 lawyers (paid & civil and criminal legal aid lawyers) trained;	3.2.1 Design, test, and implement capacity development strategy for LAC Coordinators comprising of induction and periodic refresher training, as and supervision.	12 events	8 Events, 292 Participants (133 Women)	FINLAND DENMARK	25418.00
	3.2.2 Develop and implement the Capacity Development Strategy for criminal and civil legal aid lawyers comprising of training, mentoring and supervision.	12 events	9 Events	FINLAND UNDP	93618.00
	3.2.3 Review and validate the draft code of conduct of lawyers and pro-bono consultation	7 events	7 Events, 380 participants (35 Women)	FINLAND DENMARK	35140.00
	3.2.4 Conduct a research on organizational reform of NBA	1 research/report	1 research conducted	FINLAND DENMARK	30790.00
Annual Targets	3.2.5 Strengthen NBA communication and information dissemination system Activity 3.3: Village-level awareness raising programme developed and implemented.		Mobile application developed and launched	DENMARK	5460.00

(a) 4 events of awareness campaign on legal aid conducted; (b) Over 3 sets of S-LAC awareness tool kits and rule of law related materials for public communication published and disseminated	3.3.1 Develop and distribute simple, accessible, communications materials simply explaining rights and responsibilities under the law, how to assert/observe them, and support available to so do through Legal Aid Committees	2 publications	3 Sets publication re-printed	DENMARK FINLAND	59695.00
	a) Develop advocacy/awareness toolkit for S-LACs comprising various legal, human rights, gender, social inclusion, gender based violence, etc.	3 events	1 event		
	b) Conduct interaction programme with the media personals	12 events,	6 V2V	DENMARK FINLAND	52047.43
	3.3.2 Conduct awareness campaign on legal aid network activities and code of conduct, including information sharing interactions/Q&A sessions with local communities.	1 study	1 Study completed, Success stories ready for publishing	FINLAND	47577.00
	3.3.3 Compile and distribute recorded 'success stories' into a subtitled film, newsletters and reports in order to build awareness of gender justice issues and confidence in the justice system.				
Annual Targets	Activity 3.4: Socio-Legal Aid Centers and referral networks established through				

	existing institutional framework in 10 districts (initially)					
<p>(a) Support to S-LAC service operation in 10 districts continued; and approx. 3500 poor and vulnerable people received legal aid services (remedial); (b) 120 events of mobile socio- legal aid clinic and awareness prog. conducted and about 20000 people provided with preventive service; (c) Capacity of 10 S-LAC centers strengthened to provide legal aid supports in district ; (d) over 500 UM officials and CBOs' members trained on various socio- legal issues and basic legal writing (application, recommendation, etc.); (e) The Legal Aid Outreach Strategy implemented.</p>	<p>3-4.1 Conduct annual review and planning workshop of S-LAC.</p>	<p>10 centers</p>	<p>10 centers</p>	<p>FINLAND</p>	<p>14473.00</p>	
	<p>3-4.2 Support to operate SLACs in 10 district with 150 VDCs (with small legal aid service provision fund) in close consultation with local justice institutions and communities. a) Conduct regular operation of S-LAC in selected ten districts b) Conduct monthly meeting of District Legal Aid Committee (DLAC) in selected ten districts c) Conduct mobile legal aid clinic and awareness programme in selected VDCs of selected ten districts(180 mobile legal aid, 50 school awareness) d) Conduct basic training/orientation on various socio-legal issues and basic legal writing (application, recommendation, etc.) for VDC officials and CBOs' members in selected 10 districts *2 events=30 events f) Conduct prison and detention center visits and awareness programmed in the selected districts (1visit per month) (100 visits, 10 Districts)</p>	<p>10 centres</p>	<p>10 centers</p>	<p>FINLAND</p>	<p>372702.50</p>	

g) Conduct media and outreach activities of SLACs in selected 10 districts	10 districts	10 districts	10 districts										
h) Conduct interaction programme with victims and beneficiaries	60 events- 10 districts	Conducted 10 interactions covering 178 Beneficiaries											
i) Support the SLACs to implement the Victim Support Fund	10 centers,	10 Centers benefitting 874 beneficiaries											
j) Organize and Observe the National/International Days (Human Rights Day, Women's Day, Anti-Discrimination Day, PWDs' Day, Children's Day, Special Campaigns, etc.)	15 events	24 Events											
k) Conduct socio-legal aid coordination and confidence building interactions on justice related issues in 10 S-LAC districts (40 events)	40 events	21 Events											
l) Appointment of Focal person in VDC	40 persons	40 persons Appointed											
3.4.3 Support to Central Legal Aid Committee and D-LACs to establish legal aid fund at local level.	1 fund	1 Fund established at Central level for SLACs	FINLAND					19625.00					
3.4.4 Conduct comprehensive study on impact of legal aid (satisfaction, cost v/s outcome) including pre-trial detention (comparative).	1 study	1 Assessment of S-LACs conducted											
Annual Targets													
Activity 3.5: Framework and procedures developed to strengthen the interface between													

(a) Strengthen legal awareness and referral services in 10 working districts;	formal and informal justice system	10 districts.	Local referral mechanism established in 10 districts	DENMARK FINLAND	49907.25			
	3.5.1 Referral system enhanced through collaboration with local justice sector institutions.							
	3.5.2 Conduct training and organize interactions among local justice providers from the formal and informal systems.	2 events	2 consultation events were conducted.	FINLAND DENMARK NORWAY	93654.44			
				NORWAY	824.65			
				FINLAND	71753.03			
				DENMARK	30081.06			
Total of Activity Result 3					1043897.35	957759.73	92%	
Activity Result 6: Program Support Cost	Activity Result 6: Program Management Costs				-			
	6.1. International/National Professionals				-			
	Chief Technical Advisor (P-5)	1 person	1 person	FINLAND	62,609.14			
				NORWAY	144,431.72			
	Access to Justice Specialist (P-4)	1 person	1 person	FINLAND	65,969.84			
				DENMARK	83,209.05			
	National Program Manager (NPPP-4)	1 person	1 person	FINLAND	21,321.19			
				DENMARK	7,016.04			
	Justice Sector Coordinator (NPPP-4)	1 person	1 person	FINLAND	23,353.73			

						DENMARK	1,445.00	
Programme Assistant (SU-6) -Justice	1 person	1 person	1 person			FINLAND	10,737.63	
Program Assistant (SU-4)	1 person	1 person	1 person			FINLAND	5,334.61	
Programme Assistant (SU-6)-LA	1 person	1 person	1 person			FINLAND	8,559.49	
Intern Program Assistant -1	1 person	1 person	1 person			FINLAND	2,551.44	
Clerk (2)	2 person	2 person	2 person			FINLAND	9,262.53	
Drivers (4)	4 person	4 person	4 person			FINLAND	12,493.10	
Field Program Assistant (SU-5)/(Nepalgunj)	1 person	1 person	1 person			FINLAND	6,379.93	
Messenger -2	2 person	2 person	2 person			FINLAND	5,488.75	
Cleaner -2	2 person	2 person	2 person			FINLAND	4,490.80	
Other Need Based Field Staffs (2)	2 person	2 person	2 person			FINLAND	2,993.87	
6.3. Office Running Costs							-	
Communication and Audio Visual Equipment						DENMARK	4,620.00	
Rental maintenance of other equipment						FINLAND	2,300.00	
Office Supplies						FINLAND	17,406.00	
						DENMARK	6,000.00	
						FINLAND	2,000.00	
Rental & maintenance of premises						FINLAND	30,000.00	

Annual and Half yearly Review Cum Planning meeting workshop					DENMARK	6,000.00		
Miscellaneous					FINLAND	7,800.00		
					FINLAND	2,600.00		
Equipment / Furniture					DENMARK	1,000.00		
Miscellaneous (International staffs)					DENMARK	4,000.00		
					FINLAND	2,000.00		
Equipment / Furniture (International staffs)					FINLAND	4,000.00		
6.4. Monitoring & Evaluation, Security and Communication						-		
RoLHR-Final evaluation-International consultant's remuneration (1)					FINLAND	35,000.00		
RoLHR-Final evaluation-International consultant's travel cost etc (air ticket+DSA)					FINLAND	7,500.00		
RoLHR-Final evaluation-National Consultant (2)					FINLAND	11,000.00		
Travel					FINLAND	6,000.00		
Miscellaneous					FINLAND	6,000.00		
Travel (International staffs)					FINLAND	5,000.00		

Miscellaneous (International staffs)				FINLAND	3,000.00			
				NORWAY	10,067.27			
				FINLAND	47,106.55			
				DENMARK	10,154.66			
				NORWAY	13,063.72			
				FINLAND	113,740.65			
				DENMARK	10,509.88			
Total of Activity Result 6					1,069,725.76		1,161,985.11	109%
Grand TOTAL					4,167,388.99		4,289,322.82	103%

12. ANNEX (IF ANY)



I. Sustainability Plan
Draft Sustainability
Plan_short version (I



Visually impaired persons receiving information on Court and Judicial Proceedings through booklets in Braille script during its launching. The booklets are published in Braille for the first time in Nepal.

 Kamal Sigdel/UNDP Nepal

Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights Protection System in Nepal Programme (RoLHR) is supporting the Government of Nepal to bring systematic changes in national legislative, policies, institutional frameworks and structure to contribute towards strengthen the rule of law, access to justice, peace, development and human rights in Nepal.

OUR PARTNERS



Embassy of Denmark



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