

UNPFN Project Summary

Project Title	Rule of law and human rights project (ROLHR)		
UNPFN project number		UNPBF project number (if applicable)	
UNPFN Cluster	D. Security		
NPTF Cluster	3. Security and Transitional Justice		
Participating UN Organization(s)	UNDP, UN Women		
National Partner(s)	Supreme Court of Nepal		
Implementing Partner(s)	Supreme Court of Nepal, Ministry of Law and Justice, Constituent Assembly, National Human Rights Commission and Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction		
Project Geographical Location(s)	National and regional level (5 districts of Mid and Far West Development Region)		
UNPFN Executive Committee Approval Date	14 February 2013		
Project Duration	2 years	Project Start Date	01 April 2013
		Project End Date	31 March 2015
Total UNPFN approved funding	US\$ 2,200,000	Other sources of funding (if applicable)	US\$ 2,500,000 (UNDP)
		Total Project Costs	US\$ 4,700,000
Gender Marker	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Inclusion Marker	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3

PBF PMP Result and Indicator (if applicable)	Result 1: Security sector reform and judiciary systems put in place and providing services and goods at national and local level that reinforce the Rule of Law Indicator 1.2.1: Communities use justice systems to resolve conflicts/disputes without recourse to violence ensuring the respect of human rights of women and girls in particular
UNPFN Funding Round Strategic Outcome	2: Citizens confidence in the judiciary and criminal system has increased as a result of these institutions becoming more capable, accountable and responsive to Nepal's diverse society.
Project's Peace-building Impact	Nepal's peace making process is facilitated by enhancing legal services and access to justice for women, vulnerable and poor.

Project Executive Summary	<i>Provide brief text identifying and articulating clearly the following elements:</i>
	- The project aims to tackle the issues such as: low confidence of women and vulnerable groups in court services; access to justice for women and vulnerable groups; capacity of legal aid services; complementarity between formal and informal justice systems; representation of women and vulnerable groups in the legal profession; and lack of adequate capacity of criminal justice system in addressing the issues of conflict victims. The project aims to contribute to the peacebuilding process through sustaining a mediation culture at the local level, localizing the justice delivery system, empowering women and the vulnerable to claim their rights and facilitating a victims-centric transitional justice process in Nepal.
	- The project aims to adopt a two-fold strategy of building institutional capacity of the supply side (courts, MOLJCAPA, NHRC, OAG and MOPR) and empowering women and vulnerable groups through imparting legal awareness education, providing legal aid and representation, establishing referral networks and sustaining their linkages with service providers, enhancing their representation in legal profession and facilitating dialogues and discourses on the issues of transitional justice and human rights. In addition, the project will also be implemented at national level (to develop guidelines, policies and institutional frameworks) and in five districts to make a real impact in the life of women and vulnerable groups.
	- The ROLHR project has been developed on the basis of the strategic and policy documents of the implementing Government partners, the comprehensive assessment conducted by UNDP and an assessment (Access to Security, Justice and Rule of Law in Nepal) which was conducted jointly by UNCT and the development partners. The key objective of this project is to contribute to achieve the UNFPN's strategic outcome on 'building confidence in the judiciary and criminal justice system in Nepal'. To achieve this outcome, the project has

included three project level outcomes; i) improved efficiency of Courts and increased delivery of judicial services to women and vulnerable groups; ii) women and vulnerable groups have better access to legal aid services, and iii) the criminal justice system is more responsive to conflict victims, and female victims/survivors of GBV. The project aims to achieve these project level outcomes through the following outputs; i) Institutional measures are in place, court-public relations are enhanced, and the interface between formal and informal justice systems is strengthened; ii) the socio-legal aid system for service provisions is developed to ensure greater inclusion of women and vulnerable groups; iii) affirmative law scholarship and internship scheme established for greater professional inclusion of women and vulnerable groups; and iv) conflict affected victims have increased capacity to hold the criminal justice systems accountable on issues such as those related to GBV. These outputs will be implemented through building court client relationships and increasing the capacity of Baitanik Wakil; establishing client orientation desks in the Justice Sector Coordination Committee (JSCC); strengthening 'in camera hearings'; enhancing participatory access to justice for women and other vulnerable groups; increasing the representation of women and vulnerable groups in the legal profession; developing linkages between informal and formal justice systems through establishing referral networks and information dissemination; formulating a national legal aid policy; establishing socio-legal aid centers in selected districts; providing legal aid education through training, interactions and PSAs; supporting institutional development of the Victim Support Forums (VSF) to enhance national and local level dialogues on transitional justice, including remedies for past abuses; and establishing and assisting in the implementation of the protective provisions of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820.

- As the project has a complex approach, which aims to improve the relationship between vulnerable groups and state agencies, as well as to build communities' confidence in justice and security institutions, there is a varied list of beneficiaries. For example, the project will organize direct interactions with legal professionals and government decision-makers. Furthermore, the project will also provide an opportunity for democratic state-society interactions in Nepal. Such interactions will create links between communities and law enforcement institutions which will promote and strengthen public confidence in the justice sector and compel service provision to improve. Through these sorts of interactions and activities, citizens, state actors, and CSOs will all benefit.
