

[**COUNTRY: Nepal**]

PROJECT HALF YEARLY PROGRESS UPDATE

PERIOD COVERED: JANUARY – JUNE 2014

Project No & Title:	Rule of Law and Human Rights Project		
Recipient Organization(s)¹:	UNDP, UN Women		
Implementing Partners (Government, UN agencies, NGOs etc):	Supreme Court of Nepal; Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs; Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction		
Location:	Nepal; central and 5 districts (Dadeldhura, Doti, Kailali, Kalikot and Surkhet)		
Total Approved Budget :²	US\$2,200,000.00 (UNDP:1,567,455.00, UN Women: 632,545.00)		
Preliminary data on funds committed :³	US\$ 2,200,000.00	% of funds committed / total approved budget:	100%
Expenditure⁴:	US\$ US\$964,868.00	% of expenditure / total budget: (Delivery rate)	43.86%
Project Approval Date:	14.02.2013	Possible delay in operational closure date (Number of months)	6 months (extension request not yet submitted)
Project Start Date:	15.03.2013		
Expected Operational Project Closure Date:	14.03.2016		
Project Outcomes:	1. Improved efficiency of courts and increased delivery of justiciable services to the women and vulnerable 2. Women and Vulnerable groups have better access to legal aid services 3. Criminal Justice System is more responsive to conflict victims and female victims/survivors of GBV		
PBF Focus Area⁵ (select one of the Focus Areas listed below)	<i>1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):</i> (1.1) SSR, (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;		

5 PBF focus areas are:

1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):
(1.1) SSR, (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

Qualitative assessment of progress

For each intended outcome, provide evidence of progress during the reporting period.

In addition, for each outcome include the outputs achieved. (1000 characters max.)

Background:

It is notable that there has been significant progress in peacebuilding process in Nepal. The recent passage of a bill on Truth and Reconciliation Commission raised hopes of conflict victims and activists for justice. However, this cannot be taken as a sufficient ground for government's unconditional commitment to TJ but an important step towards fulfilling its TJ commitment. The Act has been challenged at the Supreme Court of Nepal seeking annulment of the provisions of blanket amnesty in the TRC Act.

Outcome 1 : Improved efficiency of courts and increased delivery of judicial services to the women and vulnerable

- **Institutional capacity development of the implementing partners:**

This primarily includes following support on training and learning visits:

- After the participation of four high ranking officials from Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJCAPA) in a workshop on International Humanitarian Law in Brussels, the Ministry now has a better understanding on international humanitarian law and has been able to provide inputs in the various health related legislations from this perspective after the participation of workshop. The workshop focused more on the law reforms in the health rights issues in line with IHL instruments including Geneva Conventions.
- A training workshop on gender justice and role of Judiciary has been organized to discuss on the issues related to gender and roles and responsibilities of judicial institutions after the five female judges led by a senior Supreme Court Justice attended a workshop organized by an Association of the International Women Judges in Tanzania.
- As a result of the continued engagement with the Judgment Execution Directorate through training workshops and coordination meetings, some policy level decisions have been made to better execute court decisions. For example, the Justice Sector Coordination Committee's decision in relation to judgement execution has resulted into prohibition of the basic State services to those who do not obey the court decisions. The Judgment Execution Directorate has started receiving positive indications. There were more

than 200 court staffs trained on case management, judgment execution and case calendar system.

- 31 judges from mid and far-western regions of Nepal have been oriented on the 'continuous hearing, a fast track procedure to be followed in a few special criminal cases as obligated by laws and reinforced by the Supreme Court verdicts.' Following the orientation trainings, courts in a few districts have started a systematic documentation of such cases and practicing the continuous hearing. The cases related to gender-based violence and human trafficking are being handled by adopting continuous hearing.
- The local level organisations and civil society workers have a better understanding of "Do No Harm (DNH)" and conflict sensitivity and DNH is being adopted in planning and programming. Altogether 89 persons including civil society and government officials were trained on DNH. The Government officials and some of the members who were provided TOT have been resource persons for the training on "DNH".

All these training are expected to increase the access to justice for the target people, sensitize the actors on the conflict-sensitive approach to work and will help identify the issues and mitigate them.

• **Knowledge management and Research Support:**

The Programme conducted the following major studies for ensuring informed and strategic planning of the implementing partners:

- Various studies on different subjects such as the Justice Sector Coordination Committee (JSCC), In-camera Hearing Benches, Judgment Execution, Court-referred mediation were conducted. The recommended action matrix (current situation, identified gaps and challenges, and suggested specific recommendations) is reflected in the work plans of the Programme as well as in the action plan of the judiciary (including the newly adopted five year Strategic Plan 2014-2019).
- Communication strategy for judiciary has been developed and five information desks established in different selected districts. The communication strategy is being endorsed by Judiciary and the field outreach as mentioned above have been a significant tool to enhance the confidence of client and citizens towards the court system. To implement the communication strategy, there was also a training to the court officials on behavioural communication and at the same time, the IEC materials also developed for better flow of court information among the service seekers. Development of training resource materials for court appointed lawyers was also done.

- The level of legal awareness among the youths and activists at community level has been increased. As a result, a number of new cases are being registered in different law enforcing agencies. Legal awareness among 891 higher secondary level students from among four districts was conducted to raise the awareness of the students on law and human rights, interact with them and respond to their queries on these topics. The increased knowledge among students is expected to consequently raise awareness of households and build informed communities.
- As part of policy lobbying, a documentary on proposed draft Criminal Code and Penal procedure has been produced and is planned to screen among the lawmakers. The tool is expected to help the lawmakers to understand the urgency of enacting the pending criminal laws also to assist the civil society, legal aid workers and human rights defenders to lobby for the passage of these bills.

Outcome 2: Women and vulnerable groups have better access to legal aid services

• **Legal Aid Centres established and operational**

The RoLHR Project is supporting the government's attempts to introduce approaches of the socio-legal aid package in the existing legal aid committees formed under the Legal Aid Act. The five planned Socio-legal Aid Centres have been established in the targeted districts, which are already effective. The centres have been a "One Stop Shop" with an integrated legal aid approach. During the reporting period, the Centres have provided legal assistance to 51 women and representatives of the vulnerable groups in Bardiya, Kailai and Dadeldhura districts.

• **Affirmative Legal Education programmes**

Increasing access to justice for vulnerable and marginalized groups is not only about empowering them to use available services, but also about ensuring their representation in the legal profession and across the justice sector. The Programme in collaboration with the Nepal Bar Association (NBA) launched a Legal Internship Programme for fresh lawyers. Fifteen fresh lawyers from these target communities have already completed a six month internship programme and many of them are now in a position to either initiate their own law firms or follow other avenues for their career growth.

A process to review existing curriculum related to human rights, gender justice and legal aid has been initiated to mainstream human rights into the law education system in Nepal.

Outcome: 3 Criminal Justice System is more responsive to conflict victims and female victims/survivors of GBV

- **Advocacy on TRC Bill**

The recently introduced TRC Act which seeks to provide a blanket amnesty to the perpetrators of the conflict era has been challenged in the court. The Programme continues to engage with the key stakeholders for lobbying for compliance to the international human rights obligations. The Programme also engages actively with the victims, CSOs, and other bodies at the local level. During the reporting period, 200 victims and other key stakeholders were reached out as part of civic discourses to identify gaps in the TRC Act. This sought to provide space for collaboration among the key actors to respond to these gaps.

- **Legal Helpdesks for Conflict Victims and Victims Support Forums**

Likewise, 500 conflict victims were informed about their rights through Legal Helpdesks for Conflict Victims and Victim Support Forums (VSFs) that are established in 5 project districts. These mechanisms have developed and maintained individual profiles of victims. Similarly, 125 participants including conflict victims, human rights activists, District Bar officials and media workers were trained on rule of law, human rights and transitional justice system.

During the reporting period, 162 conflict victims approached the 'Legal Helpdesk for Conflict Victims' seeking the psycho-social counselling. This was an impact of the Public Service Announcements made at the local level through FM radios. A total of 219 conflict victims received logistics support during the period.

- **Strengthening tools to address SGBV**

The capacity needs assessment of district stakeholders on instruments to address SGBV has been conducted. The assessment highlighted the diverse level of understanding on S/GBV and instruments to address S/GBV among Government line agencies as well as CSO members. Mostly the victims of S/GBV were found unaware on the availability of services to them that justified the requirement of legal, psychosocial, medical and logistic support to the victims. Similarly no guideline has been found in oral history documentation and no cases were documented except few cases studies by World Vision Advocacy Forum. Based on these finding a TOT module will be developed and training will be conducted.

<p><i>Do you see evidence that the project is having a positive impact on peacebuilding? (1000 characters max.)</i></p>	<p>Some of the direct interventions related to the protection and promotion of the conflict-affected victims in five districts are being implemented through establishing and strengthening the Victim Support Forums and Legal Help Desks and institutionalising legal and judicial frameworks at the district court level to address gender-based violence of the conflict era. This apart, the victim-centric activities at the local level and massive awareness campaigns on the caste-based discrimination are expected to contribute to creating a peaceful and equal society. As a result of the active presence of these local level frameworks at district level, the conflict affected victims have been able to have better access information related to transitional justice. Besides, the Do No Harm trainings to implementing partners and their willingness to adopt this framework suggests positive impact. With the establishment of Justice Sector Coordination Committee, there has been positive indication towards execution of judgments, helping mitigate the potential conflicts among the parties to a case.</p>
<p><i>Were there catalytic effects from the project in the period reported, including additional funding commitments or unleashing/ unblocking of any peace relevant processes? (1000 characters max.)</i></p>	<p>Because of this project, the larger RoLHR programme that this project is part of, has received encouraging funding commitments from the donor partners. Denmark and Finland have also joined the project as a donor partner in addition to Norway. More importantly some of the innovations i.e. socio-legal aid centres etc that this project has introduced are being mainstreamed by the implementing partners.</p>
<p><i>If progress has been slow or inadequate, provide main reasons and what is being done to address them. (1000 characters max.)</i></p>	<p>The project has faced some delay in a few cases. The prime reasons behind it were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political instability and transfer of the government officials, • To some extent, the by-elections of the Constituent Assembly also affected the implementation of the programme in a few districts. • Delay in finalising the technical modalities for establishing and functioning of legal aid centres, • Delay in the appointment of the Supreme Court judges is affecting the public’s confidence in the justice system. <p>As part of the mitigation strategy, the coordination with and among the key stakeholders has been strengthened and the operational guidelines for the justice sector coordination committee (JSCC) has been developed. The JSCC is aimed to work for the continued coordination and collaboration among different justice sector institutions and actors. Regular meetings and interactions are being conducted with the implementing partners to mitigate the issues raised.</p>

<p><i>What are the main activities/expected results for the rest of the year? (1000 characters max.)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional 5 legal aid centres are established and 1500 victims from women and vulnerable groups have received legal assistance from these centres. • Massive programmes for legal empowerment (both awareness and education) to the target groups through mobile legal aid clinics, clinical legal education and village to village campaign are conducted. Altogether, 4000 women and vulnerable groups are sensitized on their legal rights in five districts. • Additional 5 court-client relationship and information desks are established and 1000 victims benefited from relevant information. • The numbers of law graduates (representing poor and vulnerable community) to pass the bar council exams is increased. Altogether, 50 law graduates are trained for Bar Council Exam nationwide. • Law scholarship is in operation fully. Altogether, 20 students representing women and vulnerable group enrolled in law schools for BALLB course. • National legal aid policy is drafted following a number of consultations at national, sub-national and community level. • Execution of the court judgments is substantively increased through trainings, workshops and coordination meetings. Altogether, 100 officials of JED received refresher training on judgment execution. • The capacity of the district courts is increased to better address the cases related to Gender-based Violence (GBV), human trafficking and sexual harassment. For this, in camera hearing benches are strengthened and brought in operation in 5 districts. In-camera hearing guideline has been revised incorporating findings from the study on 'practices of In-camera hearing guidelines' and desk review of existing 'SOP and In-camera hearing guidelines'. The training module for In-camera hearing guidelines is in the process of being finalized and training orientations are being planned in the project districts.
<p><i>Is there any need to adjust project strategies/ duration/budget etc.? (1000 characters max.)</i></p>	<p>Due to delay in the initiation of some of the activities, this project will be asking for a no-cost extension of six months. For example, the scholarship package has not been initiated yet though ground work to enter into the agreement with the implementing partner agency is underway. Likewise, the activity on clinical legal education is not yet implemented. To really have some impact on the ground, a no-cost extension would be important.</p>
<p><i>Are there any lessons learned from the project in the period reported? (1000 characters max.)</i></p>	<p>The field-based experience on TJ related activities suggests that there is an increasing frustration among the conflict victims; therefore, constant engagement with them is highly required. However, the huge number of victims coming to 'Helpdesks for the conflict victims' shows that they still have the hopes and are desperately looking for support and justice.</p>

	<p>The operational issues should be discussed and agreed explicitly, particularly where there is a mandatory engagement of multiple implementers.</p> <p>The integrated approach of intervention adopted across the three thematic components of the project bears the likelihood of achieving consolidated impact. The selection of the additional districts and establishment of various mechanisms (information desks at courts, SLACs, VSFs etc.) should be done on the same spirit.</p> <p>The capacity enhancement of programme staff has been effective tool in programme implementation. This is even more required for staff in the field, who are the frontrunners of the entire programme.</p>
<p><i>What is the project budget expenditure to date (percentage of allocated project budget expended by the date of the report) – preliminary figures only? (1000 characters max.)</i></p>	<p>Expenditure : US\$964,868.00 Percentage : 43.86%</p>
<p><i>Any other information that the project needs to convey to PBSO (and JSC) at this stage? (1000 characters max.)</i></p>	<p>There are some minor revisions made under the work plan. Particularly regarding the staffing etc, UN Women has decided to move the budget from staffing to activities. Following a review of the optimal use of human resources, two positions of a Project Officer (Field) and a Driver were not recruited from this project. This resulted in a saving of USD 34,000 under the personnel cost (category 1). USD 3,000 will be moved to category 2 (Supplies, Commodities, Materials) and USD 31,000 to category 4 (Contractual services) and will be utilised accordingly. There is no change being made to the project document, activities and results framework.</p>

INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT: *Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document- provide an update on the achievement of key indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation in the qualitative text above. (250 characters max per entry)*

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 1 Improved efficiency of courts and increased delivery of judicial services to the women and vulnerable	Indicator 1.1 Communities use justice systems to resolve conflicts without recourse to violence ensuring the protection of human rights of women and girls in particular	500 cases resolved in Dang and Kailali by the community mediation system (2012)	4000 community disputes resolved through the justice system in five districts (TBD as increase compared to baseline)	19 cases from Kailali district facilitated for seeking justice which may result in court referred mediation in future (19 female, among them 4 SGBV cases)	The socio-legal aid centres are expected to resolve the cases through using the mediation. Due to delay in the commencement of the Mediation Act and Mediation Council, the community mediation centres could not establish.	
		Altogether 44 representatives of women and vulnerable groups received legal aid in five districts in 2013 (source District Legal Aid Committees)	2000 victims of GBV who have received legal aid (TBD as increase compared to baseline)	4 GBV victims received legal aid support in Kailali	The baseline study is yet to provide the exact data from the target districts. The RFP has been awarded to conduct a baseline study.	
		11% of court decisions related to criminal cases are enforced at the national level (2012)	30% of decisions related to criminal cases are enforced	An increase of 7.8% in enforcement of the criminal cases achieved as per the draft report of the Judgment Execution Directorate (2013).	The data quantification as per our target is difficult at this stage because the judiciary produces an integrated report only after 3 months of the end of the fiscal year.	
		8% court decisions related to civil cases are enforced at the	25% of court decisions related to civil cases are enforced	An increase of 13.5% in enforcement of the criminal cases achieved as per the draft report of the Judgment	The data quantification as per our target is difficult at this stage because the judiciary produces an integrated report only after	

		national level (2012)		Execution Directorate (2013).	3 months of the end the fiscal year.	
		% of court users representing women and vulnerable groups in five districts (TBD by baseline survey)	% of court users representing women and vulnerable groups in five districts increased (TBD as increased % compared to baseline)	<p>The Perception Survey on Judiciary has been delayed due to a strong concern from the implementing partner i.e. Supreme Court of Nepal to conduct the survey initially and a longer process taken in accomplishing the selection process.</p> <p>It took substantial time and efforts to convince the court to conduct the survey.</p> <p>The contractor has been selected and the agreement is already signed. The inception report is expected to be by submitted by first week of August and the report is expected to finalize October of this year.</p>		
	Enhanced legal services and access to justice for women and vulnerable communities in five districts					
	a.% of women and members of vulnerable communities in five districts who are	a. TBD by Baseline Survey	a. Satisfaction with received court services amongst women and			

	satisfied with and have confidence in the courts (UNDAF 4.2)		vulnerable groups increased by 25%			
	b.% of women and members of vulnerable and poor communities in five districts who are satisfied with and have confidence in the prosecutor's office (UNDAF 4.2)	b. TBD by Baseline Survey	b. Confidence in prosecutors office amongst women and vulnerable groups increased by 25%	The technical evaluation part is already done and the company will be on board by early 3rd quarter		
	c. % of women in five districts who, following sexual violence, feel confident to seek legal aid (UNDAF 4.3)	c. TBD by Baseline Survey	c. % of women who, following sexual violence, feel confident to seek legal aid (TBD as increased % compared to baseline)	The technical evaluation part is already done and the company will be on board by early 3 rd quarter		
	d.# of women and members of vulnerable communities who have benefitted from court services in five districts (UNDAF 4.2.2)	a. TBD by Baseline Survey	a. 20% increase in number of women and members of vulnerable groups who have received court services	The technical evaluation part is already done and the company will be on board by early 3 rd quarter		
	e.% of backlog cases decreased in five districts	b. TBD by Baseline Survey	b. Case backlog decreased by 30% in five districts	The technical evaluation part is already done and the company will be on board by early 3rd quarter		

	National Judicial Academy's Guide for Judges on Quality Court Decisions' implemented effectively in five districts	b. 0 districts have implemented the Guide	c. Guide implemented effectively in five districts	31 Judges were trained on 'continuous hearing' and five female judges were provided exposure visit to a workshop organized by the International Association of Women Judges in Tanzania.		
Output 1.1 Institutional measures are in place at national level and court-public relations enhanced at local level	a. Court-client orientation desks established and functioning in 5 districts	a. 0 districts	a. Court-client orientation desks established and functioning in 5 districts	5 court-client orientation desks established and functioning in 5 districts		
	b. 'In-camera' hearing benches strengthened in 5 districts	b. 0 districts	b. 'In camera' hearing benches are strengthened and fully in operation in 5 districts	Considering the inadequate physical infrastructures in the courts and the lack of orientation on this concept, the benches have not been established as yet. But a comprehensive study has been carried out and a Guidelines has been developed.	Courts in target districts do not have adequate physical infrastructures (space) available to make arrangements for in-camera hearing and there exists lack of orientation on this concept. Project has planned to conduct orientation programme on 'In-camera' hearing bench in five districts in the third and fourth quarter 2014. Project is coordinating with Supreme Court to select those district courts having new building and	

					sufficient space for the In-camera hearing benches.	
	c. In-camera hearing guideline and SOP are revised	c. One In-camera hearing guideline and one SOP in existence as of 2013	c. Revised one In-camera hearing guideline and one SOP available	Desk review report on In-Camera Hearing Guidelines and SOP on the Protection of Rights to Confidentiality of S/GBV Survivors, Cases related to Children and HIV Infected and Affected Persons is prepared. Draft report on the study of In-Camera hearing guidelines and SOP implementation is prepared.		
	d. 'Special Operations Guideline (SOP)' for Court-paid Lawyers developed at national level and implemented in five districts	d. 0 districts	d. 'Special Operations Guideline' for Court Paid Lawyer developed at national level and implemented in five districts	The Guidelines has been developed. The implementation of the Guidelines is awaited for the 3rd quarter.		

	e. Training system for Court-paid lawyer developed and functional nationwide	e. 0 districts have functional training system for Court Paid Lawyer	e. Training system developed and 50 Court Paid Lawyer trained in five districts	A Training Manual for the paid lawyers has been developed. And the training is planned for the third quarter.	e. Training system for Court Paid Lawyer developed and functional nationwide	
	f. National Citizen Charter revised and disseminated in 5 districts	f. Citizen Charter developed (2010)	f. National Citizen Charter revised and disseminated in 5 districts	ToR for experts developed, preliminary consultation initiated towards this end.	Revision of citizen charter has a direct link with the policy issues and has caused delay in implementing the plan.	
	g. Refresher judgment execution ToT training conducted in five districts	g. 0	g. 100 officials of the Judgment Execution Directorate have undergone ToT trainings in five districts	Conducted one training on Judgment execution to 26 participants from 24 programme districts in 2014. Four more training events are planned for third and fourth quarter of 2014. (Similar 4 events of the training were conducted in 2013 where 139 court officials were trained (Biratnagar-24, Dhulikhel-49, Janakpur-33 and Rajbiraj-33).		
	h. # multi-stakeholder coordination meetings on judgment execution conducted in five districts	h. 0	h. 15 multi-stakeholder coordination meetings on judgment execution conducted in five districts	Conducted one (1) coordination meeting with involvement of 35 participants. Plan to conduct 5 coordination meetings (2 in Kathmandu and 3 in		

				districts) in third and fourth quarter of 2014. (5 coordination meetings were held in 2013 (1 each in Dhangadhi, Bardiya and Bhairahawa, and 2 in Kathmandu).		
	i. # of PSA and IEC materials regarding court services developed and disseminated to the people in five districts	i. No PSAs and IEC materials developed or utilized in five districts	i. 15 sets of PSA, IEC materials developed and disseminated in five districts	22 episodes of radio programmes on court services and related issues aired. 2 TV and 3 radio PSAs on legal aid developed and disseminated. Ten different print, audio and visual IEC materials produced for information desks at court, one documentary on proposed criminal legislations produced and screened among the lawmakers. Nine other publications on law and justice sector related published and disseminated.		
Output 1. 2 Interface between formal and informal justice system strengthened at the national and district level to increase	a. # of referral networks at local level established to develop interface between formal and informal justice system	a. # of referral networks at local level established to develop interface between formal and informal justice system	a. 0 referral networks in five districts	ToR developed and RFP has been announced to conduct the planned work.		
	b. Code of Conduct for mediation	b. Code of Conduct for	b. Code of Conduct endorsed and	Development of code of conduct for		

informal justice mechanisms' ability to comply with HR standards	endorsed and implemented nationwide	mediation developed (2011)	implemented nationwide	mediation planned for 3rd quarter, 2014.		
	c. National Training module on community and court referred mediation revised in line with international standards	c. Training module developed, but not fully in compliance with human rights based approach	c. Training module developed and endorsed	Revision of a training manual planned for 3rd quarter, 2014.		
Outcome 2 Women and vulnerable groups have better access to legal aid services	a. # of women and members of vulnerable communities who have benefitted from legal aid services in five districts (UNDAF 4.2.3)	a. 88 RFP for baseline study on legal aid is planned to be awarded to consulting firm within early 1st quarter.	a. 2000 of women and representatives from vulnerable groups have received legal aid services in five districts (TBD as increase compared to baseline)	51 women and representatives from vulnerable groups received legal aid services from 3 districts namely (Bardiya, Kailali, and Dadeldhura)		
	b. % of women and members of vulnerable communities satisfied with legal aid services they have received in five districts	b. TBD by Baseline Survey RFP for baseline study on legal aid is planned to be awarded to consulting firm within early 1st quarter.	b. Satisfaction with received legal aid services amongst women and vulnerable groups in five districts increased by 25%	No baseline available at this stage hence quantification of data not feasible.		

Output 2.1 Socio-legal aid system for service provisions developed to ensure greater inclusion of women and vulnerable groups in five districts	a. National legal aid policy formulated	a. Legal Aid Act and Regulations are in place	a. National legal aid policy developed	Developed a baseline report for contributing to policy formulation. And the actual policy formulation works are to begin from the third quarter onwards.		
	b. Socio-legal aid centres established in 5 districts	b. 0 centres in five districts	b. 1 legal aid centre established and functional in 5 districts	Established 5 legal aid centres in all five target districts.		
	c. Legal Aid practitioners National Guideline developed	c. No Guideline exists	c. National Legal aid practitioner guidelines developed	The Draft Guidelines already developed and it needs to be indorsed by the National Legal Aid Committee.		
	d. # of people sensitized on their legal rights in five districts	d. 741 women and representatives from vulnerable groups sensitized	d. 4000 women and representatives from vulnerable groups sensitized on their legal rights in five districts	891 students sensitized on their legal rights in 4 districts (Rasuwa, Makawanpur, Arghakhanchi and Kathmandu).		
	e. National Clinical Legal Education needs assessment and action plan completed	e. No assessment conducted and no action plan exists	e. National Clinical Legal Education needs assessment and action plan completed	An RFP has been announced to appoint a consulting firm for carrying out the said task.		
Output 2.2 Affirmative law scholarship and internship scheme established for greater	a. Inclusive national Law Education Steering Committee formed to review scholarship and internship programme	a. 0	a. Inclusive national Law Education Steering Committee formed to review scholarship and internship programme	A committee consisting of 3 members formed.		

professional inclusion of women and vulnerable groups nationwide	b. Scholarship program for BA/LLB students developed by Nepal Law Campus	b. 0	b. Scholarship program developed and functional	A LoA with Nepal Law Campus to provide scholarship to the target group is underway, scholarship guideline is already developed, a curricula is being reviewed on human rights and legal aid.		
	c. # of women enrolled in scholarship program	c. 0	c.10 students representing women enrolled in law schools/colleges nationwide			
	d. # of students other vulnerable groups enrolled in scholarship program	d. 0	d. 10 students representing vulnerable groups enrolled in law schools/colleges nationwide			
	e. # of law graduates representing women and vulnerable groups trained to take the Bar Council Exam nationwide	e. 23 law graduates trained nationwide (2012)	e. 50 law graduates representing women and vulnerable groups trained to take the Bar Council Exam nationwide	Not initiated		

Outcome 3 Criminal Justice System is more responsive to conflict victims and female victims/survivors of GBV	a.# of conflict affected victims who have benefited from relevant information regarding redress through the victim support dialogues in five districts	a. TBD by Perception Survey	a. 3000of conflict victims benefited from relevant information (TBD as increase compared to baseline)	162 conflict victims approached Conflict Victims’ Legal Helpdesk for legal and psychosocial counselling 500 conflict victims were informed about the rights through Conflict Victims’ Legal Helpdesks established in 5 project Districts and their individual profile have been developed and maintained in the Helpdesks. 219 conflict victims received logistics support.		
	b. % of conflict affected victims who are satisfied with the criminal justice system’s response to their needs in five districts	b. TBD by Perception Survey	b. TBD as increased percentage compared with baseline	125 conflict victims, VSF members, human rights activists, District Bar Officials, and media persons trained on rule of law, human rights and transitional justice system.		

	c. # of conflict affected victims who have received compensation (monetary or non-monetary) in five districts (UNDAF 8.1.3)	c. TBD by Perception Survey	c. Ratio of the conflict affected victims who received compensation increased by 20%			
3.1 Conflict affected victims in five districts have increased capacity to hold criminal justice systems accountable to the issues related to GBV and rule of law	a. VSF capacity to provide an access point to redress mechanisms developed in five districts	a. TBD	a. VSF capacity enhanced in 5 districts	A total of 65 VSF members trained through training on rule of law, human rights and transitional justice in post-conflict Nepal		
	b. Local level dialogues on transitional justice issues facilitated through VSF in five districts	b. TJRC has organized 20 dialogues on TJ issues at national level (2012)	b. 20 local level dialogues on transitional justice issues facilitated through VSF in five districts	A total of 15 VSF meetings/dialogues have been organized in five project districts		
	c. Number of Public awareness events on TJ processes and women's role in peace making organized at local level in five districts	c. 0 events organized in five districts	c. 5 public awareness events on TJ processes and women's role in peace making at national level and in five districts	Development of five PSAs and broadcasting of 1800 times of the same through nine local FMs (end of May) Publication and dissemination of 1200 copies of Transitional Justice Information Handbook		
	d. # of government and non-court and law officials in five districts trained on conflict sensitivity,	d. 0 officials trained in five districts	d. 150 government and non-court and law officials in five districts trained on conflict sensitivity,	89 non-court and government official trained on Do-no-Harm training in 3 events		

	human rights and Do-No-Harm, UNSCRs 1325 and 1820		human rights and Do-No-Harm, UNSCRs 1325 and 1820	conducted at Dhulikhel, Dhangadi and Surkhet.		
	e # of conflict-affected women who have received logistical and legal support from human rights organizations to further access government support services in five districts	The baseline is expected to be obtained from the Perception Survey on Judiciary which has been delayed due to technical non-compliance issues in the announced RFP. It is again planned to be awarded within second quarter.	e 10% increase compared to baseline	No baseline available at this stage hence quantification of data not feasible.		
	f # of sexual violence cases documented by the conflict-affected women's network	TBD	f. 10 cases comprehensively documented in five district	14 cases are reported and documented in the Conflict Victims' Legal Helpdesk in project districts	The baseline is expected to be obtained from the Perception Survey on Judiciary which has been delayed due to technical non-compliance issues in the announced RFP. It is again planned to be awarded within second quarter.	