



United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal

ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 SEPTEMBER 2009 – 31 DECEMBER 2011

Programme Title & Number
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Programme Title: Peace through Justice Project• Programme Number: UNBPF/NPL/B-3• MDTF Office Atlas Number:

Country, Locality(s), Thematic Area(s) ²
Nepal, Support to the Peace Process (Rights and Reconciliation) UNPBF: Conflict prevention and reconciliation

Participating Organization(s)
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Nepal (OHCHR-Nepal)

Implementing Partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, National Human Rights Commission• 47 national civil society organisations and International Center for Transitional Justice

Programme/Project Cost (US\$)
MDTF Fund Contribution: US\$ 1,999,830
• <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i>
Agency Contribution
• <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i>
Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i>
Other Contribution (donor) <i>(if applicable)</i>
US\$ 1,999,830
TOTAL:

Programme Duration (months)	
Overall Duration	24 months
Start Date ³	01 September 2009
End Date or Revised End Date, <i>(if applicable)</i>	31 August 2011
Operational Closure Date ⁴ Expected	31 October 2011
Financial Closure Date	31 December 2011

Programme Assessments/Mid-Term Evaluation

Submitted By

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Priority Area for the Peacebuilding Fund; Sector for the UNDG ITF.

³ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MDTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MDTF Office GATEWAY](http://mdtf.undp.org) (<http://mdtf.undp.org>).

⁴ All activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MDTF programme have been completed. Agencies to advise the MDTF Office.

Assessment Completed (attached as Appendix #2)

Yes No Date: 14 January 2011_____

Mid-Evaluation Report – *if applicable please attach*

Yes No Date: _____

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NARRATIVE REPORT

I. Purpose

1. The objective of the project has been to support the development of effective transitional justice mechanisms in Nepal and to thereby help strengthen the peace process, consolidate democratic stability and support the development of a society built on respect for human rights and the rule of law. The four main outputs envisaged were, accordingly, advisory and technical support to the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR); support for efforts assisting the establishment of the TJ Commissions; collating allegations of serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian laws; and support to civil society organisations that facilitate interaction between victims of the conflict and the TJ Commissions.
2. In its commitment to Nepal's peace process, UNPFN provides support to the Government of Nepal's efforts to establish institutions responsible for addressing transitional justice, in fulfilment of commitments made by signatories to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. The emphasis given to transitional justice in Nepal's efforts to establish a durable peace is situated within growing international awareness of the need for societies emerging out of conflict to address serious conflict related violations committed in the context of the fighting. Failing to do so generally results in an increasing likelihood of a return to violence, inasmuch as the grievances that precipitated the conflict may now be exacerbated by gross violations and abuses committed in the peculiar and often desperate conditions of the fighting. Transitional justice is essentially a carefully crafted reckoning with such incidents, the establishment of an accurate, public account of events, which in turn offers a basis for ensuring those most responsible for the worst crimes are held responsible, for reforming public institutions, for prioritizing the present needs of victims, and for enabling citizens from across the political, gender, ethnic, racial or other divides to commit to creating a political culture that accords with internationally recognized human rights norms and standards.
3. In Nepal, political leaders have committed to setting up two TJ mechanisms, a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and a commission that will focus specifically on the crime of enforced or involuntary disappearance (the Commission of Inquiry on Disappearances, Col-D). If established in accordance with international norms and standards and with sufficient independence, impartiality and credibility to span Nepal's political divides, the commissions will represent an important opportunity for Government to fulfil its obligations to victims, through projects that provide redress and rehabilitation, as outlined in the UN's "Basic Principles and Guidelines ..." (GA Res. 60/147 of 16 December 2005), to assert accountability for serious international crimes, to entrench respect for the rule of law, and to assure the place of justice in Nepal's peace process: for unless a peace is just, and perceived to be just, the conditions that precipitated the conflict in the first place remain and peace efforts are likely to collapse under pressure of grievance that remains unaddressed, and worse, unacknowledged.
4. As part of the support provided by the UN Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN) to Nepal's peace process, the project was designed to help enable the Government of Nepal establish functioning institutions capable of providing transitional justice through the implementation of the CPA and other peace agreements,⁵ and thereby contribute to an enduring peace in the country.⁶ Further, the project was designed to engage civil society organisations as key collaborative implementing partners in a variety of activities, and ensured that the conflict victims were factored into all elements of the project, both as participants and as beneficiaries.

⁵ Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for UNPFN, 2009, p. 10

⁶ Priority Plan for Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), Nepal, 2008, p. 4

5. During the lifespan of the project, draft bills for the TRC and for the CoID were developed by the MoPR with support from OHCHR in addition to other interlocutors. The bills were tabled at the Parliament in early 2010 but subsequent progress within the legislature has remained slow. In mid-2011 a seven-member thematic subcommittee was established to develop and finalise both bills (replacing the previously envisaged two sub-committees, one for each bill). OHCHR was approached by the coordinator of the subcommittee to assist in the development of texts compliant with international norms and standards and thus capable of contributing positively to Nepal's peace process. The process that was established to develop the respective bills was a significant outcome of the Peace through Justice project, along with the broad dissemination of transitional justice through grantee activities, the establishment of the Transitional Justice Resource Centre and the conflict mapping activities. (see Results, below).
6. Initial discussions with the coordinator of the subcommittee took the form of deliberations on *how* to assist without being obtrusive, invasive or imposing. It was out of this that the "Chalphal" concept emerged, namely candid, off-the-record discussions, with various methods deployed to ensure participants felt they were setting the agenda and never lost face with their questions or positions. The group was deliberately loosely comprised, with several CA members with an interest in (leverage on) the legislation invited along with the subcommittee. Crucially, emphasis was on experiences from elsewhere, rather than on obligations under international law (that was brought in at carefully selected moments once a shared understanding was already established of lessons learned from elsewhere). The first "Chalphal", as it was called, was held in September 2011, with indications emerging later that the event had reinvigorated the process, with the result that, with a few areas bracketed off for further inquiry, participants had reached consensus on the entire bill within four days, beginning from the *Chalphal*. Remaining areas of concern were addressed in two further *Chalphal* sessions, with consensus, compliant with international norms and standards, emerging on several key issues, including the selection of commissioners and the exclusion of rape, enforced disappearance, and several broad categories that approximated with unlawful killing. Discussion was ongoing on torture, with OHCHR providing wording for consideration, amid fears that the term, unless it was given due precision, could be used for loose accusations against political figures. Of further concern was the fact that it had been previously proposed that the crimes of rape, disappearance and torture would also be included as violations where the granting of amnesty could be considered.
7. In mid-November, an "informal" task group was established by the three major parties, with a view to ensuring that consensus achieved between them would be reflected in the legislation. This development effectively took the legislative process out of the hands of the thematic committee, amid growing concerns that the eventual legislation will allow for a general amnesty for perpetrators of serious violations of IHRL and IHL.
8. In mid-Dec it was reported that agreement had been reached between two of Nepal's three major parties, UCPN-M and the Nepali Congress, that a blanket amnesty would be granted for crimes perpetrated by both the State and Maoists during Nepal's ten-year conflict. Widespread opposition, both in Nepal and internationally, rapidly emerged. Victims groups were immediately vocal in opposition including through the submission of a letter to the UN Resident Coordinator requesting that he withhold support from Nepal's truth commissions if the legislation allowed for amnesty. Furthermore, a 20 December letter by the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights to the PM and other main political parties, setting out why a blanket amnesty would not be permissible, was widely reported in the media. A "Civil Campaign against General Amnesty" was established by civil society actors who submitted a memorandum to the PM setting out their objections, and on 2 Jan 2012 the police detained 43 senior human rights activists protesting outside parliament. Advocacy has also been undertaken by the diplomatic community in Nepal indicating that such an amnesty would flout international principles of accountability. This concerted advocacy appears to have had an impact in delaying the passage of the legislation. While a variety of factors clearly have led to the mobilization, not least the work of numerous courageous Nepali human rights defenders, it may

nonetheless be assumed that activities conducted under the Peace through Justice Project, namely the support for widespread dissemination of the TJ concept as well as the *Chalphals* with Nepali lawmakers have played a significant role in ensuring that international norms and standards remain a rallying point for victims groups, civil society organizations, as well as numerous working level public officials in Nepal.

II. Resources

Financial Resources:

9. No other funding was available for the project.
10. No major project revision to the project, such that approval was required by UNPFN. However, one request was made to reallocate funds *within* the project, in July 2010, and approved. Specifically, as a result of the delay in the establishment of the two truth commissions, a request was made to transfer funds from Output 2 (support for the commissions), to other outputs. The project was then revised, at the time of an approved no-cost extension for four months, in order to strengthen the mapping exercise project and to support the Transitional Justice Resource Centre (TJRC), which had started only towards the end of July 2011.
11. Significant delays were encountered in disbursing funds to civil society organisations selected to receive grants under Output 4 (support to civil society). The delays were produced by the structure of the disbursement process challenges, and specifically, the obligation for OHCHR-Nepal, as an OHCHR Field Presence, to work through headquarters (specifically, UNOG) in all its financial processes, which are not designed for field-based projects of this sort. It was learned that this was the first time UNOG had dealt with the sort of demand and, a finance officer was designated as focal point for the project.

Human Resources:

From the beginning of the project, nineteen staff, in all, worked for PtJ project, as follows:

12. National Staff: Fifteen national staff worked in the project. Eight of them were under FTA and seven were under SSA. Details of the staff members are as follows:

Name	Title	EOD
Yagya Bikram SHAHI	National Civil Society Officer	02.11.2009 to 04.08.2011
Nibha SHRESTHA	Human Rights Officer (HRO)	15.09.2011 to 31.12.2011
Ram Prasad GAUTAM	National Monitoring Officer	15.10.2010 to 31.01.2011
Trishna BANTAWA	Administrative Assistant	01.02.2010 to 31.12.2011
Nani Ram KHADKA	Driver	04.01.2010 to 31.12.2011
Bhuvan Kumar KARKI	Driver	04.01.2010 to 12.09. 2010
Yogendra TULADHAR	Driver	15.09.2010 to 31.12.2011
Bhoj Bahadur GURUNG	Messenger	01.01.2011 to 31.12.2011
Jyotsna POUDEL	HRO	16.12.2009 to 30.06.2010
Jiwan SUBEDI	HRO	28.07.2010 to 27.12.2010
Sushma JOSHI	HRO	04.04.2010 to 15.07.2010
Bal Ram NIRAULA	Messenger	16.02.2010 to 31.12.2010
Sristi Vaidya SHRESTHA	National Research Assistant	08.09.2010 to 27.11.2010
Hikmat KHADKA	Associate Interpreter / Translator	05.02.2010 to 31.03.2011
Aarati Bista RANA	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	01.03.2010 to 31.12.2011

13. International Staff: Four international staff worked on the project, as follows:

Name	Title	Period
Ai Kihara HUNT	Project Manager and Consultant	16.11.2009 -15.03.2010 & 01.04.2010 - 10.10.2011
Andrew McGregor	Consultant	25.01.2010 - 31.12.2010
Victor Ulom	Consultant	25.01.2010 - 19.12.2010
Mark Flumerrfelt	Information Coordinator / Mapping	01.09.2009 - 30.10.2011

III. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

14. The implementation of the project has been primarily conducted by OHCHR-Nepal through a dedicated team of project staff, with support from the UNPFN-funded “Fairness and Efficiency in Reparations” project as well as OHCHR-Nepal staff working in the areas of transitional justice, rule of law, and accountability. The Government partner in the project has been the office of MoPR Joint Secretary Sadhu Ram Sapkota, which serves the lead office for TJ processes in Nepal. The Reference Archive (formerly called the Mapping Exercise but altered in the course of the project, following developments at the level of OHCHR headquarters in relation to use of the word ‘mapping’, worldwide) was directly carried out by a team hired by OHCHR in consultation with the MoPR, NHRC and key civil society organisations. Civil society organisations have also been integral partners in efforts to implement TJ related initiatives, such as raising public awareness as well as victim participation in efforts to grow public consensus and commitment to the envisaged processes. Due to delays in recruitment for the project, staff from other thematic units of OHCHR-Nepal working in different regions of Nepal have assisted much, mainly in the beginning of the project but also in the later stages, as insecurity over OHCHR-Nepal’s mandate precipitated significant staff departures and the introduction of new staff at a somewhat late stage in the project.

15. Standard OHCHR procurement procedures were followed for all the procurement.

16. A Project Board was established in late 2009, comprising the OHCHR-Nepal Representative, the coordinator of OHCHR-Nepal’s Accountability thematic team, a Project Manager and OHCHR-Nepal’s legal advisor. The Project Boards oversaw the implementation of the project and its managerial aspects, and included, as invitees, staff members of the PtJ project, a representative from the finance section. The Board normally met every month, reviewed the progress made by the project and took policy decisions.

17. In addition to the work of the Project Board, OHCHR-Nepal regularly collaborated with NHRC and MoPR on the implementation of the project and accordingly coordinated their respective roles on transitional justice, as originally envisaged. Towards the end of the project, external evaluators were assigned for an evaluation to establish whether the project achieved its objectives and goals. The report from the evaluators has been shared with the UNPFN board and other stakeholders. Lessons learned through implementation of this project were gathered from field visits, reports of grantees and interactions with them; are shared at the the OHCHR-Nepal’s policy and management meetings and regularly reported to the Representative. It is expected that the report will help to develop way forward for the similar initiatives in future. The evaluation will also help to recommend strategies and way forward to the donors building its efforts on the results already generated, civil society networks and the cooperative relationship that has emerged with the MoPR.

18. At the beginning of the project, a risk assessment was carried out. Among the factors identified as likely influences on the success of the project were the following:

- the commitment of Government and of political actors to address impunity
- the cooperation of Government ministries
- the cooperation of civil society
- the effectiveness of the truth Commissions, once established
- the security situation

To mitigate the risk, OHCHR-Nepal, together with other national and international stakeholders, engaged in extensive networking and advocacy to address the first four of the above mentioned influences.

19. In July 2010, the project was revised to strengthen the mapping exercise and expand the engagement with civil society organisations.
20. Recommendations of a review and planning meeting (of 14 January 2011) between the project and different thematic teams and units of OHCHR-Nepal also proposed to increase advocacy activities for the establishment of the TJ Commissions.
21. Quarterly reports were regularly submitted to the UNPFN, according to the planned outputs and indicators agreed between OHCHR-Nepal and UNPFN. These quarterly reports described on the activities carried out during the reporting period and sought continually to make the link between these activities, in their complexity and diversity, and results achieved. For example, details were consistently provided of OHCHR's engagement with lawmakers on the TRC and Disappearance bills as well as of progress in the projects conducted by civil society grantees and ways in which these projects were contributing to unfolding developments.

IV. Results

22. The project is committed to contributing to UNPFN's broad objective, as indicated in its 'conflict prevention and reconciliation' portfolio, to support State authorities efforts to halt human rights violations still occurring, to investigate past crimes, to identify those responsible and impose sanctions on perpetrators, to provide reparations to victims, to prevent future abuses, to preserve peace and to foster individual and national reconciliation. Substantive and consultative support provided, through the project activities, to the MoPR on the TRC and CoI-D bills has contributed to increasing fluency in TJ concepts and strategies among State actors as well as to growing political accountability for the establishment of the two commissions. Similarly, establishing the Transitional Justice Resource Centre (TJ Resource Centre), in close coordination with the MoPR, has given a space to civil society from which stakeholders can explore international best practices and lessons learned elsewhere for integration into discussion about options for Nepal. The Centre offers, amongst other services, an archive of digital materials and a comprehensive compilation of resources related to the conflict period, including publications and audio-visual materials. The formation through the PtJ project of groups and networks of conflict victims has already begun to promote solidarity across political divides on shared human rights challenges, both within communities and increasingly across the nation.
23. Under Output 1 (Support to MoPR), technical and administrative support and advisory services were provided to MoPR inter alia to draft and review the TRC bill. All nine planned consultations on the TRC bill have taken place, with significant representation throughout from indigenous peoples, people in remote places, women, children and other marginalized groups. The objectives of the consultations were to promote awareness among victims on the status and the content of the TRC and the CoID draft bills, to allow the victims the opportunity to articulate their demands and present them to Government officials, in the form of proposed amendments to the draft bills. Victims groups have also presented demands, to MoPR officials and to members of the thematic subcommittee in

the Constituent Assembly working on the bills, for revisions, inter alia, on the independence and impartiality of the commission(s) as well as on victims and witness protection. Similarly, as a continued support to the MoPR, comments were provided by OHCHR on the draft bill on the Commission of Inquiry on Disappearances and technical support provided with revisions of the draft bill on a Truth and Reconciliation Commission, with a view to ensuring its conformity with international human rights standards. As a exposure study and relationship strengthening initiative, OHCHR supported a visit to South Africa for a three-member team from the MoPR in July 2010. During the visit, the three member team met with officials and interlocutors who were involved with the establishment and operation of the TRC in South Africa and were briefed regarding challenges in implementing such a mechanism. The project also conducted workshops on transitional justice with officials from different government agencies including the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, the Ministry of Law and the Office of the Attorney General, raising awareness on TJ issues and particularly the importance of establishing TJ mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards. The establishment of the Transitional Justice Resource Centre, with the MoPR, is also a tangible result for this output.

- Despite widespread advocacy campaigns and consultations, both at national and regional levels and including with indigenous, children and women's organizations, the bills have been passed by the Cabinet but not by the Legislature-Parliament. For contextual clarity it is worth noting that in May 2010, both the "Disappearances (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2066" and the "Truth and Reconciliation Act, 2066" were registered and tabled in the Legislature-Parliament, and discussed in the Legislative Committee. These proposed bills were initially very lacking and failed to meet international human rights standards. OHCHR provided targeted technical assistance to the MoPR and MOLJ officials that included a number of working meetings of OHCHR national experts and the legal experts within the Ministries on the draft text of the Bills. The meetings resulted in substantive improvements of the draft bills prior to its tabling in Parliament. Moreover, OHCHR, along with civil society partners, assisted several Parliamentarians to draft proposed revisions, which they submitted for possible acceptance in the Legislative Committee. OHCHR-Nepal conducted capacity building programs to civil society organizations and victim groups on a based needs approach identified by Regional Offices and fostered a greater engagement by women's groups through supporting a TJ and Gender coordination group to share information on advocacy strategies.
- Under Output 2 (support to the establishment of transitional justice commissions), progress has been perpetually hampered by the on-going delays to the establishment of the commissions. In response, the project directed some of this envisaged support to advocacy activities, carried out under Output 4, and support for the refinement of the bills, under Output 1. That said, a number of activities were undertaken in this output area to support the eventual development of transitional justice mechanisms in accordance with the highest international standards and best practices. A number of interactions were undertaken with civil society and other interlocutors to build understanding of the manner in which such commissions should be established under international law, building on experience from other states. A series of advocacy activities were also undertaken with decision-makers and opinion-shapers, including high level politicians and parliamentarians and utilizing the media. Despite the on-going possibility that the TJ mechanisms may be established in a manner inconsistent with international standards, including the possible inclusion of broad amnesty provisions, the advocacy work undertaken through the project has helped to ensure that the debate on key issues continues and that the establishment commissions in this manner has to date been avoided.
- Under Output 3 (Reference Archive / Mapping of IHL and HR violations), the team is awaiting review and clearance by OHCHR headquarters, in Geneva, before any decision is made on how and when to publish the report. The project has also developed a dataset comprising allegations, in media reports and other secondary sources, of violations of IHL and HR law during the period February 1996 and November 2006; it is envisaged that this dataset will be of use of the truth

commissions, if and when they are established, as a basis for preliminary identification of cases as well as for further investigation into incidents and trends. The dataset, which holds around 25,000 digitized documents, has been in the TJRC, where it is available to the public.

- Under Output 4 (Support to civil society), the project publicized the civil society grant through four public events, some media notices and the website. The project received 276 proposals from civil society organisations as of July 2010. One grant to an international NGO (International Center for Transitional Justice), and 24 grants to 47 national organisations (some of the proposals were jointly presented as cooperative projects), were approved by the Grant Committee. A fuller report of the activities of each of the Grantees is attached to the report as Appendix #1. All the organizations except CVC⁷ completed their planned activities. In order to maximize impact on awareness raising and facilitate the participation of conflict victims and the broader public in Nepal's embryonic transitional justice processes, working with – and through - civil society organizations, and professional associations was deemed to be crucial. In tangible terms, the projects have contributed to drawing participations from these sectors of Nepali society by producing a series of television talk shows on accountability, a docudrama on transitional justice, radio programmes with seven local FM stations; organizing street drama performances at 56 locations; preparing profiles of conflict victims in two districts; organizing 167 orientations on TJ at the local level; and by distributing information kits to conflict victims in 73 districts of the country.

At the community level, the PtJ project activities have been instrumental in reshaping reconciliation discourse by putting the problem of impunity and victims' rights to seek justice on the spotlight. Beyond the issue of justice and reparation, the project activities also maintained an active roster of broader-based dialogues, advocacy, training and educational work among local institutions. The executing organizations at local level often pursued the media to report on cases those were either neglected or unreported for a variety of reasons.

The intervention from the project executing organizations contributed to lead visible changes in the public perception about transitional justice. At a time of erosion on public enthusiasm, such shift was possible due to the increased local discourse about the rights of victims, justice and compassion. Some organizations were focusing more narrowly on unconditional reconciliation and fewer organizations were open to supporting broader TJ components and such a contrary school of thoughts and rapidly-changing political environment meant that advancing the TJ campaign would only become more riskily challenging.

V. Future Work Plan (if applicable)

24. Not applicable as the project closed 31 December 2011. The evaluation of the project is attached herewith.

VI. Acronyms and Abbreviations

CDECF	Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum
CIF	Community Improvement Forum
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPBRAC	Committee for the Publication of a Book on Ramechhap during the Armed Conflict
Col-D	Commission of Inquiry on Disappearances
CVC	Conflict Victims' Committee
CVSJ	Conflict Victims' Society for Justice
CYIC	Community Youth Information Centre
DFHRI	Democratic Freedom and Human Rights Institute

⁷ Due to internal conflict within CVC board members, they were unable to complete their planned activities. Hence, the remaining budget has been taken back from them and deposited in UNDP account.

ECDF	Environment Conservation and Development Forum
FOHRID	Human Rights and Democratic Forum
FMDC	Farwest Media Development Centre
FTA	Fixed Term Appointment
GYC	Gaja Youth Club
HADC	Himali Area Development Centre
HR	Human Rights
HURAC	Human Rights Awareness Centre
ICTJ	International Center for Transitional Justice
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
INHURED	International Institute for Human Rights, Environment and Development
JSN	Judges' Society Nepal
KSL	Kathmandu School of Law
MAHURI	Madhesh Human Rights Home
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MFN	Media Foundation, Nepal
MoPR	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NRS	Nepal Red Cross Society
NSD	Nepal Society of the Disabled
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNOG	United Nations Organization in Geneva
ProPublic	Forum for Protection of Public Interest
SSA	Special Service Assignment
TJ	Transitional Justice
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
TJRC	Transitional Justice Resource Centre
UNOG	United Nations Office in Geneva
UNPFN	United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal
WAC	Working for Access and Creation
WJWRG	Women Journalists for Women Rights Group

VIII. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
Outcome 1: The establishment of a Commission of Inquiry on disappearances (Col-D) and a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and their effective functioning							
Output 1: Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) conducting effective preparations for the creation of the Commissions & providing necessary support in the work of the Commissions	Regional consultation meetings, clusters, district meetings & thematic meetings organized by meetings	None	2 regional, 4 cluster & 3 thematic consultations	2 regional consultation meetings, 4 clusters district meetings & 3 thematic meetings organized by meetings		Reports on TRC Consultations	All the consultations completed & feedback on the bills provided. Central & regional consultations with victims' participation were held, conducted jointly with OHCHR-Nepal Accountability, Impunity & Rule of Law (AIR) unit & Reparation project.
	Staff of the MoPR and other relevant government institutions are trained in TJ mechanisms victims rights & drafting	MoPR had deputed staff members with skills in policy drafting but limited knowledge of	N/A	3 key members of the MoPR, accompanied by 1 from OHCHR, visited South Africa on a programme designed to expose them to		Visit report	Visit helped to deepen their understanding on TRC process; best practices & lessons

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
	policies and laws in line with international human rights standards	TJ.		that country's TJ process. OHCHR organized workshops on transitional justice with government officials. Representatives from different government agencies including the MoPR, the Ministry of Law, the Office of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers, the Office of the Attorney General etc. participated in the program.			learnt. This led to more interest and enthusiasm in establishing a TJ resource centre emerged as a result.
	MoPR develops necessary laws (TRC bill) and policies in line with international human rights instruments and principles on TJ mechanisms	None, there was no law on TJ	1 law	TRC and Disappearance bills drafted, reviewed and sent to Bills Committee in Legislature-Parliament		TRC and Col-D Bills	Since November, the legislative process has been taken out of the hands of the thematic subcommittee and given to an "informal" taskgroup established by the 3 largest parties, who report directly

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
							to the party leaders.
	Transitional Justice Resource Centre established		Transitional Justice Resource Centre	TJRC established			Established & running smoothly
Output 2: Transitional Justice Commissions established in accordance with international human rights standards	3 interactions on the need of TJ commissions organized by civil society organizations/network	None	3	Interaction of international consultant on “Accountability and amnesty” with civil society individuals and organizations Interaction meeting of TJ & gender focal point from UN Women with civil society individuals and organizations Documentary show on TJ for civil societies		Interaction reports	Interactions, meetings with civil society individuals & organizations; documentary show helped to increase pressure on need of establishment of TJ commissions.
	Parliamentarians, media person, donors, UN agencies & political parties are lobbied	None	N/A	3 meetings with CA members were held		Reports	These meetings helped lobby sub-committee of Legislative Committee on ensuring the TJ bills that emerge are in line with international

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
							standards
Output 3: Mapping document/s with research and analysis on conflict related international human rights and humanitarian law violations	Research on different human rights violations and abuses conducted	Not done systematically	1 report, 1 dataset "reference archive"	1 report, 1 dataset "reference archive"		Report, dataset	Clearance from OHCHR-Geneva is required to make them public
	All OHCHR cases are inserted in the database	None		All OHCHR cases are inserted in the database	Cases that were not part of public reporting before were taken out.	Dataset	
	Mapping tools developed into advocacy materials	Scattered data on IHL and HR violations	Reference archive to be shared and provide training for government and civil society organizations	None	Non-extension of OHCHR-Nepal mandate meant organizing the training, scheduled for Dec 2011, became unfeasible.		
	Mapping tools used by the MoPR to inform key policy makers about the need for TJ	None	Reference archive installed in TJ Resource Centre	Installed			

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
	commissions						
Outcome 2: Strengthening of Civil Society to provide appropriate support to victims and participants to the Commissions							
Output 4: Civil Society and national institutions is supporting the work of the Commissions	Trainings and capacity building activities on TJ conducted by 18 civil society & I/NGOs	N/A		17 projects conducted awareness raising workshops on TJ & 1 project organized capacity building of 20 district level victims' groups		Progress reports of the projects	
	National Institutions, Civil society & NGOs are supporting key activities of TRC and Col-D	N/A		3 projects developed psychosocial counselors, 7 projects produced and broadcast radio programmes on TJ, 6 projects produced books/documentation on victims or conflict.		Progress report of projects & publications	CSOs are actively pressurizing the government to establish commissions. A positive move on TJ development envisaged in coming months.
	Victims groups are able to raise their concerns and support the TJ mechanisms	N/A		7 projects organized conflict victims in networks & groups and 1 project assisted in capacity building of victims' groups		Progress report of projects	
	Increase in understanding of TJ mechanisms at the local level			17 projects conducted awareness raising activities, including 7 with radio		Progress report of projects and copies of materials	Formation of conflict victims group attributes increased

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
				programmes, 1 with street drama, 1 with TV programme, 1 with docudrama and 13 with local level orientations.		produced	awareness on transitional justice & the general people & victims in project districts are observed to have actively involved in discussions on TJ mechanisms.