

**United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN)  
Project Status Update**

**For the period of April-June, 2012**

**1. Project Overview**

<b>Participating UN Organization(s):</b>	UN Women, OHCHR	<b>UNPFN Project number:</b>	UNPFN/E-6
		<b>UNPBF Project number (if applicable):</b>	NA

<b>UNPFN Cluster area:</b>	E. Rights and Reconciliation
<b>UNPFN Funding round Strategic Outcome:</b>	Capacity enhancement of national institutions to promote women's participation in peace process and protect the rights of women affected by conflict in line with UNSCRs 1325 and 1820
<b>UNPBF Priority area (if applicable):</b>	NA
<b>UNPBF PMP Result and indicator (if applicable):</b>	NA

<b>Project Title:</b>	<b>Partnership for Equality and Capacity Enhancement (PEACE): Towards Implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820</b>		
<b>National Partners:</b>	MoPR and relevant government ministries, High Level Steering Committee on NAP 1325 & 1820, National Women's Commission and Shantimalika		
<b>Project start date:</b>	April 1, 2010	<b>Original Project end date:</b>	December 31, 2012
<b>Revised end date (if applicable):</b>	NA	<b>Anticipated total Project duration:</b>	33 months

<b>Total approved project budget:</b>	US \$ 525,000		
<b>Funds committed and spent to-date by the project:</b>	US \$ 426,440.00	<b>As % of approved budget:</b>	81.23%
<b>Funds spent to-date by the project:</b>	US\$ 371,284.00	<b>Project delivery rate <sup>1</sup>:</b>	70.72%

**2. Description of project goal and strategy**

Partnership for Equality and Capacity Enhancement (PEACE): Towards implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 is a joint project of UN Women and OHCHR. The focus of the project is to support the adoption of a National Action Plan on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 (NAP) and strengthen the capacity of High Level Steering Committee (HLSC), relevant government agencies at the national and local levels, National Women Commission (NWC) and civil society for the implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. The goal of the project is to contribute to consolidation of peace in Nepal through facilitating the implementation of national commitments to gender equality and women's human rights.

**3. Overview of progress to-date against project outcomes**

<b>Project Outcome(s)</b>	<b>Progress: achievements/results/ outputs delivered to-date</b>	<b>% of planned</b>
<b>Outcome 1: State entities create enabling institutional environments to promote and protect women's human rights in line with UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, and other human rights instruments especially CEDAW</b>		

<p><b>Output 1.1:</b> Enhanced capacity of HLSC to successfully implement its mandate</p>	<p>The project identified Women Parliamentary Caucus, National Women’s Commission (NWC) and Shantimalika as main implementing partners in July, 2011. The Women’s Caucus, however, terminated the partnership in March 2012 due to their internal matters.</p> <p>As per the agreement Shantimalika will capacitate the HLSC, relevant government officials, civil society and media for effective implementation of the NAP. It will also carry out sensitization activities in the districts. On the other hand, the project will support the NWC, which has the mandate to monitor implementation of the NAP, to strengthen its monitoring system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The PEACE project supported district-level consultations held between April –August 2010, in development of NAP which was endorsed by the Government of Nepal in February 2011. Following endorsement, the PEACE project team was engaged in coordinating activities of national and international launches of NAP in February 2011.</li> <li>• The PEACE project introduction workshop was organized in December 2010 with representations from government agencies, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), media and international agencies to discuss the scope of the PEACE project and its contribution towards the implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820.</li> </ul> <p><b>Capacity strengthening of the High Level Steering Committee:</b> The first HLSC meeting, after the endorsement of NAP took place on December 14, 2011 to update the HLSC members on the implementation status of NAP and endorse project document to be submitted to Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) for funding. The participating civil society organizations and government agencies jointly met identified challenges faced in implementation of the NAP and discuss the measures to overcome these challenges. MoPR also provided orientation to help to the HLSC members understand women, peace and security issue in relation to the NAP.</p> <p>Despite the political uncertainty and changes in the bureaucracy, the HLSC have taken place as planned. The project experienced some delays but has largely managed to implement activities through Shantimalika and in close coordination with the MOPR and HLSC.</p> <p>Unfortunately with the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly in May 2012, the government has become a ‘caretaker’ and HLSC is likely to face leadership vacuum. Project is with Shantimalika to meet with the Chair of the Project Coordination Committee (PCC), who also happens to be the Member Secretary of the HLSC, to discuss about how to go ahead activities related to the HLSC.</p> <p><b>Stakeholder consultation and Manual Testing:</b> Shantimalika in coordination with the MoPR tested the draft manual on implementation of NAP for CSOs and DCCs in five districts namely Dolakha, Rupandehi, Surkhet, Ilam and Dadeldhura. The manual incorporates the key elements of NAP and talks about roles and responsibilities of each implementing agencies.</p> <p>The major outputs of these five consultations were the activation of the DCCs in three districts, to bring the total number of now active DCCs to be four in Ilam, Dolakha, Rupandehi and Kapilbastu. Similarly, about 200 stakeholders including DCC members, civil society, representatives from different line agencies, and media persons have been sensitized on the NAP in the districts.</p> <p>The manual is in the final stages of being approved by the MoPR for printing.</p> <p><b>Consultation with the CA members on the NAP and Transitional Justice:</b> As per the agreement signed with Constituent Assembly, Women’s Caucus Secretariat in August 2011 organized consultation with the CA members to earn their political commitment for the implementation of NAP.</p>	<p>70%</p> <p>100%</p> <p>100%</p> <p>30%</p> <p>80%</p>
<p><b>Output 1.2:</b> Enhanced understanding of concerned government authorities on</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Similarly, the Women’s Parliamentary Caucus organized a consultation in December 2011 with 45 CA members (both male and female) to help the CA members to understand the linkages between the NAP and issues related with transitional justice. Their commitment is crucial in making the future TJ commissions and policies gender friendly.</li> <li>• Women’s Parliamentary Caucus also organized a consultation with sister</li> </ul>	<p>100%</p>

<p><b>UNSCRs 1325, 1820 and CEDAW for mainstreaming of women's rights in government programmes and policies</b></p>	<p>organizations of different political parties in Parsa district on January 2012 to garner their political commitment for the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. The consultation was attended by high-level guests including Ministers for Peace and Reconstructions and Home Affairs and Secretary of MoPR.</p>	30%
	<p><b>Consultation with the stakeholders in Rupandehi and Kapilbastu:</b> Shantimalika organized two district level consultations in Rupandehi and Kapilbastu in September 2011, which was very fruitful. It provided a good opportunity for the MoPR and Shantimalika to monitor NAP implementation, collect feedback on the NAP manual and activate the DCC in Kapilbastu district. The biggest achievement of this consultation, however, was that the MoPR realized the importance of DCCs of effective implementation of the NAP. As a result, MoPR decided to prioritise support to DCC activation in others non-PEACE project districts.</p>	100%
	<p><b>Orientation to Gender and Peace Focal Points of the relevant ministries on NAP 1325 and 1820:</b> Shantimalika in coordination with the MoPR organized orientations to the Gender and Peace Focal Points of Sectoral Ministries on the NAP in October 24, 2011 and March 16, 2012 at the central level. Eighty officials from ministries of Peace and Reconstruction, Home Affairs, Women Children and Social Welfare, Information and Communications Education, Defense, Foreign Affairs and Local Development have been oriented so far. The representatives from Nepal Police, Nepal Armed Police, Nepalese Army, and National Women's Commission were also present in the consultation.</p>	100%
	<p>The government officials said that the orientations were beneficial for them as they have helped in bringing conceptual clarity on women, peace and security issues. The officials were also sensitized on their roles in the implementation of the NAP. The participants also said that the orientation would help them to implement their annual plan that has components of the NAP.</p>	
	<p><b>Orientation to Planning Focal Points of the Sectoral Ministries:</b> Shantimalika in coordination with the MoPR organized orientation to Planning Focal Points of the Sectoral Ministries on the NAP on March 16, 2012 to sensitize the participants on their roles and responsibilities for the effective implementation of NAP. There were altogether 30 participants from different ministries including MoPR, MoWCSW, MoFA, MoLD, MoE and MoD; and the National Planning Commission and CSOs. The participants fed back that they had heard about UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 but were not familiar with the details and their roles in its implementation</p>	100%
	<p><b>Monitoring the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820:</b> UN Women recruited a MIS and M &amp; E consultant for three months (Oct -Dec 2011) to support the NWC to strengthen its monitoring system as the result NWC has been able to regularly updating monitoring information. Following the advice of the consultant, the NWC has set up a monitoring unit with four key staff.</p>	
	<p>Further to its monitoring endeavors, the NWC carried out the monitoring in three districts namely Dhanusha, Palpa and Banke. The result of the survey was shared with the government agencies on June 6-7, 2012.</p>	100%
	<p>During the sharing program, the government agencies thoroughly reviewed the questionnaire and provided comments. They also suggested that NWC should incorporate the additional government agencies where the monitoring was required but were missing from the list.</p>	
	<p>Similarly, the survey result was shared with CSOs on June 12-13, 2012 with representatives from 20 CSOs working on women's rights issues.</p>	
	<p>This was the first time that the NWC had shared the monitoring results; which was made possible by the technical advice and software supported earlier by this project.</p>	
	<p><b>Capacity Development Training to NWC staff members:</b> NWC organized two capacity development events for its staff members on February 11-12, 2012. This training helped the NWC to sensitize its staff on international instruments on women's rights and made them familiar about the newly set up monitoring system supported by this project.</p>	80%
	<p>Similarly, the second capacity building event was organized on "Investigation and</p>	

	<p>Monitoring on Women's Rights Cases" (June 21-22, 2012). The members and 18 staff members from NWC participated in the event. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) provided resource persons who trained the NWC on violation of women's human rights, human rights monitoring and fact finding, and procedures of human rights investigation.</p> <p>Both the trainings will support the NWC to further strengthen its monitoring mechanism.</p> <p><b>Development of Sectoral Plan:</b> This project provided consultation on July 7-8, 2011 to the MoPR to finalize 10 sectoral plans for the implementation of NAP in 75 districts. On the basis of the plans government's Nepal Peace Trust Fund ( NPTF) approved NPR 300 million as an umbrella fund.</p> <p>UN Women, as the Chair of the Peace Support Working Group (PSWG) along with the Royal Norwegian Embassy (RNE) supported the MoPR with three consultants. The consultants recruited by UN Women supported MoPR in finalizing the proposals of Ministries of Law and Justice and Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW). The proposals thus developed by six government ministries have been approved by the NPTF for funding</p> <p>The major result achieved from this activity is that the MoPR could develop the Sectoral Plan, which laid the groundwork for relevant ministries to develop their own activities and get funded with the projects developed by the six ministries to the implementation of NAP is expected to reach entire country.</p> <p><b>NGO Consultation:</b> The project supported the MoPR to map activities of NGOs on women, peace and security issues so that duplications are avoided and efforts synergized.</p> <p><b>NAP info booklet:</b> This project provided technical support to MoPR to develop a booklet containing a synopsis of the NAP; which has been disseminated in districts for awareness raising. The booklet has also been translated into 6 different local languages such as Newari, Maithali, Bhojpuri, Tamang, Magar and Tharu; which are ready to be printed.</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>
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#### 4. Overview of project results, achievements and challenges in this quarter

The majority of the activities implemented in this quarter focused on the project's outputs: 1.1 Enhanced capacity of HLSC to successfully implement its mandate; and 1.2: Enhanced understanding of concerned government authorities on UNSCRs 1325, 1820 and CEDAW for mainstreaming of women's rights in government programmes and policies.

##### 1.1 Enhanced capacity of HLSC to successfully implement its mandate

###### 1.1.1 Orientation to District Level Stakeholders on NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 in Ilam and Dadeldhura districts

Shantimalika organized orientation for stakeholders on the NAP in Ilam district with an aim to activate DCC in Ilam and get inputs on the manual on that implementation of the NAP. The participants included DCC members, government officials from different line agencies, security personnel, CSO members and media persons.

This orientation took place between April 23-24, 2012. Fifty-two participants, including LPC members and WDOs from Panchthar, Taplejung and Terathum participated. The Under Secretary of MoPR Mr. Dal Bahadur KC also accompanied the Shantimalika and UN Women team in the programme.

The programme was effective in terms of sensitizing the DCC members and relevant stakeholders. During the programme, the CDO made a commitment to call DCC to initiate plan to implement NAP in the district. He also mentioned that it would be better if they get the circular from the relevant ministries regarding the need of activating the DCC; this could pressurize them to implement the NAP related activities in the district.

Similarly, Shantimalika organized a two-day workshop in Dadeldhura district in June 25-26, 2012. The participants included Acting CDO, DEO, DIG, a representative from Women Development Office, LPC members, CSOs members, media representatives, representatives from Nepal Bar Association. However, key officials like the CDO and WDO could not attend the program. Thirty-five including LPC and civil society members from Doti and Achham participated in the program. An official from the MoPR accompanied and presented the NAP to the participants. The programme was interactive. The day one was divided into two sessions. The first session was focused on the

conceptual aspect of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and second session was focused on the NAP. On the day two, the participants were divided into three groups-- government, civil society and media – and each group was asked to developed action plan where they identified the role of each agency for the implementation of the NAP on in their districts.

The discussion highlighted that the women and children are severely affected by conflict; hence, their participation in the peace process is necessary; women’s participation in the cabinet is low and are not involved in the decision making level of the political parties; late development and endorsement of the NAP after 11 years of endorsement of UNSCR 1325 in 2000.

The participants critiqued the NAP for being theoretical and not being able to highlight ground reality. They also highlighted that many activities related to the UN resolution 1325 is being implemented in Dadeldhura; but DCC has not met for a single time yet.

The participants also doubted effective implementation of NAP eventhough a good plan was put in place. They also suggested that the WDO organized an orientation on Public Service Day where the government officials of different line ministries gather for a meeting at the District Development Office (DDO). This kind of orientation can play an influential role for the implementation of NAP at the district.

Some participants expressed their concerns on the composition of the High Level Steering Committee (HLSC) for not being inclusive. They suggested that the composition of HLSC need to be revisited to ensure representation of organisations working for marginalized people.

The major results achieved in both the orientations were that the DCC members and the relevant stakeholders were sensitized about their roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the NAP. The participation of the MoPR helped the district level stakeholders to clarify their roles in implementing the NAP. The MoPR has also benefitted from observing/monitoring district level issues which helped them to improvise their proposals submitted to the NPTF (and now approved) which helps six more ministries to mainstream issues of participation of women in peacebuilding in their plans.

### **1.1.3 Consultation with the stakeholders on NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, CEDAW and mediation**

A two-day training was organized by Shantimalika for the staff of sectoral ministries and CSOs representatives at the central level. The objective of this training was to enhance understanding of the district level stakeholders on the NAP and mediation. Under mediation, the training highlighted on the mediation as tool for conflict resolution, and its steps and processes. The participants were also briefed about international conventions on women’s rights such as CEDAW and its linkages with UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. There were about 36 participants including relevant government agencies and CSOs.

The training was able to sensitize the participants on the basics of mediation which is considered as a tool for dispute resolution and sharing about the international obligations on women’s rights such as CEDAW, UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 of which Nepal is a party. This sensitization has been beneficial to the participants of respective ministries especially for preparing the proposals for Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) for the implementation of NAP nationwide.

## **1.2 “Enhanced understanding of concerned government authorities on UNSCRs 1325, 1820 and CEDAW for mainstreaming of women's rights in government programmes and policies”**

### **1.2.1 Sharing meeting of NWC with the government and civil society on the monitoring result**

The NWC is mandated to monitor the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and CEDAW in Nepal. Hence, the PEACE project is providing technical support to NWC to strengthen their monitoring capacity. The NWC has been collecting monitoring information from their district level networks.

The monitoring forms were circulated to their district level networks and they received the response initially from 11 networks out of 40 networks. In addition, they themselves have also visited three districts for the monitoring. These districts included Banke, Palpa and Dhanusha where they visited the government offices and collected information accordingly.

For the monitoring, NWC with the support of the Consultant, who was recruited by UN Women for three months, to support the Commission to strengthen their monitoring system, developed questionnaire to monitor the implementation status of international instruments and action plans which were prepared to implement these

international instruments such as CEDAW, NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and NAP on Anti Trafficking.

In view of this, the NWC organized interaction programmes with the government and civil society organizations separately on the sharing of monitoring results. In this programme, the methodology of the monitoring, the name of the relevant government offices visited in the districts for monitoring and the questionnaire developed by the NWC for monitoring were shared with the stakeholders. The participants provided their inputs on the structure of the questionnaire and suggested to revise few sections in the questionnaire. The result of the monitoring information was also shared during the meeting. This sharing took place on June 6-7, 2012 with the government agencies. There were about 25 participants from the relevant government agencies. The NWC's members and secretary were also present during the programme. During the sharing programme, the government agencies thoroughly reviewed the questionnaire and provided their comments and feedback. They also suggested NWC to incorporate the additional government agencies where the monitoring is required which was missing initially in the list.

At this initial stage, NWC has decided to monitor the government agencies only. According to the Commission, they will monitor the CSOs at a later stage, once their monitoring system is stronger. .

Similarly, the sharing meeting with the CSOs took place on June 12-13, 2012. There were participation of 20 different CSO members working on women's rights issues. The modality of the sharing was the same as the sharing with the government agencies. The CSO members appreciated the initiative taken by the NWC with support of UN Women. They expressed that only an effective implementation of international instruments and national laws would result into women's empowerment. They also highlighted on incorporating more women's issues on the questionnaire as there is the need of proper investigation and actions to be taken for the women conflict victims, violence against women specific to different violence cases occurred, equal participation of women at all levels, among others. Furthermore, in order to have the effective monitoring mechanism, participants opined on including various concerned government and non-government agencies during the process of data collection.

Overall, the key results achieved from the monitoring of NWC increased responsiveness of government agencies and CSOs towards the work of NWC. This task will further support the HLSC in getting the implementation status of NAP and identify the underlying challenges and gaps during its implementation. The Commission had never organized this kind of consultation with the different government agencies and CSOs before. Though, NWC has been doing the monitoring role since its establishment, however, it was never conducted in such an organized manner. The installation of simple excel software in the monitoring unit at NWC has helped the Commission to feed in the data in an organized way. The monitoring unit has been established at the Commission under the leadership of the Under Secretary.

**1.2.2 The capacity enhancement training to the NWC staff members:** The NWC organized capacity enhancement training to all the staff members on "Investigation and Monitoring on Women's Rights Cases" from June 21-22, 2012. The members of NWC were also present in this training. There were about 30 staff members from NWC. The NWC invited personnel from NHRC as resource persons. The Commissioner of the NHRC, Hon'ble Gauri Pradhan took one session on human rights protection mechanisms, process and coordination with stakeholders, especially government agencies.

As NHRC has mandate to monitor human rights violation cases, the session taken by NHRC on violation of women's human rights, human rights monitoring and fact finding, procedures of human rights investigation were beneficial to NWC staff members. The training provided them to link women's rights with the human rights issues. It also taught them about the dos and don'ts of monitoring.

The training was beneficial in sensitizing the staffs and members of NWC on the ethics of monitoring such as maintaining impartiality during the monitoring and cross checking the received information among others. This training will help the staff and members to be sensitive on women human rights violation issues and will also help them to abide by the ethics of monitoring.

**1.2.3 Translation of NAP booklet into six local languages:** As per the request of MoPR, the NAP booklet has been translated into six local languages such as Maithili, Bhojpuri, Tamang, Magar, Newari and Tharu; which is ready to go to print now. The translation of NAP booklet into local languages is an activity envisaged by the NAP document. This activity will help effective implementation of the NAP even among the non-Nepali speaking stakeholders.

**1.2.4 Inter ministerial sharing meeting on the proposals submitted to Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) for the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820:** The inter-ministerial sharing meeting was organized by MoPR with logistic support from UN Women on June 12, 2012. The purpose of this meeting was to share and discuss on the proposals of all six ministries, MoPR, MoLJ, MoHA, MoWCSW, MoI and MoLD, and avoid

overlapping and duplication amongst these six proposals.

The Joint Secretary and Under Secretary of each ministry were present during the meeting. The meeting was Chaired by Mr. Dhurba Prasad Sharma, Secretary of MoPR. The NPTF Director Mr. Surya Prasad Silwal was also present during the meeting. There were two other representatives of NPTF present in the meeting.

To develop the proposal of the ministries, UN Women, as a Chair of Peace Support Working Group (PSWG) along with Royal Norwegian Embassy (former Chair of PSWG) supported the MoPR in refining and finalizing the proposals of five ministries, viz., MoLJ, MoWCSW, MoLD, MoHA and MoI through recruiting consultants. The proposal of MoPR was prepared through the ministry's own arrangements.

During the meeting, the presentation of each ministry was made and the comments were provided accordingly. The overlapping and duplication of activities were pointed out openly by the ministries. The representatives from NPTF and UN Women also provided inputs and comments on the proposals. The consultants refined the proposals and submitted to the respective ministries accordingly, and in turn the ministries submitted the proposals to the NPTF, which have already been approved for funding.

The major result achieved from this activity is that UN Women, under the PEACE project, has supported the MoPR throughout the process starting with developing the Sectoral Plan. The Sectoral Plan provided the basis for the relevant ministries to develop proposals for NPTF for the implementation of NAP. Additionally, UN Women, through the PEACE Project, provided facilitation and leadership for finalizing the NAP implementation proposals of at least six ministries that went through NPTF process for approval. Since the proposals of all the six relevant ministries have been approved, the activities related to NAP implementation would be reached in all 75 districts

### 1.3 Management Action

**Contract amendment:** Shantimalika has been intensely engaged in activating DCC and sensitizing the district level stakeholders on NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 from the beginning of partnership. In request of the Chair of Project Coordination Committee, who also happen to be the Joint Secretary of MoPR, the PEACE project is amending the contract with Shantimalika to continue its engagement in activation of other DCCs during the project's extended period.

The partnership contracts of NWC and Shantimalika have also been extended after getting no cost extension approval from UNPFN. The extension period with Shantimalika will come to an end on November 30, 2012 and NWC on October 31, 2012 respectively.

**Project Exit Strategy:** The new timeline proposed in the revised approved project document is until December 31, 2012. In this context, it is very important for UN Women and OHCHR to think over on the project evaluation and exit strategy. The project team has planned to conduct the evaluation in the beginning of 2013. The mid-term self assessment report and Project Monitoring Framework (PMF) will be the important guiding documents for final evaluation.

The project has been successful in activating the DCC in four districts on a pilot basis. In view of this, the approved revised project document has proposed activating the DCC in twenty more districts. This project has also supported the MoPR in refining and finalizing the proposals of the relevant ministries to submit at NPTF for the implementation of NAP nationwide. In this context, the new activities related to activating the DCC proposed by MoPR in the NPTF proposal will be implemented building upon the works conducted in the districts under the PEACE project.

UN Women is also exploring different options with the donors to support NWC for the sustainability of strong monitoring mechanism beyond the PEACE project. The Danish Embassy has shown interest to support the NWC through partnership with UN Women in this regard. The new initiative will build on the ongoing activities done under the PEACE project and may expand activities in the districts .

### 1.4 Challenges

The continuous *bandhs* (general strikes) in the districts on the lead to May 27 (when a new Constitution of the country was expected) around the contentious issue of identity-based federalism affected the implementation of the project e.g. the activities planned for the far west region was delayed by two months.

The meeting with the HLSC had to be rescheduled due to the political instability. The political upheavals and

changes in the government before May 27 has made further delay for the implementation of the activities in relation to the HLSC. With the dissolution of the CA mid-night on May 27 has made the political situation more fluid and unpredictable. The status of current government is as the “care taker” which has no authority to make the policy level decisions.

Despite these hurdles, UN Women jointly with Shantimalika has been continuously coordinating with the MoPR for the implementation of activities related to the HLSC. UN Women along with Shantimalika is also planning to suggest to MoPR to hold the HLSC meeting soon to update the HLSC members about the current status of NAP implementation, as there have been many activities implemented since the last HLSC meeting.

## 5. Progress against key indicators in the UNPFN Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

### UNPFN PRIORITY CLUSTER E. Rights and Reconciliation

Intermediate Objective: Supported effective and inclusive transitional justice, information and services to the conflict affected

Strategic Outcome	Contributing Outputs	Verifiable Indicators	Baseline (by year)	Milestones and Target (by year)	Current / Final Status
9. Improved participation and protection of women, and the delivery of services to conflict affected women strengthen inclusive elements of the Nepal peace process in line with UNSCRs 1325, 1820 and 1612.	Enabling institutional environments to promote and protect women's human rights in line with UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, and other human rights instruments (especially CEDAW) created by state entities	9.1 The National Plan of Action on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 developed and endorsed by the government	9.1 No NAP	9.1 NAP launched by end of 2010	9.1 NAP was endorsed by the GoN on February 1, 2011. The national and international launch of NAP have taken place in Nepal (February 17, 2011) and New York (February 22, 2011) respectively
		9.2 Enhanced capacity of HLSC to successfully implement its mandate	9.2 No capacity development activities organized	9.2 The first HLSC meeting, after the endorsement of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 held on December 14, 2011 at Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)	9.2 The first HLSC meeting, after the endorsement of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 held on December 14, 2011 at Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) 9.3 The HLSC members sensitised and capacitated on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 to implement its mandate 9.4 The M & E system set up at NWC for monitoring the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 9.5 The result of monitoring shared with the stakeholders 9.6 NWC staff members capacitated on monitoring system 9.7 The DCC activated and mobilised in four districts for the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 9.8 Pilot test of training package in five selected district completed 9.9 The proposals of six relevant ministries such as MoPR, MoWCSW, MoLJ, MoHA, MLD and MoI approved by the NPTF for the implementation of NAP nationwide 9.10 Provision for platform for discussion between the NPTF and the line ministries

					for the preparation and the submission of the proposals to NPTF
		9.3 Enhanced understanding of government authorities on UNSCRs 1325/1820 and CEDAW	9.3 Poor understanding of the government on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and CEDAW	9.3 The understanding of the concerned government authorities to implement NPA on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and CEDAW enhanced by 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The selection of NGO for implementing this activity is finalised.</li> <li>• The consultation with the key government officials in enhancing their capacity on NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 taken place on October 24, 2011, January 11, 2012</li> <li>• The capacity of CA members on NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 enhanced through a training conducted on August 28 by the Women’s Caucus. During the training, the CA members expressed their political commitment for the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820</li> <li>• Consultation with the CA members on NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and Transitional Justice (TJ) conducted on November 18, 2011</li> <li>• The consultation with the planning focal persons of the relevant ministries on NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 conducted on March 16, 2012</li> </ul>

<sup>14</sup>Project delivery rate’ is a percentage showing how much funds have been spent in comparison to the total approved budget (delivery rate = total funds spent to-date x 100% / total approved budget).