

Desk Review Report of NAP Implementation on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 related documents

Project: To support the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction in the development of the National Action Plan Phase II on implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 and its subsequent resolutions

Submitted by: 1325 Action Group

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Acronym

CA	Constituent Assembly
CAWGs	Conflict Affected Women and Girls
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CRSV	Conflict Related Sexual Violence
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DPs	Development Partners
GoN	Government of Nepal
LPCs	Local Peace Committees
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoD	Ministry of Defense
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MoE	Ministry of Education
Mol	Ministry of Industry
MoPR	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
MoWCSW	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
NWC	National Women Commission
OCMCs	One Stop Crisis Management Centers
OPMCM	Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
NPTF	Nepal Peace Trust Fund
PSWG	Peace Support Working Group
SO	Strategic Objective
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
ToR	Terms of Reference
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
UNPFN	United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolutions
VAW&G	Violence Against Women and Girls
WPS	Women, Peace and Security

Chapter I: Background and Context

1.1 Introduction

The decade long conflict in Nepal that lasted from 1996 to 2006 left the nation reeling socially, economically and politically. Over 13,000 deaths of women, children and men – in addition to torture and sexual abuse of women and girls, and disappearances of many – permanently altered the economic and social structure of the nation. Today, ten years since the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), the damaging impacts of the conflict are still tangible with political dissensions inhibiting political and economic stability, infrastructure destruction worth billions waiting to be restored, and social changes through a “New Nepal” yet to be realized. Amidst the conflict and post conflict scenario, effects of the conflict on Nepali women and girls – physical, emotional, psychological, social, economic and political - remained sidelined, many of which are even today unaddressed.

The Government of Nepal (GoN) recognized the adverse impacts of conflict on women and girls which was expressed through its commitment to implement the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCRs) 1325, and seven subsequent supporting resolutions - 1820, 1888, 1889, 1960, 2106, 2122 and 2242. Nepal’s commitment gained momentum with the formulation of the National Action Plan (NAP) on Implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 in February 2011, with a focus on five pillars for action: women’s participation at all decision making levels, protection of women’s rights and prevention of violation of these rights and gender equality among stakeholders, ensuring that relief, recovery and justice programs meet women’s needs, and resource mobilization and monitoring of the gender mainstreaming activities within all programs. Nepal’s NAP on Implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 – the first in South Asia, has been recognized as a ‘highly participatory’¹ document engaging more than 52 groups of diverse stakeholders across the nation. Collaborative efforts of government, civil society and donor community, during the NAP formulation process have been proclaimed as exemplary. Engagement of the GoN, civil society organizations (CSOs), external donor partners (EDPs) and UN agencies for implementing the NAP, unprecedented in the manner they rallied around for its formulation and implementation, is noteworthy. Establishment of mechanisms from community to central levels to deliver support and services to conflict affected were also realized.

Presently, the operational period of the NAP - from February 2011 to February 2016, has concluded. While some momentous achievements such as representation of 33 per cent women in the Constituent Assembly (CA) need highlighting, others assert endeavors have been limited to focus of NAP laid predominantly on international and national arenas, and primarily on advocacy and awareness of NAP itself rather than implementation of its activities. Various discussions, researches, monitoring reports as well as the Global Study on UNSCR 1325 and experts have repeatedly voiced that despite NAP implementation efforts, unfulfilled voids, especially those pertaining to conflict affected women and girls (CAWGs) and victims of conflict related sexual violence (CRSVs) must be addressed to ensure sustained peace. The lack of “accountability and redress for survivors of wartime sexual violence”² has also been stressed as a matter of concern by the UN Secretary General. It is maintained mechanisms and efforts to reach the CAWGs have proved inadequate despite

1 UN Women (2015). Preventing Conflict Transforming Justice Securing the Peace. A Global Study on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325.

2(2013) A /67/792-S /2013/149United Nations General Assembly Security Council. General Assembly. Sixty-seventh Session. Agenda item 33 Prevention of Armed Conflict. Sexual Violence in Conflict. Report of the Secretary General.

five years of NAP implementation, with NAP dividends barely reaching the most impacted and needy during the 5-year implementation period.

An urgent need to address some of the un-addressed or under-addressed concerns within the NAP is currently on-going within the government, CSOs and development partners, including UN Agencies Bearing in mind that many of the NAP indicators remain to be tackled, the current Desk Review is an endeavour to identify the way forward for formulating NAP Phase II by analysing achievements, gaps and recommendations identified in monitoring and reviews undertaken in relation to the NAP implementation.

1.2 Objective

The Desk Review is commissioned by UN Women to assess selected national and international reports, researches, and monitoring reports that have taken place during the NAP implementation period, 2011-2016. As per the Terms of Reference (ToR), the objectives of the Desk Review are to:

1. Review findings from various evaluations, researches and consultations
2. Preparation of a summary of the Desk Review, based on which a checklist of key areas of focus proposed for inclusion in NAP II are to be identified.
3. Preparation of a modality for the consultation workshop with various stakeholders at district and regional levels.

1.3 Desk Review Methodology

The review commenced with a collection of documents, researches and reviews undertaken in the context of implementing the NAP over the period since February 2011. Taking as starting point the purpose in assessing key findings and recommendations for the way forward, the following steps were adopted:

Step 1: Setting of criteria for document selection. These involved:

1. Reports pertaining to implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 – e.g. Monitoring reports of the NAP
2. Monitoring Report of Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) projects
3. The Global Study on UNSCR 1325, 2015
4. Monitoring/Evaluation reports of other 1325 and 1820 related projects implemented by CSOs and EDPs
5. Workshop reports on CAWGs and victims of CRSVs, and
6. Other CSO, donor and stakeholder reports relating to NAP.

Step 2: Document Review: Available documents were sifted through and those meeting the above criteria reviewed.

Step 3: Development of scoring scale: A scale (*Table 1*) was developed to facilitate assessment of key findings in relation to desired results indicated in the NAP. The scale attempts to score levels of implementation of each NAP activity and strategy. Each score is assigned indicators, and scoring is based on analysis of overall documents reviewed. Indicators present a sense of how each activity is measured from an overall perspective, and where the gaps are. Since a Final Monitoring of the NAP by the GoN is yet to take place, scoring was deemed essential to justify identification of areas of focus. It is however, essential to state, scores are entirely dependent on the consultant's analysis of the documents reviewed.

Table 1: Scale used for scoring NAP activities

Score	Indicators (Levels demonstrated by activities implemented)	
4 (Best)	1.	Results have been fully achieved
	2.	Indicators are clearly visible
	3.	Responsible agencies have been entirely engaged
3	4.	Results have been partially achieved
	5.	Some indicators are visible
	6.	Overall satisfactory results
	7.	Some agencies have been engaged
2	8.	Only limited activities implemented
	9.	Very little visibility in indicators
	10.	Limited results
	11.	Limited focus by agencies
1 (Worst)	12.	No activity implemented
	13.	No visibility in indicators
	14.	No results
	15.	No focus by agencies

Step 3: Findings and recommendations from the documents were then systematically entered into a matrix to reach key conclusions on achievements, gaps and recommendations for analysis. These were further analyzed for identifying key areas of focus for NAP Phase II.

Step 4: Presentation of findings were made to the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction's (MoPR) Directive Committee, 1325 Action Group and relevant stakeholders, to collect their feedback and finalise the checklists and modality. Key findings were corroborated by presentation to the 1325 Action Group members (*Annex 1*).

Chapter II: Key Findings and Analysis

This chapter looks into the key findings from the review. Findings are initially categorized into two sections, namely, (i) achievements, and (ii) a detailed look at gaps - according to the five NAP pillars, i.e., participation, protection and prevention, promotion, relief and recovery, and resource management and monitoring & evaluation. The gaps are assessed in relation to the Strategic Objective (SO) of each pillar indicated in the NAP³. It is to be noted the Desk Review highlights only the key achievements, with focus being laid more on gaps so to determine the way forward.

2.1 Major Achievements and Challenges: What worked and what were the gaps?

Review of documents reflects that five years of NAP implementation have generated some achievements across all five pillars of the NAP. While implementation, impacts and transformations vary across NAP pillars, it is safe to state focus and impact are most visible in the first pillar, i.e., 'participation'.

2.1.1 Participation

Achievements

Enhanced commitments are echoed in initiatives adopted by various government bodies through their policies and programmatic prioritization (*Table 2*). Commissions, ministries and government bodies and mechanisms have been influenced by the NAP towards increased women, peace and security (WPS) discussion and strategic focus on policy changes and prioritizations.

Table 2: Enhanced commitments towards WPS in a nutshell

Sector/Institution	Some Key Achievements
Interim Constitution	Attempts to establish women's rights as special rights
Constitution	Establishes girls and women's rights to special treatment to access education, health and employment opportunities*
Politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased women representation in politics (32.78% women in first Constituent Assembly (2008); 30% women in second Constituent Assembly) Increase in women participation at policy making level Discussions on gender sensitivity and inclusiveness while formulating policies Women's participation raised in working committees of sister organizations of political parties
National Women Commission (NWC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepares time bound action plan to increase women participation in government bodies and political organizations Orientation on 1325 and 1820, and women's rights to members of government institutions and political bodies
Election Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender and Inclusiveness Related Policy, 2013 (provisions gender mainstreaming and inclusive participation in all election processes; Provisions include 50% women participation while selecting volunteers for voters education; gender sensitive publicity materials)
MoFALD	Local Body Resource Mobilization and Management Procedure, 2012 (allocation of 10% budget without any conditions for promoting women's participation and for women development)
Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly & Parliamentary Affairs	Bill on Amending Some Nepali Acts to Maintain Gender Equality and End Gender Based Violence, Violence has been passed. Under this, there are 32 discriminatory provisions or gender equality issues. In 2015, the Act of 2072 to amend some acts on gender equality and ending of gender violence amended 31 Acts.
Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)	See to Table 3
Ministry of Defense	Refer to Table 3
MoPR	Inquiry on the Enforced Disappearances and Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act, 2014
MoFALD	10% budget allocation through and in various committees (including women representation in user group committees of all the local development projects)
MoE	Education Act Regulation (Provision of women's quota reservation in the Teachers' Service Commission Regulation, as per the principle of positive discrimination)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Establishment of Women Focal Unit, 2012
Local mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Peace Committees (LPCs) formed to take peace process to meaningful conclusions Inclusion of 33% women representation in local level development

3 Government of Nepal/MoPR (2011). National Action Plan on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 and 1820. [2011/12-2015/16]. Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction. Government of Nepal. February 1, 2011.

Increased involvement and commitment by security sectors is significant. Security sector agencies have taken specific steps, such as inclusion of NAP in basic training, establishment of Gender Units, development of a Code of Conduct, and 20 per cent reservation for women in armed forces (Table 3). One report states, “Gender friendly infrastructures, established by the projects [10 Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) projects], have provided enabling environment for security officials to render service more efficiently.”⁴

Table 3: Enhanced commitments by security sectors

Institution	Key Achievements
Ministry of Defense	Establishment of a Gender Unit initiated
Nepal Army	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 20 percent provision for women in Nepal Army All security personnel going for peace keeping missions trained on WPS, and 1325 and 1820 Issued a Gender Code of Conduct Guideline 2013 (to address complaints and investigation related to gender violence in the workplace)* Women Recruitment Guideline, 2012
Nepal Police	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 20 percent provision for women in Nepal Police Nepal Police Gender Policy, 2012 (focuses on security, sensitivity and special needs of women police) Code of Conduct against Gender Based Violence, 2012 Police Regulations, 2014 (focuses on increased women participation) Regular orientation programs on 1325 and 1820
Armed Police Force	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 20 percent provision for women in Armed Police Force Increased the number of women going abroad after issuing FPU Selection Guideline 2013 Armed Police Force have also taken some initiatives to introduce new gender policies and Zero Tolerance against GBV.

Source: Government of Nepal/MoPR and 1325 Action Group (2012). Nepal National Action Plan on Implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 & 1820. Mid-Term Monitoring Report Nepal 2014.

*Source: http://www.nepaldemocracy.org/gender/GBV%20in%20workplace_BRana.pdf.

Another achievement noted within participation pillar is the significant role and platform to CSOs. A common desire between government and CSOs, for peace and addressing WPS provided a conducive environment for multiple stakeholders to join hands. From the time of NAP formulation to implementation and monitoring, substantial improvement in CSO representation led to vibrant GoN and CSOs’ collaboration. Government bodies and officials - current and retired, as well as CSOs and representatives engaged in the field of WPS, have closely discussed programs, mechanisms, and activities for effective and efficient implementation and monitoring of NAP. CSOs had a greater voice and influence in policies, program and activity design, and enhanced ownership among diverse stakeholders. Development partners such as UN Agencies, INGOs and Donors also supported the implementation of WPS commitments, including, dialogue between state authorities and victims; round table meetings with government on WPS agenda; collaborative dialogue with different stakeholders in agendas like political participation; and capacity development for gender responsive transitional justice, security sector reform, prevention and protection issues of women and girls.

Major Gaps

Despite commitments and endeavors by GoN, CSOs and DPs towards making policies and laws more gender sensitive, NAP implementation is perceived as weak and inadequate, and not satisfactorily ‘well structured, result-oriented or reliable’⁵. The Global Study on UNSCR 1325 (2015) states, an impact of the inadequate focus of women’s participation is notably visible in the absence of ‘deepened peace dividend and its impact on post-conflict peacebuilding’⁶. In the case of Nepal, while increase in women's participation at various levels and bodies of the state are becoming visible – such as, “Women’s participation in the

4 Perera, S. et al. (2014). . Review of NPTF’s Ten Project’s on National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820. Peace Fund Secretariat. Kathmandu, Nepal.

5 Government of Nepal/MoPR and 1325 Action Group (2012). Nepal National Action Plan on Implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 & 1820. Mid-Term Monitoring Report Nepal 2014

6 UN Women (2015). Preventing Conflict Transforming Justice Securing the Peace. A Global Study on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325.

Constituent Assembly ... given a boost by the adoption of a quota system, which led to a total of 197 female CA members out of 601”⁷ one report categorically states, “Women’s representation in state organs and political parties is equally dismal”.⁸ Reaching the dividends of NAP implementation to local levels and efficiency of ongoing programs is viewed as unsatisfactory. Moreover, due to the absence of a monitoring and tracking mechanism it is difficult to indicate the exact percentage of NAP contribution in realizing these changes.

SO 1: Formulate and revise existing policies and laws for promoting women's participation as necessary

While achievements reflect security sectors integrated policies for gender mainstreaming, “impactful transformations in military structures and military cultures”⁹, beyond increased awareness on gender and UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 - among certain section of the forces - are yet to be discerned. Tracking and monitoring of the changes brought about by such changes remain minimal. Similar scenario is identified within the overall government structure.

SO 2: To Ensure proportional and meaningful participation of women while making appointments and nominations in positions of public importance, special task forces and peace negotiations teams

Women’s appointment and nominations are documented as being inadequate in key decision making positions. Even where women’s presence is quantitatively higher, their limited participation renders their voices are seen as weak and nominal. This is true among women politicians at district and local levels, who continue to indicate being sidelined.¹⁰ In fact it is noted, although political parties are as identified as a core stakeholder to be targeted, “political parties have yet to be inclusive... there is need of special policies, programs and campaigns for this within the parties”¹¹.

SO 3: To increase women’s participation at all levels of political parties, civil society, private sector and non government organization

Despite the increase of women in the CA, by and large the Desk Review notes women have not been able to participate in decision making levels due to low representation of women in political parties and other organizations. For instance, Local Peace Committees (LPCs) at local levels which are mostly inactive – have women’s symbolic presence only. Moreover, while women’s voices and agencies are more vocal in the CSO and NGO sectors, the private sector remains untouched in the overall process.

A core focus of NAP is to engage women and CAWGs to design and implement programs focusing on the latter, however, the Desk Review concludes there is a major CAWG program deficit, as even, “....selection of participants for awareness raising encompass(es) women in general without focusing on CAWGs (MoWCSW/NPTF program)”¹². Such lack of voice and visibility comes to be reflected programmatically at national, district and community levels.

7 UN Women (2015). Preventing Conflict Transforming Justice Securing the Peace. A Global Study on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325.

8 Sankalpa (). “Study on Inclusive Women’s Participation and Representation in State Organs”. Sankalapa – Women’s Alliance for Peace, Justice and Democracy. Kathmandu, Nepal.

9 The Global Study on 1325. Fact Sheet: Arab States/North Africa. Preventing Conflict, Transforming Justice, Securing The Peace. A Global Study on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325.

10 Shared during NWC training program and discussions.

11 Sankalpa (). “Study on Inclusive Women’s Participation and Representation in State Organs”. Sankalapa – Women’s Alliance for Peace, Justice and Democracy. Kathmandu, Nepal.

12 Perera, S. et al. (2014). . Review of NPTF’s Ten Project’s on National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820. Peace Fund Secretariat. Kathmandu, Nepal.

SO 4: To strengthen advocacy and raise wide awareness at all levels for promoting women's participation

Advocacy effort for women's participation forms a major achievement of the NAP implementation period. But here again, regular mention of duplication of efforts targeting public servants and other stakeholders of NGOs, media and political groups underscore the gap. Focus of advocacy efforts at central level, limited efforts at district level and inability to reach local levels and localize the overall process among are frequent assertions. The need to participation of conflict victims, including ex- combatants, during the formulation of WPS policies and programs is also reflected as essential by Global Study.

2.1.2 Protection and Prevention

Achievements

Consistent lobbying and initiatives to address NAP has led ministries, policies and programs as well as CSOs to focus on prevention of VAW&G and support to survivors. Policy initiatives within the security sector aimed at preventing VAW&Gs (See Table 3), and infrastructural development such as establishment of separate service centers by the Nepal Police (some with support from NPTF), reflect efforts at service delivery. This has also led to, "perceived sense of security after reconstruction of Police units.....and deployment of women police has enhanced the quality services delivery"¹³ in some of the targeted project areas. The MoWCSW continued providing support to VAW&G survivors through its safe homes and service centres, while in some cases CAWGs received legal support through NPTF supported programs¹⁴. The Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) is also running the Once Stop Crisis Management Centers (OCMCs), and the Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers (OPMCM) and the NWC provided services to victims of VAW&G. One report states, "there have also been good attempts to provide occupational skills to CAWGs for their economic empowerment."¹⁵

Major Gaps

The Global Study on implementation of UNSCR 1325 emphatically states, "Prevention requires short-term approaches, which includes women's participation and gender indicators in early warning systems, and longer-term approaches to address the structural causes of conflict, including inequality, and addressing new sources of conflict like climate change and natural resources extraction".¹⁶ Bearing this in mind, the current Desk Review indicates a mixture of interventions that have not systematically addressed short-term and long-term requirements.

SO 1: To end impunity by instituting necessary reforms in the justice and security system to enable them to promptly respond to cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

Despite policy and infrastructural investment for prevention and protection interventions, actual transformations remain to be seen. Impact of efforts at various levels to implement interventions to end impunity, prevent VAW&G and protect survivors, as outlined by NAP, cannot be discerned as there are no tracking mechanisms. Capacity building of security personnel for prompt response to SGBV remains unknown, if any. A five-member Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was constituted by the decision of the GoN, Council of Ministers dated 10 February 2015 in accordance with the Enforced Disappearances Enquiry,

13 Scott Wilson Nepal Pvt. Ltd. (2013). Nepa Peace Trust Fund (NPTF). External Monitoring of Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) Projects. Second Monitoring Report. 14 November 2013.

14 Government of Nepal/MoPR and 1325 Action Group (2012). Nepal National Action Plan on Implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 & 1820. Mid-Term Monitoring Report Nepal 2014.

15 Perera, S. et al. (2014). . Review of NPTF's Ten Project's on National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820. Peace Fund Secretariat. Kathmandu, Nepal.

16 The Global Study on 1325. Fact Sheet: Arab States/North Africa. Preventing Conflict, Transforming Justice, Securing The Peace. A Global Study on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325.

Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act, 2014¹⁷. However, five years of NAP implementation, and one year since TRC establishment CRSVs have neither received recognition nor justice from the GoN, despite repeated cries for help¹⁸. Non-prosecution of perpetrators further underscores the lack of attention given towards this end, drawing attention to a missed opportunity by NAP. Such delay and denial of justice is impacting the rebuilding of society and stability, fuelling a lack of trust in governance structures.

SO 2: To address the special needs of conflict-affected women and girls

NGOs and EDPs have supported CAWGs, while the GoN has been more focused from 2012, through the NPTF funded support for skill development training, scholarships, and provision of relief. But the quality of these training¹⁹ is uncertain, as is their effectiveness and sustainability. Queries pertaining to politicization of participant selection²⁰, non monitoring of quality of training being provided, and lack of transparency and efficiency of implemented programs have repeatedly come up. Moreover, overall number of CAWGs receiving support is not reflected by any available data. The most affected and needy, CRSVs - identified by the NAP, are entirely missed out during the five-year period. For the few programs implemented there is a lack of transparency in terms of expenditure, outreach, and impacts on addressing needs of CAWGs and former combatants.

SO 3: To end impunity by addressing SGBV cases that occurred during conflict and transitional period

The Enforced Disappearances Enquiry, Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act, 2014, prevents any amnesty to perpetrators of SGBV during conflict and post conflict period. However, to this date not a single case has been investigated nor any identified SGBV perpetrator of the conflict and transitional period identified and prosecuted.

SO 4: To establish the Truth and Reconciliation Commission

Despite the establishment of the TRC in 2015 and exactly nineteen months since the establishment, TRC members are currently working on the standards for identifying CRSVs, even as this report is being drafted. Such delay reinforces the lack of commitment by government to address CRSVs' needs. The Global Study has also highlighted the challenge of unavailability of official data of conflict related violations such as torture and conflict related sexual violence (CRSV).

"The Supreme Court also held that the victims' consent should be made mandatory for reconciliation and that cases that are sub judice at various courts cannot be transferred to the Commissions. However, the TRC Act has not been amended as per the Supreme Court Verdict till date."²¹ Further, the report states that it is not clear whether there will be an effective gender unit in the TRC and CIEDP or any gender sensitive approach will be undertaken by the commissions.

SO 5: To train officials of the security sector on SGBV

While training on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 have been initiated by security sectors, training on SGBV and their ability to understand the related dynamics remains unknown.

¹⁷ <http://www.trc.gov.np/about-us>

¹⁸ Sankalpa (2016) National Workshop on Conflict Affected Women. (DRAFT REPORT)

¹⁹ Care Nepal/ Saathi (2014) Review of Gaps and Challenges for Localization of UNSCRs 1325. A Report. November 2014. (Consultant: Rana, P.S.)

²⁰ Antenna Foundation Nepal (2014). Gender Audit of Peace Building Programmes in Selected Districts of Nepal. Promoting Gender Justice. Renewing Institutional Promises.

²¹ Civil Society's Alternative Report on CEDAW Convention 2016

<http://fwld.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/cedaw-report-2016.pdf>

2.1.3 Promotion

Achievements

Government, CSOs and EDPs efforts have focused on promoting NAP and its areas of concerns through numerous reviews of laws and policies and changes for increasing women participation or developing new ones for protection of and promotion of women's rights, strategic programmatic focus on WPS and awareness raising initiatives. Translation of NAP into various dialects, information dissemination of NAP booklet at local levels, raising NAP awareness among duty bearers, rights holders and women at national and district levels, and inclusion of WPS within the formal and non formal education curriculum are some stand out achievements within this pillar. Media personnel have also received awareness raising training, and information on relief and reparation were disseminated through LPCs.

Major Gaps

SO 1: To raise awareness by collecting data on all forms of SGBV against women and girls

A major gap within this SO is the absence of government effort for data collection on SGBV cases and the causes behind them. The Desk Review notes the efforts laid on promoting information on 1325 and 1820 itself, but despite strategies to forge linkages and coordinate with relevant NAP program awareness, duplication and overlapping of activities have not been avoided. Absence of mechanisms to monitor and track quality of programs targeting government, non government, CAWGs, political leaders and community members, and to assess their impacts is another area of concern. Here again, the most important gap is the inability to reach out to the most needy, CAWGs, victims of CRSVs and former combatants – as clearly stated in one report, “.... The least informed about and serviced by NAP 1325, are the victims/survivors and their families for whom all resources are allocated, institutions are created and mechanisms are formulated”²². While a number of NGO reports on victims of CRSVs cases are available, due to the diversity in methodology on data collection, the government is yet to own the numbers indicated therein. Furthermore, weak and inadequate coordination between existing mechanisms such as Steering Committee at central levels, DCCs, and district and local level LPCs and other responsible agencies, has diluted expected outcomes and impacts; mechanisms were unable to be mobilized as envisaged, both vertically and horizontally.

SO 2: To ensure that gender perspectives are mainstreamed in all aspects of conflict transformation and peace building processes

Efforts towards gender mainstreaming into policies and programs are reflected in a number of policies (Table 2), but NAP attribution remains vague as these have been ongoing efforts; but the NAP may have certainly given it a further push. Capacity building of political party members, and LPC women members at district and community levels for enhancing conflict transformations remained inadequate, with women's voices in the latter remaining unheard. As indicated by a report which evaluated district where NAP was specifically implemented, “At the local level, officials of the DDCs, municipalities and the VDCs have little knowledge on the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. The knowledge of local politicians, civil society leaders and activists on NAP 1325/1820 is even less”²³.

22 Antenna Foundation Nepal (2014). Gender Audit of Peace Building Programmes in Selected Districts of Nepal. Promoting Gender Justice. Renewing Institutional Promises.

23 Perera, S. et al. (2014). Review of NPTF's Ten Project's on National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820. Peace Fund Secretariat. Kathmandu, Nepal.

2.1.4 Relief and Recovery

Achievement

The core focus of the pillar is on identifying CAWGs, ensuring their participation in design and planning of programs targeting them and provision of relief, recovery and rehabilitation packages. Findings indicate this pillar to be the least focused. Various programs of government, EDPs and NGOs provided relief and support through economic relief packages to CAWGs, medical support, livelihood skills training and self employment programs, scholarship for children, capacity development training, and formal and non-formal education. MoPR, MoWCSW, Ministry of Industry (MoI), MoE, and the security forces have supported CAWGs through their regular programs, or through NPTF funding. Nevertheless, there is inadequate monitoring, consolidated data and follow up to reflect achievements, vis-à-vis the NAP indicators, as well as the expenditure. The government lacks a report on their overall status.

Major Gaps

SO 1: Formulate and implement relief and recovery programs with the participation of women and girls affected by conflict as per their needs and condition

A strategic move to reach CAWGs, for effective localization of NAP and ensuring dividends reach the most needy groups remains the core NAP implementation vacuum. Data deficiency on CAWGs, victims of CRSV and former combatants and lack of concrete programs for their relief and recovery – along with their participation – indicates the void regarding benefits accrued by victims of CRSVs. As stated by the UN Secretary General' Report, "The lack of official recognition of sexual violence survivors as conflict-affected persons limits their access to relief"²⁴. Key challenges include non identification of CAWGs and their situation – thus far not initiated by the government; CAWGs concerns remain unrecognized, unheard and un-addressed; CAWGs are unable to speak out openly without fear for their own and family's security. During a national workshop organized by Sankalpa they state, "there is no definition from the government on sexual and gender based violence....and victims of SGBV have not received any justice"²⁵. Even those demanding rights are recognized or supported. Efforts in the past three years to change this environment remain invisible and ineffective. Despite repeated calls from the CSOs and some CRSVs, inadequacy of programmatic focus on for CAWGs/former combatants/CRSVs underscores a lack of understanding and discriminatory perspective from the GoN side. Even the political parties have been silent on this. And although, "in October 2015, the Act to Amend Laws to End Gender Violence and Ensure Gender Equality entered into force broadening the definition of rape and extending the 35-day statute of limitations for the filing of a complaint to 180 days...until the limitation is revoked, the legal framework will not assist victims from the civil was era"²⁶, CRSVs have not received any justice.

Relief packages noted in documents are either in the form of scholarship, capacity building training, internship programs, skill building training – or through regular ministerial programs, or NPTF support (for 10 ministries). But even skill development trainings imparted to CAWGs are suspect in terms of quality, effectiveness and sustainability. Absence of tracking such programs prevents an overall analysis, and the Desk Review notes variance in participant expectations and training provided. Politicization during participant selection may have led to duplication of participants, with, and at times, the most needy not included. Moreover, the capacity of training institutes and the quality of training they provided have

24 United Nations (2015). General Assembly Security Council. 20 April 2016/S/2016/361. Distr.: General 20 April 2016 Original: English. Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence. Report of the Secretary General.

25 Sankalpa (2014). Journey to Peace & Justice. National Workshop on Conflict Affected Women (CAW). 22-24 January 2014.

26 United Nations (2015). General Assembly Security Council. 20 April 2016/S/2016/361. Distr.: General 20 April 2016 Original: English. Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence. Report of the Secretary General.

recurrently been questioned. Amongst the trainees, the most disadvantaged CAWGs faced problems of seed capital and market management to start their own business; Quality and effectiveness of income generating training appear weak and unsustainable, without support for additional package, “such as seed money to initiate business, support to equipment, intensive entrepreneurship training and market linkages”²⁷. CAWGs are of the view skill development training did not support their livelihood. Trainings seem to have taken place more for the sake of project completion and budget expenditure, than transforming lives. Finally, **availability and capacity of Rehabilitation Centres** are not available across all districts. Centers run by NGOs in some districts also lack capacity, in terms of space, staff and resources and types of services - thus CAWGs do not avail the same services everywhere. These gaps serve to reinforce The Global Study on UNSRC 1325’s findings that, “despite reparations being an effective transitional justice mechanisms in post conflict societies..... too few reparations programmes target or address the full range of violations women experience during conflicts”²⁸.

2.1.5 Resource Management and Monitoring and Evaluation

Achievement

Allocation of resources for NAP implementation and ensuring its effective mobilization, and tracking of budget utilization reflects the level of commitment towards NAP implementation. Consortia such as the NPTF, Peace Support Working Group (PSWG), United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN) undertook numerous NAP implementation initiatives through government and NGOs. NPTF – a joint basket fund initiative of the GoN and donors, with a Secretariat established under the MoPR – became an effective mechanism to mobilise resources. A total of 10 ministries²⁹ received NRs. 8 billion, 44 million and 500 thousand for implementation of varied activities. The Peace Support Working Group (PSWG) played a key role in the development and endorsement of Nepal’s National Action Plan and supported in the implementation of many WPS projects. It has also provided technical and financial support to prepare NAP projects for submission to the NPTF. UN agencies and development partners have also been advocating with government to localize WPS commitments by using Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) Principles and need for financing for gender equality and women’s empowerment.

Additionally, collaborative efforts between NGOs’ alliances such as 1325 Action Group, especially those working on WPS made their contributions at various levels, by forming alliances and networks, and have been working individually or collaboratively for awareness raising, advocacy, economic development and capacity building for women empowerment and skill development activities.

Major Gaps

SO 1: To execute the National Plan of Action in an effective manner

Inability to mainstream the NAP within periodic and sectoral plans, budget and programs is identified as a core impediment for inadequate ownership by government line agencies. Resource mobilization through DPs for specific WPS project, NPTF, PSWG UNPFN, United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (UNPF)³⁰ are positive mechanisms, transparency in NGO selection process, effective fund utilization, and their monitoring and tracking have come up.

27 Perera, S. et al. (2014). Review of NPTF’s Ten Project’s on National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820. Peace Fund Secretariat. Kathmandu, Nepal.

28 The Global Study on 1325. Fact Sheet: Arab States/North Africa. Preventing Conflict, Transforming Justice, Securing The Peace. A Global Study on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325.

29 Government of Nepal/MoPR and 1325 Action Group (2012). Nepal National Action Plan on Implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 & 1820. Mid-Term Monitoring Report Nepal 2014.

³⁰ Please see <http://www.unpbf.org/countries/nepal/> and attachment (UNPFN Report). For further detail.

Additionally, recent media news highlights the potential risk of NPTF funds being frozen due to “uncertainty of resource allocation as a result of freezing of the entire budget allocated last fiscal year”³¹.

SO 2: To institutionalize monitoring and evaluation system with participation of all the sectoral agencies, women beneficiaries and organizations working for women's right

Another area seriously wanting is the M&E of overall NAP activities. This gap has led to frequent skepticisms pertaining to quality, impact and sustainability of NAP implementation support. The non-allocation of budget within the NAP proved a serious constraint due to which MoPR efforts to even undertake an initial NAP Monitoring was limited to certain districts; the Final NAP Monitoring remains to be carried out. Moreover, gender auditing within M&E mechanism is entirely missing.

SO3: To coordinate and collaborate with multilateral stakeholders for the implementation of the NAP for resource mobilization and for monitoring and evaluation

Mechanisms established at central level High Level Steering Committee, Implementation Committee and the Gender Unit, MoPR have not been able to coordinate effectively. Vertical and horizontal coordination constraints have been a major detractor for effective NAP implementation; The Steering and Implementation Committees did not meet frequently as envisaged – possibly due to limited ownership among the GoN bodies, the Gender Unit was too small a body to become effective and therefore, “...weak coordination at central level is reduced (ing) efficiency of the NAP projects implemented.”³² This cascaded to district and local levels, as District Coordination Committees (DCCs) and LPCs also suffered from non-ownership and non-prioritization of NAP activities. LPCs, identified by one report as ‘Local Party Committee’³³ were reportedly too politically influenced to show required impact for the CAWGs and NAP effective NAP implementation. At local level LPCs are reported mostly non-existent, with women in some cases being in name alone. The alliance of NGOs through 1325 Action Group was active and mobilized, but also includes limited number of NGOs. The same is the case with Sankalpa.

SO 4: To set up a mechanism for implementation of the NAP

As stated above in SO3, the implementation mechanism proved to be a major gap in effective NAP implementation. Central and district mechanisms suffered from non-mainstreaming of NAP within ministries and policies, which subsequently affected lack of ownership by line agencies. MoPR being perceived as a relatively ‘young’ ministry and therefore with limited influence further denigrated NAP ownership and accountability. Even during NPTF projects implementation, they were viewed more as project implementation. Resource mobilization and availability at the Gender Unit, MoPR, remained a constant problem. Budgetary constraints were seriously evident during NAP monitoring, the last of which is yet to take place.

31 The Kathmandu Post. “Frozen funds could cost peace project”. 16 September 2016.

32 Perera, S. et al. (2014). Review of NPTF’s Ten Project’s on National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820. Peace Fund Secretariat. Kathmandu, Nepal.

33 Sankalpa (). “Study on Inclusive Women’s Participation and Representation in State Organs”. Sankalpa – Women’s Alliance for Peace, Justice and Democracy. Kathmandu, Nepal.

2.2 Scoring NAP Activities and Strategic Objectives based on Desk Review Analysis

2.2.1 Participation

Objective: To ensure equitable, proportional and meaningful participation of women at all levels of decision making of conflict transformation and peace building processes

Strategic objectives	Specific Actions	1	2	3	4	Remarks
1. Formulate and revise existing policies and laws for promoting women's participation as necessary			2			
	1. Identify the gaps in the existing policies and laws, including in the security sector that obstruct women's participation and formulate or revise policies for promoting women's participation		2			
Strategic Result	2					
2.To Ensure proportional and meaningful participation of women while making appointments and nominations in positions of public importance, special task forces and peace negotiations teams						
	1. Ensure proportional and meaningful participation of women in peace negotiations, formal talks, discussions, special taskforce, national and foreign missions as well as in all aspects of peace building processes		2			
	2. Ensure proportional and meaningful participation of women in the Council of Ministers, National Planning Commission, office bearers of other commissions, advisors and other important public positions as well as at all levels of State mechanisms		2			
	3. Conduct capacity building programmes from local to central level for meaningful participation of women in all peace, security and judicial mechanisms.		2			
Strategic Result	2					
3. To increase women's participation at all levels of political parties, civil society, private sector and non government organization.						
	1. Encourage and support women to file candidacy in elections			3		
	2. Increase proportional participation of women at all levels of political parties by complying with the quota system		2			Not happening at all levels.
	3. Expand the participation of women in local peace committees on proportional basis		2			Yes, at district levels, but at local levels most LPCs inactive and women only in present in name
	4. Encourage proportional and meaningful participation of women in all levels of civil society, private sector and Non- Government Organization		2			Pvt. Sector not touched at all
Strategic Result	2.25					
4. To strengthen advocacy and raise wide awareness at all levels for promoting women's participation						
	1. Enhance advocacy skills of public servants, political			3		

	activists, human rights defenders, journalists and organizations, working in the area of peace, development and gender equality					
	2. Launch advocacy programs in major local languages through communication media and organizations working for women's rights for promoting women's participation		2			
Strategic Result	2.5					

2.2.2 Protection and Prevention

Objective: To ensure the protection of women and girls' rights and prevention of the violation of these rights in pre-conflict, during conflict and post conflict situations

Strategic objectives	Specific Actions	1	2	3	4	Remarks
1. To end impunity by instituting necessary reforms in the justice and security system to enable them to promptly respond to cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)						
	1. Put in place necessary mechanisms with required reforms for carrying out immediate investigation and action in incidents of SGBV by maintaining confidentiality and dignity		2			Security sectors have undertaken; results remain to be monitored
	2. Provide prompt and free legal service to women and girls affected by conflict		2			Some have received through various organizations; No exact data and impact
	3. Build capacity of office-bearers in the justice and security sector for providing prompt and effective services to victims of SGBV	1				Nothing on SGBV
	4. Make necessary legal provisions for prosecuting perpetrators of sexual violence during conflict period	1				No initiative undertaken
	5. Make changes in the existing laws extending statutory limitation for filing complaints in connection with incidents of rape		2			Time period for case filing implemented.
	6. Maintain zero tolerance regarding sexual violence in the security sector		2			Zero tolerance initiated and some cases identified; Limited information
Strategic Result	1.66					
2. To address the special needs of conflict-affected women and girls	1. Provide prompt and free medical service and psycho-social and legal counseling to women and girls victims of SGBV during the time of conflict	1				No initiative
	2. Establish temporary residential homes for women and girls at risk as necessary			3		Safe homes, rehabilitation homes in some districts, ongoing; quality is uncertain.
	3. Strengthen the existing Women and Children Service Centers of Nepal Police and provide services to women and girls victims of SGBV from a separate building away from the general police stations and offices			3		
	4. Gradually assign inspector level woman police officer to head the Women and Children Service Centers of Nepal Police		2			Not visible everywhere
Strategic Result	2.25					
3 To end impunity by addressing issues SGBV cases that occurred during conflict and transitional period						
	1. Address issues of SGBV in all peace agreements	1				
	2. Exclude incidents of rape and attempted rape from the provision of general amnesty while		2			TRC states it; No support or decrease visible

	signing peace agreements					
Strategic Result	2					
4. To establish the Truth and Reconciliation Commission						
	1. Set up the infrastructure necessary for establishing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission	2				Very delayed; No investigation initiated
Strategic Result	2					
5. To train officials of the security sector on SGBV		1				None
	1. Provide training to office-bearers at all levels of the security sector on issues of SGBV right from the time of joining service	1				No SGBV specific training undertaken
	2. Continue providing training on UNSCR No.1325 and 1820 to Nepal Police, Armed Police Force and Nepal Army personnel prior to going on UN peacekeeping missions		3			Security sectors undertake training;
Strategic Result	2					

2.2.3 Promotion

Objective: To promote the rights of women and girls, and mainstream gender perspectives in all aspects and stages of conflict transformation and peace building processes

Strategic objectives	Specific Actions	1	2	3	4	Remarks
1. To raise awareness by collecting data on all forms of SGBV against women and girls		1				
	1. Collect and document data including the causes of SGBV perpetrated on women and girls affected by conflict	1				
	2. Determine information centers on women, peace and security at the central and district level	1				
	3. Translate UNSCR No.1325 & 1820 and other related international documents on human rights of women in major local languages and disseminate them through various media and communication channels			3		In 6 local languages, and disseminated
	4. Incorporate women, peace and security issues in the school curriculum and in other non-formal education programs			3		
	5. Conduct awareness-raising programs for creating conducive environment for the rehabilitation of conflict-affected women, girls and former women combatants in family and society		2			Some rehabilitation efforts, exact number unknown; Awareness programs uncertain.
	6. Conduct orientation programs on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 for different media and communication channels			3		
	7. Disseminate information on relief and reparation in a transparent manner		2			Though MoPR, LPCs, media, etc. Data is unknown
Strategic Result	2.14					
2. To ensure that gender perspectives are mainstreamed in all aspects of conflict transformation and peace building processes						
	1. Incorporate gender perspectives in policies and programmes related to conflict transformation and peace building processes		2			

	2. Appoint focal persons in all concerned central and local level agencies and build their capacity for the implementation of UNSCR No.1325 & 1820			3		
	3. Build the capacity of the members, especially women members, of the Local Peace Committees constituted in the district and the Municipality/ VDC level	2				Mostly limited to districts; very few districts/municipalities reached
	4. Political parties to include issues on women, peace and security in their training programs	2				
	5. Encourage the formation of district level network amongst organizations working in the sector of women and women's rights	1				No indication of any network
Strategic Result	2					

2.2.4 Relief and Recovery

Objective: To ensure the direct and meaningful participation of conflict-affected women in the formulation and implementation of relief, recovery and rehabilitation programs and to address the specific needs of women and girls

Strategic objectives	Specific Actions	1	2	3	4	Remarks
1. Formulate and implement relief and recovery programs with the participation of women and girls affected by conflict as per their needs and condition			2			
	1. Identify the actual condition (health, education, financial and economic status) of conflict- affected women, girls and former women combatants with their participation	1				
	2. Formulate and implement gender sensitive immediate relief programmes with the participation of conflict-affected women, girls and former women combatants and in coordination with concerned stakeholders	1				
	3. Facilitate the preparation and processing of documents (e.g. citizenship cards, birth certificate, school certificate, marriage certificate) that guarantee the rights of conflict-affected women and girls	1				E.g. though MoWCSW
	4. Make provision for child care facilities targeted to conflict-affected employees or working women as per the need	1				Only a few by NA, and in Singha Durbar; None for CAW&Gs
	5. With the participation of the conflict-affected women and girls and in coordination with concerned stakeholders, formulate and implement gender sensitive health, education, physical, financial and economic recovery programs based as per the need	1				
	6. Make necessary arrangements for the treatment and rehabilitation of women who are mentally disturbed due to conflict and whose families have not been identified	1				
	7. Implement scholarships and incentive programs for conflict-affected girl			3		
	8. Provide bridging course and non- formal education to conflict-affected women and girls who due to the conflict were not le to continue their studies or who missed school		2			

	9. Implement special skill-oriented training and income-generating programs for the benefit of conflict-affected women and girls based on their interests, ability and market potentials	2			By MoI and MoPR; But their quality, need based support and sustainability is questionable
	10. Provide seed money or interest-free loans to conflict-affected women and girls who have received training or apprenticeship for income generation	2			Some activities, but no study
	11. Conduct orientation programs to service providers enabling them to be sensitive and respectful in their response to conflict-affected women and girls	1			Unknown
	12. Establish an emergency fund for addressing the immediate needs of women and girls during conflict	2			
Strategic Result	1.66				

2.2.5 Resource Management, Monitoring & Evaluation

Objective: To institutionalize monitoring and evaluation and ensure required resources for the implementation of the National Action Plan through collaboration and coordination of all stakeholders

Strategic objectives	Specific Actions	1	2	3	4	Remarks
1. To execute the National Plan of Action in an effective manner						
	1. Incorporate the National Action Plan in the periodic and sectoral plans, budget and programs		2			Activities included, but NAP not mainstreamed
	2. Mobilize additional resources from development partner organizations, national and international non-governmental organizations and the private sector				4	NPTF, PSWG, 1325 Action Group; Pvt. Sector not visible
Strategic Result	3					
2. To institutionalize monitoring and evaluation system with participation of all the sectoral agencies, women beneficiaries and organizations working for women's right						
	1. Conduct capacity building programs for effective monitoring and evaluation of the NAP		2			Mechanism established, not implemented. Not even able to undertake final M&E.
	2. Institutionalize the participation of beneficiaries and organizations working for women's rights in the monitoring and evaluation of the NAP	1				
	3. Incorporate the gender audit system into the monitoring and evaluation mechanism.	1				
Strategic Result	1.33					
3. To Coordinate and collaborate with multilateral stakeholders for the implementation of the NAP for resource mobilization and for monitoring and evaluation						
	1. Develop an appropriate process for coordination and collaboration with government bodies, development partners, non-government organizations, the private sector and civil society		2			No specific process, but coordination and collaboration ongoing
	2. Publicize the monitoring and evaluation report public		2			Published and publicized
Strategic Result	2					
4. To set up a mechanism for						

implementation of the NAP						
	1. Enhance the capacity of the "Implementation Committee" established for the Implementation of UNSCR No.1325 & 1820	1				
	2. Set up a gender unit at the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction and enhance its capacity				4	
	3. Constitute the UNSCR No.1325 & 1820 Coordination Committee at the district level under the coordination of the Chief District Officer			3		Established but not effectively mobilized.
Strategic Result	2.66					

2.3 Aggregate Score of Strategic Objectives

Table 3: Aggregate score of NAP Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objectives of NAP	Aggregate Scores (based on Table 5 scoring)
Participation	
1. Formulate and revise existing policies and laws for promoting women's participation as necessary	2
2. To Ensure proportional and meaningful participation of women while making appointments and nominations in positions of public importance, special task forces and peace negotiations teams	2
3. To increase women's participation at all levels of political parties, civil society, private sector and non government organization.	2.25
4. To strengthen advocacy and raise wide awareness at all levels for promoting women's participation	2.5
Overall Aggregate	2.43
Protection and Prevention	
1. To end impunity by instituting necessary reforms in the justice and security system to enable them to promptly respond to cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)	1.66
2. To address the special needs of conflict-affected women and girls	2.25
3 To end impunity by addressing issues SGBV cases that occurred during conflict and transitional period	2
4. To establish the Truth and Reconciliation Commission	2
5. To train officials of the security sector on SGBV	2
Overall aggregate	1.982
Promotion	
1. To raise awareness by collecting data on all forms of SGBV against women and girls	2.142
2. To ensure that gender perspectives are mainstreamed in all aspects of conflict transformation and peace building processes	2
Overall Aggregate	2.07
Relief and Recovery	
1. Formulate and implement relief and recovery programs with participation of women & girls affected by conflict as per their needs and condition	1.66
Overall Aggregate	1.66
Resource Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	
1. To execute the National Plan of Action in an effective manner	3
2. To institutionalize monitoring and evaluation system with participation of all the sectoral agencies, women beneficiaries and organizations working for women's right	1.33
3. To Coordinate and collaborate with multilateral stakeholders for the implementation of the NAP for resource mobilization and for monitoring and evaluation	2
4. To set up a mechanism for implementation of the NAP	2.66
Overall Aggregate	2.24

2.4 What did not work in the NAP Implementation and why?

The NAP played a crucial role in guiding discussions on WPS in the country. But it is also evident certain procedural and structural shortcomings have limited its impacts. The following section looks into factors that prevented effective NAP implementation, and the causes behind the gaps. It is hoped understanding these will help avoid repetition of these shortcomings during planning of NAP Phase II.

2.4.1 Broad Scope and Non-allocation of Budget

In hindsight, the NAP while possessing detailed strategies and activities had ‘too broad a scope’, while lacking specific budgetary allocation. Efforts to reach across the nation and avoid missing out CAWGs resulted in financial resources stretched to the maximum. Human resources within the MoPR to address the scope proved inadequate, and mobilization of government and CSO resources – human and financial - delayed and limited. Even the mobilized resources - spread too thin – could not show tangible outcomes. Duty holders became aware of NAP and its objectives, but knowledge on its pillars and measures to mainstream NAP in their overall program remained unaffected. Sporadic efforts to reach CAWGs were not comprehensive. Valuable opportunities have been missed out in supporting the primary target of the NAP – CAWGs, CRSVs and former combatants.

2.4.2 Structural Mechanism

1. One of the challenges which is highlighted in the mid-term monitoring report is structural mechanism. For example, the DCC is chaired by CDO whose chain of command remains at MOHA. Regarding localization, the local bodies are DDC, VDC and municipality are the key actors but their chain of command remains at MoFALD. The MOFALD and MOHA are not adequately engaged in implementing and localizing NAP due to their subsidiary role.

2.4.3 Planning and Implementation Setback

1. The NAP set out mechanisms, horizontal and vertical, for effective implementation. However, weak and inadequate coordination between various mechanisms – for instance between Steering Committee, Implementation Committee and Gender Unit, MoPR; government and CSOs; Gender Unit and DCCs, government and EDPs, DCCs and various CSOs implementing NAP activities, intra DCC members, etc. – prevented effective planning and implementation. The Gender Unit, MoPR was further challenged by inadequate human resources to carry out implementations.
2. Programs and activities were identified, but no targets set. Absence of focused program planning, with result oriented time-bound targets, implementation process and assigned responsibilities proved major shortfalls. Responsibilities were not clearly delegated; no one was accountable for the success or failure of programs and activities. Absence of intervention and results tracking further prevented the ability to highlight efficiency and impact of interventions, or areas for improvement.
3. Resource mobilization was another challenge faced by MoPR at various stages – from program planning to implementation and monitoring.

2.4.3 Ownership among Stakeholders

1. The Desk Review concludes that while GoN placed NAP high on its policy agenda, it was confronted with limited ownership among government agencies. Despite the formulation of the high level inter-ministerial Steering Committee, irregular meetings mirrored by non-prioritization by its members, which cascaded to all other mechanisms across government structures.
2. Ownership concerns, or rather the lack of it, were further reinforced through inability to mainstream NAP activities into policies and programs of ministries. They

came to be perceived as add-on burden, both at central and district levels, and therefore not prioritized.

3. MoFALD, a core government structure for decentralization process was missed out in the NAP. Despite the formulation of the NAP Localization Guideline in 2013, many stakeholders remain unaware.
4. Looking into government agencies internal dynamics - being a newborn ministry, MoPR's and the Gender Unit's influencing capacity also comes up. Expectation was too high, especially considering the Steering Committee's limited commitment.
5. Ownership among NGOs, CSOs and the private sector is also noted as inadequate. Some alliances such as 1325 Action Group and Sankalpa and its members have been continuously engaged in NAP implementation process at central and even district levels. Many others, working directly and indirectly with CAWGs at central and district levels have been missed out, and not brought into the fold.

2.4.4 Limited and/or Non Focus on CAWGs, CRSVs and Former Combatants

1. The NAP prioritizes addressing needs of CAWGs, CRSVs and former women combatants and gender mainstreaming. But engaging them in program design and addressing their needs has been sporadic, and influenced by politics.
2. CRSVs continue to remain non-recognised and non-addressed.

2.4.5 Transparency and Accountability

1. Absence of a tracking mechanism prevented information on who did what, impact of interventions undertaken, their successes and challenges, replications possibility and budgetary expenses. The Desk Review notes a lack of transparency of interventions undertaken.
2. Duplication and overlapping of advocacy and awareness efforts may have exhausted valuable resources. Desk review and consultations with experts indicate some duty bearers and other stakeholders participated in as many as three awareness trainings on NAP UNSCR 1325 & 1820 at central and district levels; others were unaware of such training.
3. Non-cascading of resources and information to district and community levels remained a major NAP shortcoming.
4. There was no mechanism to monitor and track the quality of efforts. It was no one's priority; No one was held accountable if interventions succeeded or failed.
5. Accountability towards ensuring implementation of NAP 1325 and 1820 – whether it rests on the GoN and ministries, CSOs, EDPs or other stakeholders remains uncertain. The MoPR has taken the lead, but others have equally important roles.

2.4.6 Limited CSO Space

1. While collaborative efforts were ongoing with a few alliances such as 1325 Action Group, the space for CSOs to plan and implement was limited by inadequacy of financial resources.
2. Despite close involvement of CSOs from NAP formulation to implementation, during implementation NAP period space became narrowed for collaborative implementation with GON. NGOs were not necessarily able to work as per identified need at local levels.
3. Space for CSO involvement in NPTF funded projects remained limited. Efforts at involving others CSOs and the private sector for a larger scale implementation remained narrow.

2.4.7 Commitment from Development Partners

1. Development Partners formed alliances for optimum use of available resources. NPTF (along with government), PSWG, and UNPFN – proved effective one-door system practices that worked effectively to pool resources for maximum benefit.
2. Some of the fund which remains to be utilized by NPTF support face the risk of being frozen.³⁴
3. The final NAP Monitoring report remains to be undertaken, as MoPR faced difficulties in accessing resources for undertaking it.

2.5 Process Mechanisms for NAP Localization – What Happened?

Central Level

- NAP implementation envisaged mobilization of a number of mechanisms at central, district and community levels. Limited ownership among stakeholders - government, CSOs, and CAWGs/CRSVs/former women combatants groups – inhibits their active mobilization.
- Irregular meetings and decisions of Steering Committee and Implementation Committee adversely impacts central, district and community mechanisms.
- The Gender Unit, MoPR though mobilized was unable to influence to the extent envisaged due to limited human and financial resources.
- Mainstreaming into policies and programs of various ministries prevents sustainability of efforts.

Issues at district level



District levels

1. DCCs established at district levels, did not become dynamic.
2. Limited meetings, inadequate/lack of knowledge among DCC members on NAP concerns and non-prioritization of NAP 1325 by DCC members due to absence of direction prevented the active role of DCCs; impacts NAP localization process.
3. DCCs ability to plan and monitor implementation of NAP depended on leadership and enthusiasm of Chief District Officers (CDOs) and Women and Children Development Officer (WCDO) - many of whom possessed understanding of NAP, though their busy schedules prevented engagement. As stated by one report, “Without DCCs holding routine meetings NAP localization cannot be effectively realized at district and village levels”.¹
4. Other DCC members, either possessed limited knowledge or NAP was not a priority concern as it was not mandated by their respective ministries. DCCs’ sustainability is doubtful.
5. Limited information sharing at district level among CSOs, NGOs and platforms of CAWGs prevented them from enquiring and holding DCCs accountable.
6. LPCs, more aware than other stakeholders have been unable to mobilize and influence other stakeholders, political influence being one of the causes. Subsequently, though the Local Guidelines were formulated and limited budgetary allocations initiated, these could not be effectively utilized at local levels. In many instances, VDC level LPCs remain mostly defunct or uncertain on how to move about.
7. Despite an activity highlighting need to establish NGO alliances at district levels - “NGOs are showing keen interest and willingness to support implementation”¹ – they have not been reached and strategically utilized to reach the most needy due to an inactive process mechanism.

Issues at Local level



1. Community stakeholders, including local level LPCs, remain ignorant of NAP.
2. Process of reaching the primary target of CAWGs/former combatants/CRSVs - entirely missed out.
3. Even those stakeholders keen to work on identified were unable to access resources.

Chapter 3: Summary of Focus Areas/Strategic Directions Identified for NAP Phase II

Findings and conclusions of the Desk Review are used to determine the key areas of focus identified for NAP Phase II development. Each focus area is laid out below as Strategic Direction³⁵, along with actions that can be taken by CAWGs/CRSVs/Former Combatants, CSOs and EDPs. For each Strategic Direction the Desk Review considers imperatively crosscutting, (i) budgetary projection and allocation, and (ii) monitoring and accountability framework with set baseline and targets, prior to roll out.

3.1 Focus Areas/Strategic Direction

Strategic Direction 1: Strengthen NAP 1325 and 1820 mainstreaming and ownership among government and other stakeholders			
Government agencies	CAWGs, CRSVs and Former Combatants	NGOs/CSOs	Bi-lateral/Multi-Lateral/UN Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage government agencies for enhancing ownership at central and district level. For instance, National Planning Commission (NPC) and Ministry of Finance (MoF) to include NAP with priority during their planning and program formulation period. Strengthen 'involvement of key officials in preparation of project proposals in alignment with NAP' 36; Ensure ministries – for instance MOFALD 37 to direct line agencies towards implementation of NAP of programs at district and community levels. Strengthen ownership of NAP areas of focus through inclusion into Ministerial activities, e.g. linking community, district and central stakeholders for inclusion of NAP into programs and budget, through: Consultative dialogues – inter and intra-central and district levels government mechanisms High level meetings Determining measures for integration within broad gender frameworks Ensuring accountability at central, district and national 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure close engagement and dialogues during program design and development process. Strengthen capacity of CAWGs/CRSVs/Former combatants to articulate their needs, and demand for transparency and accountability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for and support GoN initiatives for NAP mainstreaming. Close engagement with CAWGs/CRSVs/Former combatants to build their capacity and ensure their voices are heard by GoN, EDPs and during project designs. Organize orientation programs for political party leaders to increase knowledge on women participation at all level of political parties Enhance capacity for demanding NAP accountability from political parties, CSOs, government machineries at different levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for and support implementation of NAP priority areas. Ensure regular meeting, dialogues, and monitoring plans for resource mobilization to work on WPS. Ensure EDP priorities are in track with those of the GoN's NAP focus. Ensure good governance during budget utilization, for optimum reach to target groups, and avoidance of duplication. EDPs to coordinate and cooperate with MoPR and other relevant ministries during implementation of NAP related activities.

35 Based on review of Draft global plan of action on violence. Report of the Director-General. 11 March 2016

36 Perera, S. et al. (2014). Review of NPTF's Ten Project's on National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820. Peace Fund Secretariat. Kathmandu, Nepal.

37 Government of Nepal/MoPR and Saathi (2012). Nepal National Action Plan on Implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. First Year Monitoring Report 2012

levels.			
Strategic Direction 2: Relief and Reparation to CRSVs, CAWGs and Former Combatants			
Government agencies	CAWGs, CRSVs and Former Combatants	NGOs/CSOs	Bi-lateral/Multi-Lateral/UN Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of CAWG needs: Identify types of services and facilities to be provided to CAWGs/CRSVs/former combatants– with proactive engagement of CSOs/NGOs – along with methods and mechanisms of service provision, time duration, criteria, etc. • Engagement/close collaboration with national and local media to ensure transparent information flow on relief and recovery packages. Special efforts to be made to reach out to those in remote areas. • Ensure redressal and reparation to CAWGs/CRSVs: Close collaboration between GoN and CSOs to ensure non-politicization, transparency and justice during this process of developing a holistic and sensitive approach for redressal and reparation to victims; Prioritization to be given to those not included in GoN's CAP. • Ensure participation of CAWGs and CRSVs to be ensured during program design and targeting. • Design and development of economic empowerment packages through occupational/enterprise skills development training or vocational training packages prioritizing CAWGs and CRSVs. Capacity, skill, qualification and age in employment, business and income generating activities undertaken by private sector should be assessed for this purpose. Quality of training, relevance and marketability to be prioritized. • <i>Provision of seed fund</i> to be ensured for business establishment, along with support in market management, sales and distribution of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work closely with GoN to ensure accessibility is process easy. • Enhance capacity of CAWGs to demand their rights and hold GoN, NGOs accountable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical know-how and experience of supporting CAWGs/CRSVs to be shared with GoN. • Support in identification of needs CAWG/CRSVs/former combatants in close collaboration with them. • Provision of training/skill building/marketing skills/others as empowerment packages, CRSVs. Capacity, skill, qualification and age in employment, business and income generating activities undertaken by private sector should be assessed for this purpose. Quality of training, relevance and marketability to be ensured. • Advocate for provision of seed fund; Support GoN in follow up on status – till 1 year period post support. • Close collaboration between GoN, IPWA, and other CSOs to ensure non-politicization, transparency and justice during process of developing holistic and sensitive approach for redressal and reparation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of resources for technical and financial support to GoN and NGOs in ensuring relief and reparation to CRSVs and CAWGs.

products, supporting enterprises and services should be provisioned, along with establishment of linkages with private sectors.			
Strategic Direction 3: Strengthen service delivery to CAWGs, CRSVs and Former Combatants, through Service Providers' Capacity to Respond			
Government agencies	CAWGs/CRSVs/Former Combatants	CSOs	Bi-lateral/Multi-Lateral/UN Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen policy-maker and public knowledge regarding need for responding to: (i) needs of CVAWGs/CRSV/Former combatants; (ii) highlight potential risks of avoiding the concerns; (iii) type of services required. Develop/Update implementation guidelines and/or Standard Operating Procedures for identification, clinical care, referrals for appropriate services support. Improve access to quality services, and facilitate access to multi-sectoral services – of both GoN and NGOs. Improve accountability of services, quality of care, and confidentiality. Services to ensure need based gender sensitive services, that respect and promote women's human rights. Identification of existing GoN and CSO support systems and establishing coordination and linkages Strengthen existing government programmatic support (medical, psycho-social, legal, etc.) and develop new ones, and build service providers capacity in multi-sectoral areas of identified needs. Monitoring and tracking of programs and services provided and follow up on impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work in close coordination with GoN and CSOs in indicating required services Work hand-in-hand with GoN and CSOs for advocacy and awareness raising on available services for CAWGs/CRSVs/former combatants - at central, district and local levels Advocate for non-politicization during service delivery. Improve accountability of services and quality of care – in close collaboration with GoN and CSO bodies – through elimination of discrimination in places of service delivery, ensuring women-centered support, providing gender-sensitive services, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and support the dissemination of tools for building capacity of policy makers and public knowledge about, (i) needs of CVAWGs/CRSV/Former combatants; (ii) potential risks of avoiding the concerns; (iii) type of services required - through advocacy, lobbying, media and IEC materials, (iv) and need for ensuring confidentiality. Provide technical support and build capacity for integration of interventions addressing CAWGs/CRSVs/Former combatants Strengthen engagement of and partnership with CVAWGs/CRSV/Former combatants for raising awareness about available services and facilitating service availability. Inter and intra-experience sharing among CSOs and GoN for enhancing qualitative support Facilitate GoN efforts to coordinate service delivery to CVAWGs/CRSV/Former combatants Facilitate and support GoN efforts to monitor and track multi-sectoral qualitative and quantitative service delivery. Coordinate and enhance linkages of ongoing community programs, such as VAWG, Community Mediation, peace building, etc. to ensure peace building and sustainable peace. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation of technical and financial support for programming and service delivery to enhance human and institutional multi-sectoral service delivery capacity. Technical and financial support knowledge building and information dissemination among policy makers, political leaders, health workers, personnel in other sectors and members of the public about socio-economic and health burden of conflict and violence. Support in the integration of CVAWGs/CRSV/Former combatants needs and NAP 1325 within EDPs' ongoing programs, through sharing of international experiences.
Strategic Direction 4: Improve Information and Evidence			
Government agencies	CAWGs, CRSVs and Former Combatants	NGOs/CSOs	Bi-lateral/Multi-Lateral/UN Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulate a mechanism to identify CRSVs – in close collaboration with CSOs and CAWGs – at central, district and community levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build solidarity amongst CAWGs/CRSVs/Former combatants to support the GoN in their identification and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work as alliances and networks for greater effectiveness in identification of services support – direct and indirect – from national to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical and financial resource support with technical and financial expertise on CRSV evidence improvement – based on

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate modules to regularly collect data to ensure justice, services and relief is availed by CRSVs. • Identification and listing CAWGs/CRSVs/ former combatants – using government mechanisms, TRC data, CSO networks and alliances, and undertaking data collection where identified as necessary. • Identify and strengthen routine reporting from GoN structures/mechanisms for ensuring justice, relief and reparation. • Strengthen routine reporting system of VAW&G data across all ages, and monitoring of progress in reporting by multi-sectoral service delivery system. • Strengthen and monitor mechanisms to ensure confidentiality during service delivery. • Support establishment of baseline for prevalence of VAW&G throughout the life course (in line with In line with VAW&G indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • service delivery. • Facilitate and support the GoN in data collection and support establishment of baseline for VAW&G prevalence • Support the GoN in ‘Conducting or support research to develop, pilot, evaluate and implement/scale up VAWG prevention and response interventions’³⁸ that can be implemented by various sectors, e.g., health, education, legal, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • district and community levels • To coordinate with and share information/data with GoN on mechanisms used for identification and support pertaining to CRSVs • Strengthen work as alliances and networks for greater effectiveness in identification of service support • Establish linkages with IPWA for evidence collection across the nation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • international experiences.
Strategic Direction 5: Ensuring a Coordinated Approach in NAP mainstreaming and implementation			
Government agencies	CAWGs, CRSVs and Former Combatants	NGOs/CSOs	Bi-lateral/Multi-Lateral/UN Agencies

³⁸ World Health Organization. Draft Global Action Plan on Violence. Report by the Director-General. 11 March 2016.

<p>Strengthen individual and institutional capacity to engage with CAWGs/CRSVs/Former combatants and integrate their concerns within programs.</p> <p>Ensure CRSVs avail justice and services; Close coordination with TRC for ensuring and providing information.</p> <p>Ensure regular meeting for solidarity building and dialogues on NAP integration</p> <p>Strengthen capacity to ensure CSOs, EDPs and CAWGs work through a one-door system.</p> <p>Integrate strategies to enable Gender Focal persons and enhance their capacity to integrate and address NAP within government programs.</p>	<p>Establish linkages with existing government and NGOs mechanisms at various macro, meso and micro levels.</p> <p>Ensure no CAWGs/CRSVs/Former combatants is left out through their networking.</p>	<p>Inter-engage CSOs and their networks and alliances – central, district and community levels (focus to be laid on GoN identified most conflict affected districts)</p> <p>‘Building champions’ at community, district and national levels.</p> <p>Linking with other women’s voices, e.g. women politicians, women parliamentarians, etc.</p> <p>Support in capacity building of CAWGs for enhanced coordination skills.</p> <p>Work with political parties and their sister organizations and Inter-Party Women’s Alliance (IPWA) for reaching CAWGs/CRSVs/Former combatants across the nation.</p>	<p>Technical support in development and implementation of M&E and tracking systems.</p> <p>Regular meeting, dialogue, and monitoring plans for resource mobilization with PWSG, UNPFN, and Bilateral donors working on WPS.</p> <p>Support in ensuring good governance during budget utilization, optimum reach to the target groups, overcoming duplication to be prioritized.</p> <p>Coordination and cooperation with MoPR and other relevant ministries during implementation of NAP related activities, for ensuring alignment of GoN WPS requirements and EDP program prioritization.</p>
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Strategic Direction 6: Mainstreaming WPS within Gender Equality Framework

Government agencies	CAWGs, CRSVs and Former Combatants	NGOs/CSOs	Bi-lateral/Multi-Lateral/UN Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify key areas of gender framework pertaining to causes of conflict and address these from WPS perspectives Strengthen political will by publicly committing to establishing linkages of the WPS agenda within the broader framework of gender equality of the GoN, and address social inequalities contributing to conflict. Advocate for the reform of laws and policies, and ensure their alignment with NAP and international HR practices. Strengthen coordinate with various ministries for ensuring linkage building through regular programs and activities. Strengthen accountability by undertaking monitoring to ensure tracking system follows regular implementation status. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen capacity of CAWGs/CRSVs/former combatants to determine their needs and raise their voices. Establish linkages of CAWGs’ platform with GoN, NGOs, political wings (e.g. IPWA) and enhance their capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build solidarity through alliances with NGOs, political parties, women’s wings and IPWA and pressurize various government ministries to be accountable Establish/Utilize traditional mediation processes to ensure peace at community levels Strengthen capacity of Community Mediators to resolve conflict related cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support GoN efforts through technical and financial resources for human, infrastructural and institutional capacity building of GoN, NGOs for support of CAWGs, and mainstreaming of WPS.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectorally to be included in the workplan of ministries and government bodies. • Capacity building of implementing bodies to be simultaneously undertaken to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of activities. E.g., MoFALD to mainstream NAP activities within programs of its line agencies, for effective implementation of NAP. • Determine areas within the Framework pertaining to WPS, and prevention and protection from VAW&G and ensure SDG indicators are taken into account during the process. 			
Strategic Direction 6: Strengthen WPS/NAP 1325 and 1820 leadership through Infrastructural and Human Capacity Building			
Government agencies	CAWGs, CRSVs and Former Combatants	NGOs/CSOs	Bi-lateral/Multi-Lateral/UN Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate WPS strategies and/or expand programs and services within government MoWCSW, MoD, MoHA, MOE, Mol, MoHP, NWC, etc. • Advocate for the adoption or reform of laws and policies. • Identify and strengthen existing structures to promote women's participation, prevention and protection from VAW&G. • Enhance capacity of Focal Persons within government agencies for advocacy, integration of NAP within respective programs, and ensure accountability of programs. • Strengthen/Expand existing structures to promote peace, and prevent and control VAW&G with necessary technical, financial and human resources made available to village, <i>tole</i> and community levels. • Identify government and CSO run safe homes, rehabilitation centers, shelters and provide technical and financial resources to enhance shelter staff's management capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAWG platforms to work closely with government and CSOs and determine types of support required from GoN and CSOs. • Strengthen/Disseminate information among the CAWGs regarding available services. • Maintain close linkages with CSOs and GoN bodies and demand accountability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake awareness and advocacy programs to political parties, GoN, NGOs and CAWGs/CRSVs/former combatants, private sector and general public on facilities and mechanisms and the values behind it. • Serve as a bridge between community and GoN, NGO, political parties, and private sector facilities. • Strengthen NGO service delivery personnel capacity to respond to CAWG/CRSV/Former combatant needs. • Strengthen capacity of skilled Human Resource base within relevant Ministries - MoPR, MoD, MoHA, MOI, MOE, etc. CSO, alliances, mechanisms - to promote NAP prioritization within respective agencies. • Identifying/Building 'champions' of NAP 1325 and 1820 among NGOs, political parties, private sector and general public. • Integrating accountability and tracking mechanisms and ensuring it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical and financial resources for human, infrastructural and institutional capacity building of GoN and NGO personnel.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance/Strengthen the capacity of security sectors to support SGBV survivors, increase women's entry into the security sector and assign responsibility of women and girls' service to a woman personnel; Enhance pro-active support to victims of VAW&G; and ensure transformation through implementation of policies. Increase number of women in peace keeping forces, i.e., Nepal Army, Nepal Police and Armed Police Force 			
Strategic Direction 7: Advocacy within Political Parties			
Government agencies	CAWGs, CRSVs and Former Combatants	NGOs/CSOs	Bi-lateral/Multi-Lateral/UN Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the capacity of political party representatives through awareness raising on government policies, WPS, gender framework, SDGs and the rights of CAWGs, CRSVs and former combatants Advocate for the inclusion of WPS within political parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen capacity of CAWGs, CRSVs and former combatants to put forth and demand their rights, and hold political parties accountable to ensure them justice Strengthen the voice of CAWGs, CRSVs and former combatants and their platforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work closely with political parties and their sister organizations such as IPWA, to monitor CAWGs, CRSVs and former combatant related interventions by political parties Strengthen the capacity of political party representatives to speak for women's rights, gender equality and gender mainstreaming Support in identification of challenges and risks of non-recognition of CRSVs Closely work with IPWA to undertake research on the status of women within political parties, enhancing women participation, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support research on and expand the evidence base on risk factors of non-addressing WPS within political parties.
Strategic Direction 8: Monitoring, Transparency and Accountability Mechanism			
Government agencies	CAWGs, CRSVs and Former Combatants	NGOs/CSOs	Bi-lateral/Multi-Lateral/UN Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and integrate monitoring and accountability framework mechanism, (programmatic and financial – consisting of GOs, CSOs and CVAWGs - to monitor NAP implementation at all levels, of activities implemented by various stakeholders within all GoN ministries. Ensure that all information - programmatic, financial, impacts and transformations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close participation of CAWGs in ensuring design and development of accountability and monitoring of framework Capacity building to undertake monitoring and follow up impact information. Undertake monitoring at community, district and central levels – in collaboration with the GoN, and support in determining the challenges and addressing them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close participation of NGOs and CSOs in ensuring development of accountability and monitoring of framework. Strengthen capacity building of CAWGs and NGOs to undertake monitoring and follow up impact information, from central to community levels. Undertake monitoring at community, district and central levels – in collaboration with the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical and financial support to design monitoring and accountability framework Coordination and collaboration for prioritization of activities to be selected. Technical and programmatic support for development of an Information Management System.

<p>pertaining to NAP implementation is routinely shared with the MoPR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Regular information sharing with DCCs on NAP activities, and via them to community levels; DCCs to be informed of district level NAP programs being implemented by GO, NGOs, and others. 		<p>GoN – and ensuring these are routinely reported for information management.</p>	
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3.2 Modality for District Consultations

Table 4: Modality for District Consultations

Modality Steps	Details	Responsibility
Step 1: Development of Draft NAP Phase II Framework	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Key focus areas identified by Desk Review to be collated in the NAP framework structure 2. Framework to include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Detailed activities 2. Indicators 3. Log frame and timeline 4. Baseline and target 5. Result based Monitoring and Evaluation Framework 6. Responsibilities to be clearly identified among GoN, NGOs and EDPs 3. Budgetary projections 	MoPR, NAP Phase II Implementation Management Committee, and 1325 Action Group
Step 2: Prepare list of NAP activities, according to implementation status	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Powerpoint presentation to reflect NAP activities' implementation status, along with achievements and gaps 5. Presentation on justification for gaps and challenges encountered 6. Presentation of identified areas of focus for NAP phase II 7. Collection of suggestions on identified activities for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Addition or deletion of activities, according to 5 pillars of NAP 2. Roles and responsibilities 3. Coordination strategies 4. Monitoring and accountability strategies 8. Development of questions for each pillar activities, according to strategy and activities designed 	MoPR, NAP Implementation Committee members, 1325 Action Group
Step 3: District workshop modality (Undertaken by Sankalpa; to be monitored by GoN representatives and CAWG representatives)	<u>Development of district specific workshop modality</u> Session 1: Introductions Session 2: Presentation of workshop objectives (common format to be developed) Session 3: Presentation NAP activity status – achievements vs, gaps for each NAP pillar, and proposed new activities Session 4: Division of participants into working groups, according to pillar, focusing on strategies and activities identified for NAP Phase II Session 5: Discussion by each group on pertinent questions, and suggestion collection Session 6: Compilation and presentation of key suggestions from each group – in plenary Session 7: Feedback collection and finalization Session 8: Conclusion	1325 Action Group/Saathi to facilitate workshop on modality Sankalpa to facilitate district consultations workshops
Step 4: Identification/Finalization of	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To be undertaken by Sankalpa 	MoPR and 1325 Action

District Facilitators	2.	Criteria for facilitators:	group
	1.	Robust knowledge of NAP 1325 and 1820	
	2.	At least 3-5 years working experience on NAP 1325 and 1820	
	3.	Strong facilitating skills at district levels	
	4.	Robust understanding and working relations of government and CSOs at district level	
	5.	Possessing work experience in identified district	
Step 5: Finalization of participant criteria for district consultations	--		Joint finalization by MoPR, NAP Implementation Committee members, 1325 Action Group, CVAWG/CRSV/Former combatants representatives
Step 6: Compilation of District suggestions		Sankalpa to provide 1325 Action Group/ Saathi a compilation of feedback from 10 districts	Sankalpa and Saathi
Step 7: Central level consultations workshop process	6.	Presentation of feedback to central level consultations	Joint finalization by GoN, 1325 Action Group members, CVAWG/CRSV/Former combatant representatives
	7.	Inclusion of district and central feedback within NAP Phase II Framework	

3.3 Modality for Regional Consultations

Table 5: Modality for Regional Consultations

Modality Steps	Details/Responsibility	Responsibility
Step 1: Regional level consultations modality design	<u>Development of region specific workshop modality</u> Session 1: Introductions Session 2: Presentation of workshop objectives (common format to be developed) Session 3: Presentation of a list of questions designed for each pillar-focus, and feedback from district and central levels Session 4: Division of participants into working groups, according to pillars Session 5: Discussion by each group on questions, district feedback and responses and additional feedback collection Session 6: Compilation and presentation of key suggestions from each group – in plenary Session 7: Feedback collection and finalization Session 8: Conclusion	1325 Action Group members Reviewed and finalized by NAP Phase II Implementation Management Committee
Step 2: Finalization of Regional Consultations workshop process	--	Reviewed and finalized by NAP Phase II Implementation Management Committee and 1325 Action Group
Step 3: Identification/Finalization of coordinating organizations	To be decided	1325 Action Group
Step 4: Finalization of list of experts for Regional Consultations	To be decided	1325 Action Group, in consultation with NAP Phase II Implementation

		Management Committee, and CAWG representatives
Step 5: Finalization of participant criteria for Regional Consultations	To be decided	1325 Action Group, in consultation with NAP Phase II Implementation Management Committee, and CAWG representatives
Step 6: Facilitation of Regional Consultations	Consultations facilitated	1325 Action Group members
(Undertaken by 1325 Action Group; to be monitored by GoN and CAWG representatives)		
Step 7: Submission of compiled reports to Saathi by facilitating organizations	--	Identified organizations
Step 8: Compilation of overall feedback by Saathi	--	
Step 9: Submission of compiled NAP Phase II	To be submitted to MoPR/GoN, 1325 Action Group, CVAWG/CRSV/Former combatant representatives and UN Women	1325 Action Group/Saathi

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