

National Action Plan
on
Implementation of United Nations Security Council
Resolutions 1325 & 1820

Mid-Term Monitoring Report
Nepal
2014



Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
Government of Nepal

1325
Action Group
Nepal

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on
Implementation of United Nations Security Council
Resolutions 1325 & 1820**

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First Publication: October, 2014

Number of Publications: 5,000

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Unofficial Translation of the Nepali Language Mid-Term Monitoring Report 2014

Publisher:

Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction

Singhadurbar, Kathmandu, Nepal

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Fax: 4211186

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पं.सं.:-
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नेपाल सरकार



फोन ४२११०८९
फ्याक्स: ४२१११८६
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निजी सचिवालय
सिंहदरवार, काठमाडौं ।



Message!

It has been three years since the National Action Plan (NAP) for the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 related to women, peace and security has been in implementation. We feel confident that the activities of the NAP will support in transforming Nepal's peace process for sustainable peace and address the issues of women and girls who are the most affected by the conflict. In the process of developing the NAP, there had been effective and exemplary collaboration between Nepal Government, international development partners and non-government organizations and civil society with the main objective of making the NAP realistic and effective. I feel confident that this partnership and collaboration between and among the stakeholders will be stronger in the days ahead.

The Nepal Government has accorded great priority to the implementation of NAP. For this purpose, specific budget has been allocated through the Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF). Similarly, the many activities stated in the NAP have been included in the regular programs of the ministry and other entities and gradually will be included in the government's policies, plans and laws for long-term continuity.

Significant achievements have been made in the three years of implementation of NAP. However, there are many issues which still need to be addressed by the policy and legal system. The Government is committed to pay special attention in addressing the impact of conflict among women and girls with due respect to women's role and contribution to the peace process. It is also committed to increase and ensure women's participation while developing policies for conflict resolution and management, to prioritize their special needs, rights and security and to mainstream gender perspectives in the peace process. For this purpose, as in the past, the government is committed to building partnership and collaboration with all stakeholders.

This Mid-Term Monitoring Report is very timely and contextual and provides a candid assessment of the implementation of NAP in terms of whether the objectives have been met and whether the target groups have received the dividends. I strongly feel that the findings of this study will help to indentify the gaps and support in speeding the effective implementation of NAP in the coming days.

I take this opportunity to thank all the stakeholders who have supported in the implementation of the NAP. I would also like to thank Acting Secretary Khumraj Punjali, MoPR for effective coordination in finalizing this report, Joint Secretary Sadhuraam Sapkota and Rishi Raj Bhandari, the technical team and 1325 Action Group Bandana Rana for their help and support in bringing out this report.

Narahari Acharya
Minister

Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
Government of Nepal



पं. सं.

च.नं.:

नेपाल सरकार

शान्ति तथा पुनर्निर्माण मन्त्रालय

सिंहदरवार, काठमाडौं
नेपाल ।

Message!

The Nepal Government adopted the National Action Plan to implement the UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 on 11 February 2011 and has been implementing it with much importance. In the past years, special funds were allocated from the Nepal Peace Trust Fund to various ministries, security sector and media houses to implement programs in line with what is stated in the NAP. The government will continue to give priority to the implementation in the coming days to meet the stated objectives.

The achievements gained in the past three years have given much hope and motivation. Nevertheless, there is need for more effort and hard work to achieve the comprehensive aim of the NAP. This report has definitely identified the areas that need more attention, better coordination and partnerships. The review of the activities of the government and non-government sector against the NAP indicators will surely guide us for more effective implementation by prioritizing activities that need special attention. By including 10 districts as sample districts, the report has attempted to look at the implementation situation at the local level. I believe that this will provide support for strengthening the localization of the NAP.

The Government believes in continued partnership with all development stakeholders particularly the civil society. This monitoring report can be taken as a vivid example of this since it was prepared by MoPR in collaboration with 1325 Action Group, a consortium of non-government organizations working in this sector. A technical team had been formed for drafting the report under the leadership of MoPR and coordinated by Bandana Rana from the 1325 Action Group. I would like to thank her and all the members of the technical team.

Special thanks goes to Care Nepal for its invaluable financial support and collaboration and Saathi, the secretariat of the 1325 Action Group for all the coordination work. My sincere gratitude to all those who represented the various ministries, security sector and their offices in the districts, Local Peace Committee, NGOs, INGOs, UN Agencies and Development Partners for their contribution and support in the preparation of this valuable report.

Khumraj Punjali
Acting Secretary

Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
Government of Nepal



Preface and Acknowledgements!

United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 was passed on 31 October 2000, focusing on women's participation in peace processes; conflict prevention, management and resolution; women's rights promotion and protection of women. On 11 February 2011, the Nepal Government adopted the Nepal National Action Plan (NAP) 1325 & 1820 to focus on systematic development and support for addressing the impact of the conflict on women and girls and their role in the post-conflict and transitional situation of Nepal. The development of NAP was an exemplary collaborative process amongst different development and civil society stakeholders which continues to be emphasized in the implementation as well as the present monitoring exercise.

This Mid-Term Monitoring Report of the National Action Plan after three years of implementation is the result of the partnership between the Government and the civil society. A civil society 1325 Action Group had evolved after the development of the NAP for specifically monitoring its implementation. The Group provided technical support for the preparation of this report with support from its member organizations and development partner Care Nepal which believed in the importance of monitoring and supported the initiative and the partnership.

The report evaluates the last three years of implementation of the NAP against all the indicators stated under each of the five pillars i. Participation; ii. Prevention & Protection; iii. Promotion; iv. Relief and Recovery; and v. Resource Mobilization and Monitoring & Evaluation. Though no progress was reported in quite a significant number of the indicators, nevertheless they have been included in the report for easy reference and for drawing attention to the gaps for future planning. This assessment was carried out within a limited period of time and limited resources. Hence, it was not possible to comprehensively include all districts, NGOs, and stakeholders. However, we have done our best to present as balanced a report as possible. The information contained therein is based on primary and secondary information collected specifically for this exercise.

The report shows that considerable achievement has been made in the implementation of NAP particularly in the area of increasing general awareness, resource allocation, capacity building of government and security officials, service providers and infrastructure development. In the past few years, women, peace and security is emerging as an important stream in the development sector. Attempts have also been made to localize the NAP and to mainstream gender issues in the main policies and laws of the state and in the security sector for addressing gender based violence and conflict violence. Women have become more active as peace agents, resolving conflicts in the family and community levels and assuming leadership roles that were previously considered culturally inappropriate. They are also taking an active role in educating other women about their rights and coming forth as human rights defenders. The need to protect and rehabilitate women in conflict scenarios is becoming increasingly recognized.

In spite of the comparative achievement, immense challenges still needs to be met in terms of taking the dividends of the NAP to the targeted beneficiaries – women and girls affected by conflict. Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) needs to be systemically addressed and sex disaggregated data collection needs to be strengthened and improved. Women's proportionate and effective participation particularly in decision making positions is still far from reality. Participants of the focus group discussions held in the districts emphasized on their socio economic needs as well as their dignified recognition and rights and access to justice. Documentation and Data collection is a huge challenge as also acutely faced in the process of this report preparation. These are areas that need urgent attention and focus in the coming years.

In realizing this work, the support and contribution of many organizations and people have been invaluable. I would first of all like to thank the Government of Nepal and MoPR for their trust in partnering with 1325 Action Group for bringing out this report. My sincere gratitude to Minister Narahari Acharya for his invaluable leadership, Acting Secretary Khumraj Punjali and Joint Secretary Rishiraj Bhandari of MoPR for their support and coordination which made it possible to bring out this report on time. I would like to gratefully acknowledge the contribution of Joint Secretary Saduram Sapkota who chaired the technical team as well as other members of the team Ramesh Adhikari, Kiran Dhungel, Ganga Kharel, Pinky Singh Rana and Purushottam Mishra for their tireless work and commitment within the constraints of available time and funds to complete the work. The special contribution of 1325 Action Group members Sankalpa, Sabin Shrestha from Forum for Women Law and Development (FWLD) and Babita Basnet and Bishnu Pokhrel from Media Advocacy Group (MAG) deserve special gratitude. I would also like to thank the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP) particularly Mavic Cabrera Balleza for continued guidance in the monitoring exercise.

My sincere gratitude to all those who participated in indicators setting, questionnaire development, data and information collection and validation workshops representing various ministries, security sector, NGOs, INGOs, UN agencies and development partners. Special thanks to all those in the districts who participated in meetings, interviews and focus group discussions particularly the members of the District Coordination Committees and the Local Peace Committees and conflict affected groups. I would also like to acknowledge the contribution of Section Officer Pabitra Ghimire at MoPR for all the coordination work.

This report would not have been possible without the support of Care Nepal who deserves special gratitude for their financial contribution and their confidence in the initiative despite many challenges. My sincere gratitude to all 1325 Action Group member organizations for their support. Saathi staff Hari Baskota and Anup Nasnani who worked beyond the call of their duty deserve special thanks.

I sincerely hope that this report will advance the implementation of the NAP by stimulating further discussion and cooperation amongst all diverse stakeholders.



Bandana Rana

Coordinator, 1325 Action Group

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

AIGP	Additional Inspector General of Police
APF	Armed Police Force
ASI	Assistant Sub Inspector of Police
CA	Constituent Assembly
CIAA	Commission on Investigation of Abuse of Authority
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Accord
CDO	Chief District Officer
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DAO	District Administration Office
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DIGP	Deputy Inspector General of Police
DSP	Deputy Superintendent of Police
EC	Election Commission
EDPs	External Development Partners
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forest Users, Nepal
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FNCCI	Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry
FNJ	Federation of Nepali Journalists
FPU	Formed Police Unit
FWLD	Forum for Women Law and Development
FY	Fiscal Year
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GBV NSAP	Gender Based Violence National Strategy and Action Plan
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GNWP	Global Network of Women Peacebuilders
GoN	Government of Nepal
ICTJ	International Centre for Transitional Justice
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IGP	Inspector General of Police
IHRICON	Institute of Human Rights Communication Nepal
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LPC	Local Peace Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAG	Media Advocacy Group
MoD	Ministry of Defense
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoI	Ministry of Industry
MoLJPA	Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly & Parliamentary Affairs
MoPR	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
MoWCSW	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
NAP	National Action Plan
NCP UML	Nepal Communist Party United Marxist Leninist
NGO	Non Government Organization
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
VDC	Village Development Committee
VMLR	Verified Minors and Late Recruits
WCDO	Women and Child Development Office/Officer
WDO	Women Development Officer
WPS	Women Peace and Security
WVAF	World Vision Advocacy Forum
NJA	National Judicial Academy
NPA	National Plan of Action
NPC	National Planning Commission
NPTF	Nepal Peace Trust Fund
NWC	National Women Commission
OCMC	One-Stop Crisis Management Centre
OPMCM	Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
PSWG	Peace Support Working Group
RPP N	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party Nepal
RNE	Royal Norwegian Embassy
RUWDUC	Rural Women's Development And Unity Center
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SP	Superintendent of Police
SSP	Senior Superintendent of Police
ToM	Training of Mobilizers Program
ToT	Training of Trainers
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMIN	United Nations Mission in Nepal
UNPFN	The United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
VAW	Violence Against Women

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background

The Government of Nepal adopted the National Action Plan for the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 & 1820 on February 2011. The NAP seeks to establish sustainable peace and a just society. The NAP includes five pillars i.e. i) Participation ii) Protection & Prevention iii) Promotion iv) Relief & Recovery and v) Resource Management and Monitoring & Evaluation. The five pillars aim to guarantee equal, proportionate and meaningful participation of women at all decision making levels of conflict transformation and peace development; protect their rights and control manage the violation of these rights during conflict and post conflict situation; mainstream gender perspectives in all aspects and phases of conflict transformation and peace development; address women and girls' special requirements; ensure their participation in planning and implementation of all programs on relief and recovery; institutionalize monitoring and evaluation; ensure required resources for implementation in partnership and coordination with stakeholders.

The NAP has identified separate strategic objectives, targeted activities, expected results and indicators to fulfill the objectives of each pillar. The NAP has also determined the responsible implementation body for each activity and the time frame.

Many national and international non government organizations and external development partners have been collaborating right from the development process of the NAP to the implementation phase. This partnership has been providing support for wider implementation and for reaching out to the target group. The First Year Monitoring Report was published in 2012 through the joint efforts of the government and the non government organizations working in this sector. This partnership and collaboration has been continued in the preparation of this Mid-Term Monitoring Report.

1.2 Objectives

The First Year Monitoring Report published right after the end of the first year of NAP implementation did not include all the indicators of the NAP and the implementation situation at the local level. However, this Mid-Term Monitoring Report has attempted to assess progress and challenges under almost all of the indicators of the NAP. Even indicators under which no progress has been made have been included in order to draw attention to the gaps and the need for prioritized attention in the coming years. Therefore, it is expected that the report will pave the way for more effective implementation by addressing the challenges and priority areas in the coming years.

Objectives of the Report:

- Review activities of the first three years of NAP (2011 – 2013) implementation on the basis of indicators determined by the NAP;
- Identify the gaps related to expected results of the NAP within the determined time frame and provide directions for effective implementation
- Strengthen accountability of concerned stakeholders for the implementation of NAP
- Strengthen coordination and cooperation with related stakeholders for NAP implementation and explore partnership for required expertise and resources
- Develop an operational action plan to implement the recommendations of the First Year and the Mid-term Monitoring Report and provide suggestions for implementation.

1.3 Study Process

This Mid-Term Monitoring Report has been prepared by the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction in partnership with the 1325 Action Group. Throughout the process, collaboration has been sought with designated ministries, various non-government organizations working on women peace and security, external development partners and international non-government organizations. Care Nepal has been the key partner to financially support the preparation of the report.

The report mainly attempts to assess the program and activities from February 2011 when the NAP was adopted. The report includes the progress made by the government, non-government sector and development partners in the sector of women, peace and security. Attempts have been made to include the Nepal Government policy provisions, programs and achievements during this period. Achievements and gaps against each indicator under different pillars of the NAP have been assessed for the purpose. The report is based on the data provided by related ministries and government

entities and non-government organizations including those funded by the NPTF.

A technical team to oversee the entire process of the report preparation was formed chaired by then Joint Secretary of MoPR Sadhram Sapkota and comprising of individuals from government and 1325 Action Group members. (Refer to Annex 1 for the composition of the technical team)

In the initial phase, a workshop including the participation of all related stakeholders was organized to discuss the structure of the report and to collect recommendations through a set format including questionnaires and tables from related ministries, departments and the security sector. The representatives present in the workshop were assigned to collect the data and information of their respective ministries, department and institutions. The first draft report was prepared on the basis of the collected information and data and frequent meetings and discussions between the technical team and data collectors. The draft report was again shared and discussed with all stakeholders. The monitoring report was given a final shape through intensive discussions, recommendations and feedback with the involved stakeholders based on the data and information received.

In order to assess the implementation situation at the local level, district level representatives were selected to collect the local level data, to organize consultation with the District Coordination Committee and Local Peace Committee, to get additional information through focus group discussions and key informants interview based on the questionnaire developed for the monitoring. Technical team members also visited the districts and held meetings with the DCC, LPCs and FGDs with the conflict affected women and girls.

Various other processes were adopted such as organizing discussions and workshops with NPTF funded programs implemented by different ministries and NGOs to authenticate the received information and data, collection of authentic data from non-government organizations and external development partners and sharing of the draft report with concerned stakeholders.

1.4 District Selection

At the central level, data was collected from delegated responsible ministries and institutions as determined by the NAP and these were analyzed and conclusions drawn to prepare the report. In order to observe the impact made by the NAP in the target community, the following 10 districts were selected as sample districts: Dhankuta and Siraha (Eastern Region) Chitwan and Dhading (Central Region) Kapilvastu and Baglung (Western Region) Banke and Dang (Mid-Western Region) and Dadeldhura and Kanchanpur (Far-Western Region). The districts were selected keeping in mind the limited time frame and resources but at the same time ensuring as far as possible a balanced geographical and conflict affected sample representation.

1.5 Limitations of the Study and Challenges

Nepal's NAP is an exemplary document developed through the participation and collaboration of government and non-government bodies in a coordinated manner. Ideally the Mid-Term Monitoring Report should have been able to incorporate first hand data and information from as many of the 75 districts of Nepal as possible. However, due to lack of resources and limited time only ten districts could be included for first hand assessment in this study. But the national level data has been collected from central ministries, departments and security sector institutions. Also, there was considerable delay in designing as well as carrying out the activities smoothly due to lack of prior allocated funds for monitoring.

The main challenge observed in the process of preparing the monitoring report was the lack of readily available data and information. Even the data received in most instances were not complete and numerous rounds of back and forth had to be made to collect complete data and information from concerned ministries and organizations both at the national and local level. This challenge would have been minimized if information centers as stated in the NAP had been in place. In places where there was no access to information, the information totally depended on the memory of the individual which was another challenge for authenticating the information collected

Since many of the activities stated in the NAP starts from the first year and ends only in the fifth year therefore, the actual impact of these activities can only be truly assessed in the end of five years. It was also difficult to collect quantitative data against each indicator as the nature of activities outlined and its indicators were more for qualitative assessment.

1.6 Structure and Presentation of the Report

This Mid-Term Monitoring Report has been divided into six chapters. The first chapter gives a brief introduction of the report and its objectives, study process, limitations of the report, challenges faced and the basis for district selection. The second chapter presents the basic progress in the sector of women, peace and security prior to the implementation of the NAP and after the implementation. The same chapter analyzes the progress till date, the possibilities for future implementation and the gaps and challenges in implementation have been mentioned under

separate sub-titles. The third chapter presents the data and information received from different government ministries and organizations, particularly those that have received projects from the NPTF; the information and data received have been analyzed against each indicators in the NAP; and, the data and information received from the district level have also been presented. Chapter four presents the contributions made by international and non-government organizations and external development partners for the implementation of NAP. Chapter five includes the contributions made by government and non-government organizations for the implementation of NAP at the local level as well as an analysis of the situation of women, peace and security at the local level on the basis of discussions with various stakeholders in the ten sample districts. The last chapter presents suggestions and recommendations for effective implementation of the NAP in the coming years as well as the immediate activities that must be conducted with special focus.

Chapter 2

Brief Overview on Three Years of Implementation

2.1 Contextual Update

It has been three years since the National Action Plan on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 & 1820 was adopted. The implementation of these Resolutions in the context of Nepal is very essential and meaningful since Nepal has been through a decade long armed conflict and the Resolutions focus on peace, security and participation of women and girls who are the most affected by the conflict.

There have been much progresses in Nepal in the sector of women, peace and security along with the gradual development of positive policies, commitment and understanding of gender issues. As a result of positive impact through increased gender awareness, collaboration and cooperation has started for gender mainstreaming in various policies, laws and programs. There has been considerable progress in the sector of women, peace and security particularly after the prioritized implementation of NAP. The coordination, support and collaboration between and among government, non-government and EDPs is in an increasing trend in this sector. Various projects are being undertaken for the implementation of NAP under the leadership of the Government. Similarly, various programs are being executed with the support of EDPs and national and international NGOs.

Issues related to women, peace and security have been included in the Comprehensive Peace Accord and the 2007 Interim Constitution. After 2007, issues of conflict transformation and some of the major issues encompassed by the CPA have been resolved successfully. The Inquiry on the Enforced Disappearances and Investigation and Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act, 2014 has been passed by the CA which is expected to address the rehabilitation of conflict affected, investigation of serious violation of human rights and persons involved in crimes against humanity as well as to create an environment for sustainable peace and reconciliation.

Excerpts from the CPA

Both parties agree to form a National Peace and Rehabilitation Commission to normalize the extreme situation created by the armed conflict, to maintain peace in the society, to provide relief and rehabilitate conflict victims and displaced persons. (5.2.4)

Both parties agree to provide special protection to women and children's rights, to immediately stop all forms of sexual exploitation and misbehavior against women and girls, child labor and all other forms of violent activities (7.6)

Both parties reiterate their commitment to respect and protect human rights and adhere to international humanitarian laws and accept that there should be no discrimination against any person based on class, gender, language, religion, age, caste, national or social background, property, differently able, birth or other aspects, perspectives or beliefs. (7.1.1)

Source: Comprehensive Peace Accord

The preamble of the Interim Constitution has insinuated the restructuring of the state to resolve gender issues. The Constitution has the provision for women's various fundamental rights and responsibilities and policies of the state. Specifically, the Constitution mentions that special provision through law can be made for women,¹ there will be no discrimination in employment and social security,² provision of women's rights,³ provision of social justice,⁴ rights against exploitation,⁵ children's rights,⁶ rights of women and girls. Similarly, under the state's liability, the Interim Constitution mentions special programs such as appropriate relief, respect and rehabilitation to the family of the person killed during

1 Nepal's Interim Constitution 2007, Clause 13 (3)

2 Nepal's Interim Constitution 2007, Clause 13 (4)

3 Nepal's Interim Constitution 2007, Clause 20

4 Nepal's Interim Constitution 2007, Clause 21

5 Nepal's Interim Constitution 2007, Clause 29

6 Nepal's Interim Constitution 2007, Clause 22

armed conflict and to people who were injured in the process; provide relief to the family of the disappeared in the process of armed conflict on the basis of the report of the investigating commission; rehabilitation of the displaced during the armed conflict; provide relief to those who lost their private property; reconstruct public infrastructures which were destroyed.⁷ The Constitution has also committed to provide transitional justice through the formation of a high level Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) to investigate serious violation of human rights during the armed conflict and persons involved in crimes against humanity and to create an environment of reconciliation in the society.⁸ It also states the provision for one third women candidates among the total number of candidates in the Constituent Assembly elections.⁹

Attempts have been made to mainstream gender issues in the main policies and laws of the state. Nepal's law has classified crimes such as violence against women and rape as serious criminal offense against the state. Extreme punishment has been provisioned for culprits involved in human trafficking. Polygamy, child marriage and enforced marriage have been considered as illegal and punishable by law. The Civil Service Act, 1993 has mentioned the minimum age of 40 years for women to join the civil service. The service duration required for promotion is one year less for women in comparison to men. The Plan of Action for Gender Equality and Women Empowerment 2004, Human Trafficking Act, 2006, National Women Commission Act, 2006, Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2009, etc., can be taken as important laws related to women's security, rights and protection. Ending gender based violence is an important commitment of Nepal's Three Year Strategy Plan. The other significant achievements in the sector of violence against women and security are: approval and implementation of National Plan of Action Against Gender Based Violence, 2010; the year 2010 marked as the year against GBV and on this basis the development and adoption of the five year Gender Based Violence National Strategy and Action Plan (FY 2012/13 – 2016/17) and its implementation. The National Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 was developed and adopted as per the commitment stated in NPA Against GBV, 2010. The implementation of this NAP has increased strategic attention and support in the sector of women and girls in a planned manner.

2.2 Key Achievements

In the past three years, there have been some progress and increased possibilities in the sector of women, peace and security. Various programs have been initiated and policies developed to protect the rights of women and girls by addressing issues of discrimination and inequality. There is increased attention and focus of the state and other development stakeholders and partners on the issue of women, peace and security after the implementation of the NAP. As a result the process for the strategic implementation of NAP has gained significant momentum.

2.2.1 Participation

The need to increase women's participation at all levels and bodies of the state has been encompassed in the latter stages. The interim Constitution and the laws of the country has attempted to establish women's rights as special rights. In particular, all the policies and laws issued after 2007 have addressed the participation of women. Women's participation has considerably increased in all the organs of the state. The Election Commission (EC) has adopted Gender and Inclusive Policy, 2013 for promoting women's participation and inclusive participation. The bill developed to amend some Acts to maintain gender equality and end gender based violence has been presented to the Legislative Parliament and is under discussion. Attempts have been made to guarantee the participation of women by allocating 20 percent quota for women to join civil service; mandatory representation of women in the committee, council and task force, etc., formed by the government; minimum 33% women representation in the National Planning Commission (NPC); and, minimum 33% representation in council, committee, academy, board and commissions formed in public sectors. The Thirteenth Plan of Nepal has determined policies to include minimum 33% participation of women.

The Gender and Inclusive Policy 2013 issued by the Election Commission has provisions of gender mainstreaming and including inclusive policies in all election processes to strengthen the democratic practice initiated by the state for increasing the participation of women. In this context, the monitoring of the 2013 Constituent Assembly Elections was done with a gender perspective for the first time. Similarly, other provisions include 50% women while selecting volunteers for voters education, election publicity materials must be gender sensitive and sensitivity must be adopted while dealing with people with disability, the observer mobilization policy and the action plan of the national election observation organizations must be gender based and inclusive.

Women's participation in the policy making level is also seen to be significant. There have been some improvements in the representation of women in politics. The positive signs seen in the sector of women's participation are: 197 women

⁷ Nepal's Interim Constitution 2007, Clause 33

⁸ Nepal's Interim Constitution 2007, Clause 33

⁹ Nepal's Interim Constitution 2007, Clause 63

(32.78%) in the first Constituent Assembly (2008) and 172 women (30%) in the second Constituent Assembly (2013), increase in women's participation at the policy making level, the issue of women's participation raised with importance in the working committee of sister organizations of political parties, serious discussions on gender sensitivity and inclusiveness while formulating policies and laws or while making policy level decisions. In the past, there was minimum participation of women in the Legislative and Judiciary bodies. However, the policy of positive discrimination adopted by the Government to increase the participation of women has gradually started to show positive results.

Under the Ministry of Home Affairs, The Nepal Police has adopted a Gender Policy as well as a Code of Conduct Against Gender Based Violence, 2012. The Ministry of Defense has initiated the policy of establishing a gender unit. The Ministry of Local Development and Federal Affairs (MOFALD) has made the provision of allocating 10% of grant without any conditions for promotion of women's participation and for women empowerment after developing the Local Body Resource Mobilization and Management Procedure, 2012. The Armed Police Force (APF) has increased the number of women going abroad after issuing FPU Selection Guideline 2013. The security personnel going for Peace Keeping Missions are provided training on women, peace and security.

Recently, 20 percent reservation for women has been provisioned in Nepal Police, Armed Police Force and Nepal Army. The Nepal Police Gender Policy, 2012 gives emphasis to the security and sensitivity and special needs of women police while the Police Regulation, 2014 focuses on increasing women's participation. The National Women Commission preparing a time bound action plan to increase women's participation in government bodies and political organizations and it has been providing orientation programs on 1325 and 1820 and women's rights to members of government institutions and political organizations.

Initiatives have started to ensure 33% women's participation in local level development mechanisms such as user's committee, community organizations, etc. Local Peace Committees (LPCs) have been formed to take the peace process to a meaningful conclusion and create an environment of reconciliation in the society. LPCs have been formed in all 75 districts and as seen necessary in 55 municipalities and 2900 VDCs. These peace committees have a total of 23 members from among the political parties, civil society and conflict affected women. The provision to include one third women members in the committee shows the importance provided to women's participation in the peace process.

2.2.2 Protection & Prevention

The activities related to peace, security and transitional justice in the past three years have directly or indirectly created a special impact on peace and security of women and girls and gender mainstreaming. The security sectors have adopted gender policies. Zero tolerance against sexual violence policy has been adopted. Peace, security and justice of conflict affected women and girls is increasingly becoming the concern of all. Thus structures are being developed and programs are organized from the central level to the village level. Inquiry on Enforced Disappearances and Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Act 2014 has been issued to punish the culprits and to provide compensation to conflict victims, to investigate serious violation of human rights during the armed conflict and persons involved in crimes against humanity and to create an environment of reconciliation in the society. As committed in the NAP to ensure effective and sensitive service and easy access to victims, the Nepal Police is gradually establishing separate buildings in many districts for providing focused and special services to women and girls conflict victims/survivors. The Women and Children District Offices (WCDO) have been operating service centers and temporary safe homes as well as free legal and psychosocial counseling for women and girls in partnership and collaboration with various non-government organizations.

The Thirteenth Plan (2011/12 – 2012/13) is another important document related to women's security. The plan has long term vision to end legal, social, cultural, language, religious, economic, caste, gender, physical and geographical discriminations and inequality in the society within two decades. The main objective of this plan is to bring changes in the lives of general people through employment focused inclusive and justifiable economical increment thus supporting poverty alleviation and establishment of sustainable peace. It has adopted an inclusive and justifiable development strategy to improve the quality of living of people who have been disadvantaged due to existing discriminations particularly in relation to different class, community, Dalit, Madhesi, indigenous groups, women, people with disability and people living in remote areas.

2.2.3 Promotion

In recent times, the issue of women, peace and security is being included in all sectors. It has also been included in formal and informal education curriculum and in many training curriculum and modules. Various ministries and bodies have been reviewing policies and laws for making amendments for increasing women's participation or developing new policies and laws for the protection and rights of women and girls. The National Women Commission has been reviewing the Public Service Commission Act and Regulation and started advocating to incorporate gender perspectives in these regulations. Many concerned ministries have been reviewing related policies and laws to mainstream gender issues.

Efforts have been made to incorporate gender perspectives in policies, laws and action plans developed by the state.

2.2.4 Relief & Recovery

A special task force for documenting the conflict affected families and their composition has been formed which is active in collecting data of conflict victims and distribution of relief and financial support to the victims as well as scholarship packages. For ensuring fair distribution and transparency the Government has introduced special criteria and guidelines such as the Citizen's Relief, Compensation and Gender Support Regulation(2009), Guideline to Provide Relief to Kin of the Dead (2008), Rehabilitation of Orphan Children Regulation(2011) etc. Programs for conflict affected girls such as scholarship, treatment, Bridge Course, rehabilitation in the society, etc., are in operation. The Ministry of Education has allocated quota for granting scholarship to martyr's family and children of conflict victims family, operation of residential schools for martyr's children in all five development regions through Martyr Academy and issuing quota for granting access to house wives and working women in primarily level education.

2.2.5 Resource Management and Monitoring &Evaluation

A Secretariat of the Nepal Peace Trust Fund has been established under the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction. The NPTF has provided financial support to various ministries, non government organizations and security sector to implement projects that support the implementation of the NAP. Some of these projects are related to upgrading the facility as well as training in the security sector, promoting women's participation in all organs of the state, addressing violence and security issues, improving access to justice, economic empowerment, awareness, etc.

A high level steering committee for the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 is in place chaired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and co-chaired by the Minister for Peace and Reconstruction. An inter-ministerial implementation committee has been formed under this headed by the Joint Secretary of MoPR. Peace Focal Points has been determined in all ministries/commissions/secretariats.

UN bodies as well as other international, bilateral and multilateral development partners and international government organizations have been supporting the peace process in Nepal through different initiatives. Peace Support Working Group (PSWG) a consortium of International development partners and bilateral agencies including the UN Agencies has been significantly active in this regard. The group has provided important support in terms of financial, technical, expertise required for the peace process. United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN) has also been formed for the effective implementation of activities related to women, peace and security, to bring uniformity to the support provided by development partners and to support the peace campaign in Nepal.

The non government sector has also been implementing significant activities for the implementation of NAP. The various organizations working in the sector of women, peace and security have made joint efforts by forming alliances and networks. They are particularly working in awareness raising, advocacy, economic development and capacity building for women empowerment and skill development activities.

2.3 Localization of National Action Plan

Emphasis has been given to the localization of NAP to fulfill its objectives. In the process of developing the NAP, consultations had been held and suggestions had been collected from women and girls directly affected by conflict at the local level and their expectations and demands had been given importance. The Government puts special emphasis on ensuring that the dividends of the NAP reach these local women and girls. For this the MoPR has issued a "National Action Plan on Implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 & 1820 Localization Guideline, 2012". The objective of this guideline is to ensure that WPS issues and the commitments of the NAP are reflected in the local level annual program and budget planning. Though some training on the use of the Guideline has been initiated more effort is required to ensure that the Guideline is followed by the Local Level responsible organizations.

The NAP has also stressed on the need to take the programs supported by the NPTF to the local level and link them with the target group. Towards this end several organizations responsible for the implementation of the NAP at the local level have been capacitated during this phase of the implementation. EDPs and NGOs are supporting this initiative through various programs implemented in the various conflict affected districts.

Programs along with budget have been granted to provide orientation to District Coordination Committees, to conduct regular meetings and to make the coordination between and amongst local bodies more effective. Various NGOs have also been providing support to this effort. An intern (woman or girl from conflict affected family) has been placed in each district to coordinate the activities of the various government and non-government organizations, to provide support and to maintain records. Discussions and consultations have been taking place to make the localization process more effective to make the implementation of the NAP effective at the local level.

2.4 Activities at the District Level

This chapter attempts to incorporate the various programs implemented by government and NGOs in most of the districts of the country for the implementation of NAP. Orientation and awareness programs on women, peace and security have been conducted for leaders and activists of local level political parties and members of their sister organizations at various levels. The Ministry of Industry has conducted income generating and skill development training to conflict affected women. Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly & Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJPA) has conducted legal literacy and consultancy programs. The National Women Commission has been conducting various programs together with government bodies and political parties for the promotion of women's participation. NGOs have been conducting income generating and skill development programs for women and girls through the support of various donor organizations. These programs have supported in providing opportunities of employment and income generation for women.

In the recent years a large number of national level who have outreach at the local level have significantly included WPS issues and NAP activities in their plans and programs thus contributing significantly in the implementation of the NAP. Some of the key programs conducted by NGOs at the local level are legal and psychosocial counseling, shelter services, empowerment of conflict affected women and girls, forming local level networks and alliances for strengthened advocacy, awareness and orientation programs on UN Security Council Resolutions including GBV and other forms of violence, income generating and skill development training, support in marketing of produced goods, support in animal husbandry, research and collection of data of gender based violence, support in minimizing incidents of gender based violence, advocacy for women's participation, conducting Public Service Commission preparatory classes to increase the participation of women in government service, women leadership development, capacity building for developing gender responsive budget and its implementation, life supporting education and skills on reproductive health rights targeting girls. In many instances NGOs have engaged and partnered with local government authorities for institutionalization and sustainability of such efforts

The local level activities have supported in increasing awareness of their rights among women and girls as well as strengthened collective advocacy, leadership development and increase in employment/self-employment capacity. Women and children have developed the capacity to speak without fear in meetings and workshops. This has helped in incorporating programs related to conflict affected women and girls in the local level projects and programs, in developing budget and its effective implementation. The non-government organizations working in the sector of women and girls nationally and locally have formed networks and alliances. Some of the key networks in this area are Sankalpa, Shantimalika, 1325 Action Group, National Human Rights Defenders Network and National Network Against Domestic Violence.

The issue of women and girls received the highest importance in terms of awareness raising at the local level. The local media conducted programs on women and girls in local dialects. Gender Focal Point has been identified in the local level offices responsible for the implementation of the NAP. At the local level, some VDCs have been declared as gender violence controlled VDCs. Some of the VDCs are running violence free campaigns. Particularly after the success of the second people's movement, awareness of the rights of women and girls and the violence against them, relief and recovery of the conflict affected, security and protection have been addressed at the local level and they have been more effective after the implementation of the NAP.

2.5 Challenges

Many issues and challenges for the effective implementation of NAP have been observed despite the fact that its implementation is of interest and concern to all. The direct impact for its implementation are lack of specific budget allocation for implementation, lack of coordination between responsible bodies, lack of timely meetings of the responsible bodies, etc. Even the programs that are being implemented lack accurate data of conflict affected women and girls and the victims of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) have not experienced any sense of justice because there is no concrete program on relief and recovery of the victims. The implementation of many activities are seen to be ineffective because of lack of efficiency of the local peace committees, lack of programs for rehabilitation of former women combatants, lack of programs which address the demands and situation of affected women and girls and lack of immediate address of issues linked to transitional justice. The main challenges seen in the implementation are lack of justice to conflict affected for a long duration, lack of initiation at all levels to timely implement the programs outlined by NAP, lack of transparency and efficiency even in programs that are being implemented and lack of initiation to incorporate the important topics of NAP with the state's regular policies and programs. Because of all these reasons, the implementation of NAP has not been satisfactorily well structured, result-oriented or reliable.

Although a comparative increase in women's participation has been observed at all levels and bodies of the state their participation has not seen significant increase as stated in the NAP in all sectors, levels and various professional fields.

There has been significant participation of women in the Constituent Assembly from the political parties but their participation in working committees and its decision making levels is seen to be lacking. Similarly, there has been no significant participation of women in constitutional bodies and the diplomatic sector. In Nepal, although the population of women exceeds that of men, the aim to achieve proportionate participation is still out of reach. There is still a lack of effective presence of women in the policy making level. Mostly, the topic of women and girls are raised in workshops and seminars but when it comes to the policies, programs or processes, these are only limited to formality. There is commitment towards making policies and laws more gender sensitive but their implementation is weak. Though the NAP states that the programs related to conflict affected women and girls will be developed with their participation but this has not been able to materialize mainly due to lack of coordination between the implementing bodies.

2.6 Challenges at the Local Level

To assess the implementation status of the NAP at the local level ten districts had been selected. Group discussions were held with District Coordination Committee, Local Peace Committee, non government organizations working in the sector of women, peace and security, conflict affected women and implementation stakeholders in these ten districts. The discussions revealed that the impact at the local level and the efficiency of the ongoing programs has not been fully satisfactory. Information such as lack of awareness of the topic among members of the local level government bodies and local peace committee, lack of awareness of the ongoing processes or progress, lack of resources for implementation, lack of coordination at the local level revealed that this is impacting the effective implementation of NAP at the local level. Women have not been able to participate in the decision making level because of low representation of women in political parties and organizations. Even in instances where there is women's presence their voice is weak and minimal.

The skill development training provided at the local level has not been fully utilized. Most disadvantaged conflict affected women face problems of seed capital and market management to start their own business. In most cases the skill development training that were provided differed from the expectations of the participants.

All of the districts do not have rehabilitation centers for women. The centers run by NGOs in some of the districts lack in capacity thus all women victims do not get the same services. Although free legal service is provided by the Appellate Court and District Court through salaried attorney, the data is not well managed. Legal Support Committee and Nepal Bar Association provide separate services in the districts but a separate record of the services provided is not maintained. There were some complaints that the Legal Support Committees in some of the districts were not active in providing services.

All the selected districts had one or other form of network of non government organizations working on gender based violence but these were found to be ineffective. There is lack of uniformity in the accurate data of conflict victims in the districts. The data of conflict victims do not match even among the government service providers. The policy of providing scholarship to three children of conflict affected is found to be impractical and there have been internal disputes among families who have many children. The children of conflict affected are at a loss because of the demarcation of age for higher secondary school. The government and the non-government sector do not have any data of torture victims and there has been no compensation. The discussions with the conflict affected revealed that the skill development training did not support their livelihood. Participants during the discussion also disclose that concerns of survivors of SGBV are not at all addressed and they are still not able to speak out openly without fear for their own and family's security. Efforts in the past three years to change this environment have not been adequate and effective. Therefore, there is a need for more strategic efforts for the effective localization of NAP so that its dividends reached the target group – conflict affected women and girls.

2.7 Possibilities

The Government of Nepal is committed to the effective implementation of NAP with priority. All the stakeholders engaged in the implementation are confident that the NAP will contribute significantly for sustainable peace through increased access to justice, protection and participation of women and girls and towards establishing a just society. A total of 17 government entities including the security sector, Health and Population, Education, Industry, Agriculture, Federal Affairs and Local Development, Women, Children and Social Welfare Ministries are presently responsible to implement the programs as directed by NAP. These programs will be implemented all over the nation through central and local level bodies. Important responsibility has also been given to non-government organizations, political parties, private sector, civil society, and media as supporters of program implementation. The NAP has been developed through the joint efforts of GoN, EDPs, international non government organizations, civil society, women's network and organizations. All the above organizations are responsible and accountable for the implementation of NAP. The implementation of NAP will be successful through defined work directions, determined goals, management of resources and coordination, cooperation and collaboration between Nepal Government and national and international bodies.

The GoN is committed towards the implementation of NAP. Civil society and the international community are also

equally committed to provide stability to the momentum of implementation of NAP. For this purpose, resources are being accumulated from all sectors. Various bilateral and multilateral support organizations have also joined hands for its implementation. The monitoring and evaluation system is clearly mentioned in the NAP and it has ensured the participation of organizations working in women's sector. The principles of gender audit have been included in the monitoring and evaluation of NAP. Frequent discussions and meetings are being held with stakeholders for its effective implementation. The first year monitoring report has provided guidelines for implementation priority. In the past three years, the implementation of many of the topics determined by the NAP has been initiated. The achievements and outcomes of the past three years initiative as well as the collective momentum perceived in the NAP implementation are expected to be seen in the near future.

Chapter 3

Data Presentation and Analysis

This chapter attempts to assess the activities that were implemented and achievements with regards to the five pillars determined by NAP namely i) participation, ii) protection & prevention, iii) promotion, iv) relief & recovery, v) resource management and monitoring & evaluation. It analyzes the policies, acts, regulations and mechanisms that were developed on women, peace and security after the adoption of NAP by the Government and resource allocation, program implementation by the Government and other stakeholders and its outcome and achievements.

3.1 Participation

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

The first pillar of the NAP is participation. Participation and inclusion are synonymous with democracy and development. In Nepal, The topic of participation is constantly raised with importance in the movement or campaign of political parties, activities of human rights activists, programs on social awareness, empowerment and awareness. After the implementation of NAP, the process of ensuring women's participation in various organs of the state through policies, laws and procedures is ongoing. In a situation where women's participation has become stronger in policies, laws and procedures, the implementation of NAP has given additional boost to women's participation. This section presents the achievements gained against the indicators as stated in the NAP.

Strategic Objective No. 1: Formulate and revise existing policies and laws for promoting women's participation as necessary.

Indicator 1.1:

Number of policies and laws formulated and revised for promoting women's participation.

The MOPR has reviewed the prevalent policies and laws related to NAP implementation and has identified policies and laws that need to be developed and revised as per the objectives of the NAP. The study report of the review has recommended the identification and revision of structure and processes of Nepal's Interim Constitution, 2007 as well as 82 Acts, 26 Regulations, 12 Policies and 2 procedures to ensure women's participation. The report also provides suggestions to develop laws related to transitional justice and confidentiality. The Ministry of Defense, Nepal Police and National Women Commission have also conducted an assessment study of their own policies and laws to increase the participation of women. Various ministries and commissions of the Nepal Government have conducted a study to identify the sectors that can promote women's participation. The policies and laws that were reviewed are given in the table below:

Table No. 1
Policies and Laws that were Reviewed

Policies Reviewed	Laws Reviewed	Review Body
Assessment Report 2011 of the prevalent laws and policies till date related to NAP implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and 1820,	Under this study 82 Acts, 26 Regulations, 12 Policies and 2 Procedures were reviewed	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
Nepal Police Gender Policy, 2012	Education Act 2001, Army Act 2000, Civil Service Act 1992, Police Act 2012, Police Regulation 2014	Nepal Police
Assessment of Public Service Commission Act and Regulation and recommendations to include gender perspectives		National Women Commission
	Army Act and Regulation, 2006	Ministry of Defense

Source: Related ministries and other bodies

There were many structural and procedural suggestions identified through extensive study for development and revisions as per the requirement but the number of policies, acts, regulations and procedures issued after the study is minimal. Nevertheless, those that were issued have supported in creating a positive environment for increasing women's participation. The policies, laws and procedures that were issued are given in the following table:

Table No. 2

Newly Issued/Amended Policies, Acts, Regulations and Procedures

Responsible Body	Policy, Law and Regulations Issued	Issues Addressed
Ministry of Industry	Industrial Policy, 2010	Promotion of women entrepreneurs. Businesses which give direct employment to more than 50 % local women, dalit or people with disability will get 40% discount in the income tax for that year.
National Human Rights Commission	Human Rights Commission Act, 2011	Proportionate representation of women among members while forming the commission
Ministry of Information and Communication	Information Technology Policy, 2010	Policy to expand information technology to remote sectors, where dalit, indigenous groups, women, people with disability and elder citizens have easy access
Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare	Gender Violence Prevention Fund Regulation, 2010	Strengthen the security of victims/survivors of GBV victims/survivors
Government of Nepal	National Policy related to Children, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ban of armed conflict and political activities in and around school surroundings Management of rescue, treatment, psycho-social counseling, social and family rehabilitation Provision of conducting relief programs targeting the affected children

Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction	<p>Inquiry on the Enforced Disappearances and Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act, 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guideline to rehabilitate Maoist combatants, 2011 • Guideline to provide special facilities to pregnant Maoist women combatants and those who have children under 5 years, 2011 • Guideline to provide employment/self-employment to conflict victims of the armed conflict, 2010 • Guideline to conduct special programs in conflict affected areas, 2011 • Procedure to conduct rehabilitation programs for double orphan¹⁰ children 2011 	<p>Rape and sexual violence included under Article 2 definition 10 of the Act - "Violation of Serious Human Rights".</p> <p>As per sub-article 2 of Article 26 of the Act in the case where a culprit who is involved in Rape or after the investigation of the commission found to be involved in other serious criminal offenses without adequate evidence or basis for amnesty cannot be recommended by the commission for amnesty.</p>
Legislative/ Parliamentary Secretariat	Reconciliation Act, 2011	It has been provisioned that when the Council for regular improvements, amendments, supervision and control of the procedures to resolve conflicts through reconciliation will be formed, then at least one woman from the category of social activists and civil society will be included the Council
Legislative/ Parliamentary Secretariat	Caste Discrimination and Untouchability (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2011	Elimination of all forms of discrimination such as justifying social discrimination or publicizing perspectives based on caste superiority or resentment, use of disrespectful words and discrimination on any other basis.
Election Commission	Gender and Inclusiveness related Policy, 2013	Increase the participation of women who are lagging in terms of gender and inclusiveness and all citizens in each phase of the election process. Gender mainstreaming in all processes of election to strengthen the initiation by the state for democratic process. Develop the Election Commission as a gender sensitive and inclusive organization and mainstream inclusive perspectives in all election processes.

10 A maternal orphan is a child whose mother has died, a paternal orphan is a child whose father has died, and a double orphan has lost both parents

Election Commission	CA Member Election Guideline, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the principle of inclusiveness while selecting volunteers for election centers • As far as possible, ensure 50% women while selecting employees for election centers • Special priority provision for enabling pregnant and women after child birth for casting votes at the voting at the voting center • Provision of segregated data form in the voting center • Women volunteers to be assigned placing the voting mark on women's fingers • Women volunteers assigned to manage women voters and a separate queue for women voters
Election Commission	Voters Education Program Implementation Guideline, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision for a related WDO to be a member of Voters Education District Coordination Committee and 1 woman member from among the active women's groups at the local level in the Voters Education Local Coordination Committee • A minimum of 50 % women while selecting volunteers for women voters education
Election Commission	CA Member Election Code of Conduct, 2013	Maintain sensitivity on the basis of gender and disability in public election campaigns and any publicity programs as well as accord due respect to all candidates (gender/disability) and not indulge in any form of character assassination
Election Commission	Election Observation Guideline, 2013	gender perspectives and inclusiveness in the national observers organization's observer mobilization policy and work plan
Ministry of Education	Education Act Regulation	Provision of women's quota reservation in the Teacher's Service Commission Regulation as per the principle of positive discrimination
Ministry of Education	Literate Nepal Campaign	A National concept paper has been approved by the Nepal Government and it is in the process of implementation. Provision to ensure all illiterate women in the literacy programs

Nepal Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nepal Police Gender Policy, 2012 Code of Conduct against Gender Based Violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> includes the behavior to be adopted inside Nepal Police against gender based violence While providing service to the public, priority must be accorded to elderly, students from remote places, children, pregnant women, women and people with disability. Provision of holiday
Ministry of Defense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy of establishing gender unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of gender unit with inclusion of women members
Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Body Resource Mobilization and Management Procedure, 2012 	Inclusion of women's participation and concerns in local resource mobilization and management
Armed Police Force	FPU Selection Guideline, 2013	Increasing the number of women sent abroad
Armed Police Force	General principles for promotion and recruitment in APF, 2013	Increasing women's participation through inclusive promotion principle based on positive discrimination policy
Nepal Army Recruit Secretarial Department	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Related to Recruitment (Recruitment Regulation, 2012) 2. Training related (Recruitment Regulation, 2012) 3. Pregnancy leave (Recruitment Regulation, 2012) 4. Professional development (Women Recruitment Guideline, 2012) 5. Transfer (Women Recruitment Guideline, 2012) 6. Promotion (Women Recruitment Guideline, 2012) 7. Group Division (Women Recruitment Guideline, 2012) 8. Sexual Misbehavior (Code of Conduct, 2010) 9. Beautification (Code of Conduct, 2010) 10. Participation of women recruits in peace mission (Peace Service Work Process, 2013) 	
Nepal Army Peace Mission conduction Directorate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of infrastructure (residence) for women 2. 'Child Protection' training related to security of children conducted as a package to recruits who go to peace missions 	

Source: Related ministries and bodies

Indicator 1.2: Status of implementation of developed and amended policies and laws

Although there were many policies and laws issued after the implementation of NAP, they have not been mentioned here because there has been no study of their implementation status and the functional status of the established mechanisms. But, it can be said that their implementation has started after the state executed the developed policies and laws. The civil society has been raising voices for the promotion of women's participation and accordingly the government is addressing the issues by developing policies, laws and procedures.

Table No. 3

Provision of Women's Participation in Mechanisms Established as per the Developed Policies and Laws

Responsible Body	Related Policy or the Name of the Law	Name of the Mechanism and No. of Members	No. of Women Members
MoPR	Terms of Reference of Local Peace Committee, 2008	23 persons per district - total 1763	33% women members mandatory
MOFALD	Local Body Resource Mobilization and Management Procedure 2012	Ward Citizen's Forum, Citizen Awareness Center	Inclusive policy (women members 33%) in Project Evaluation Committee
Armed Police Force	General principles for promotion and recruitment in APF, 2013	Central Gender Unit 7 persons Regional Gender Unit 5 persons Local Gender Unit 5 persons	Women members 4 Women members 3 Women members 3
MoE	Education Act and Education Regulation	District Education Committee, School Management Committee and Village Education Committee	District Education Committee – 2 School Management Committee – 1 Village Education Committee – 1
Nepal Police	Nepal Police (first amendment 2014) Regulation	Provision of women police inspector in District Police Offices along with Gender Desk	Special provision to establish women and children service center in 240 places of 75 districts
Election Commission	Gender and Inclusiveness related Policy 2013	Gender and Inclusiveness Coordination Unit	Provision of Joint Secretary as the Chief of Gender and Inclusiveness Coordination Unit

Source: Related ministries and bodies

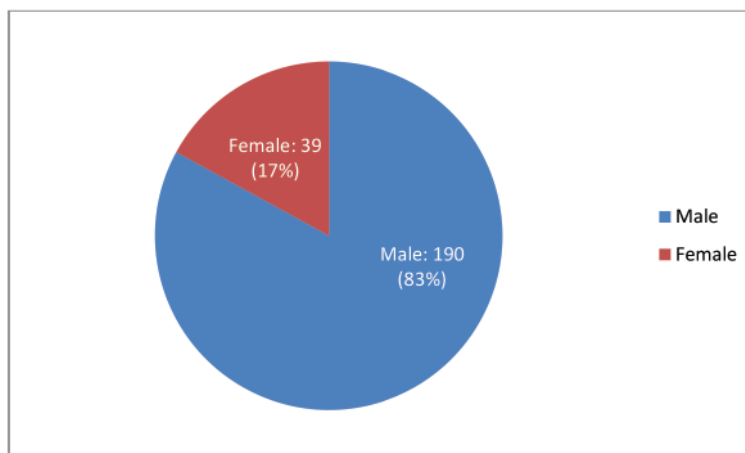
Strategic Objective 2: To ensure proportional and meaningful participation of women while making appointments and nominations in positions of public importance, special task forces and peace negotiation teams.

Indicator 2.1: No. of women in peace negotiation and special task forces and Issues presented by women occupying these positions

Studies and statistics prove that women are the most exploited during times of conflict. However, the issue of women and girls get less space in peace agreements and negotiations. The NAP has stressed on the need to ensure proportional and meaningful participation of women while making appointments and nominations in positions of public importance, special task forces and peace negotiation teams. This has established the principle value that women's participation is necessary in peace negotiation teams and various task forces. But, the structure and percentage of women's participation in the 46 negotiation teams that the government formed reveals the importance that the government provides to women's participation. Although the state has expressed the commitment of minimum 33 percent women's participation, most of the negotiation teams do not comply with the same. However 17 % women's participation in the negotiation teams can be considered quite significant compared to the nominal 8 % of women participating in negotiations teams globally. The following chart depicts the status of women's participation in peace negotiation teams and task forces:

Chart: 1

Women's Participation in Peace Negotiations Teams and Task Forces



Indicator No. 2.2: Issues raised by women in formal and informal negotiations and peace agreements, etc.

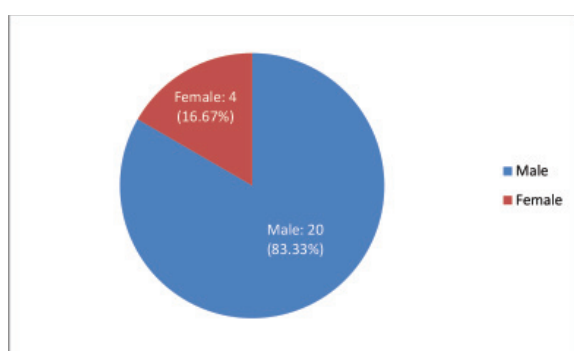
The issues of women and girls are not found to be adequately discussed in the formal and informal negotiations and peace agreements. Although the Comprehensive Peace Accord did mention the issue of women and girls, it has not been given any space in the negotiations thereafter. The report has not been able to present issues raised by women in negotiation process separately as all the issues are documented as the joint perspectives of the negotiation team.

Indicator 2.3: Number of women in important public positions as well as at all levels of State mechanism

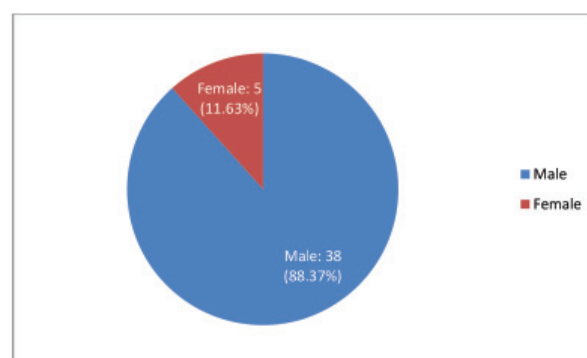
Although the state has expressed its commitment to have minimum 33 percent women's participation in positions of public importance and all levels of the state, none of the state bodies have been able to comply with the same. For this purpose, there is a need to determine a criteria for ensuring certain percentage of women's representation in positions of public importance in all levels of the state through policy related provisions. If the principle law of the country clearly states the percentage of women, then the policies and laws developed by the state will be automatically forced to ensure the participation. But, this kind of criteria has not been developed yet. Although in comparison to the past, there has been an increment in women's participation in positions of public importance, policy making level and all levels of the state it has not yet fulfilled the aim of the NAP. The status of this situation is given in the following chart:

Status of Women' Participation in State Mechanism (Refer to Annex V for more details)**(A) Women's Participation in the Ministerial Cabinet**

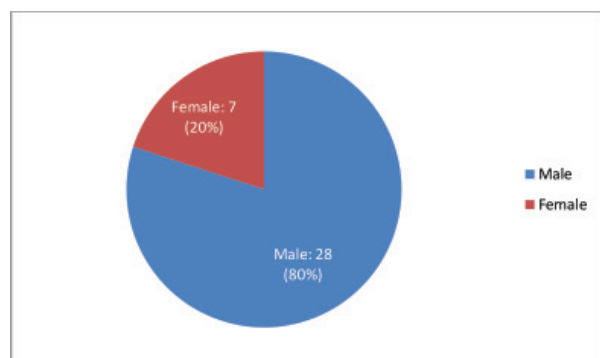
1. Cabinet headed by Pushpa Kamal Dahal (Prachanda) (August 2008 – May 2009)
Chart No. 2 (A)



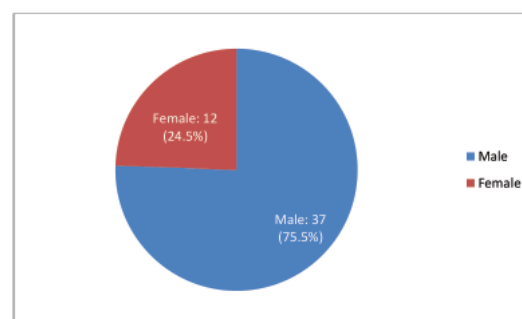
2. Cabinet headed by Madhav Kumar Nepal (May 2009 – June 2010)
Chart No. 2 (B)



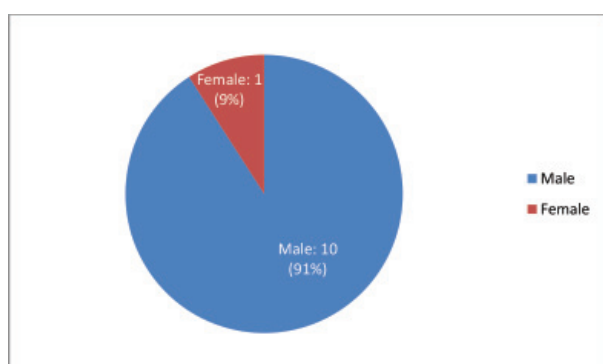
3. Cabinet headed by Jhulanath Khanal (February 2011 – August 2011)
Chart No. 2 (C)



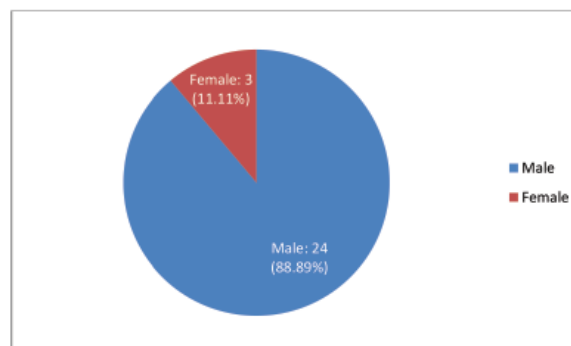
4. Cabinet headed by Baburam Bhattarai (August 2011 – March 2013)
Chart No. 2 (D)



5. Cabinet headed by Khilraj Regmi (March 2013 – February 2014)
Chart No. 2 (E)



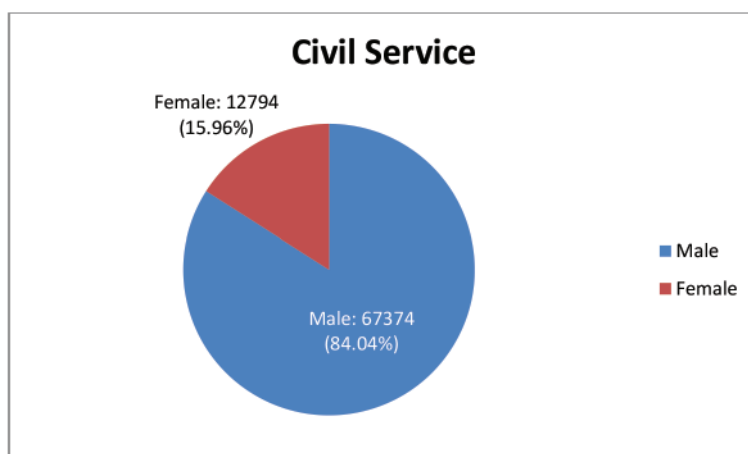
6. Present Cabinet headed by Sushil Koirala (February 2014 till date)
Chart No. 2 (F)



Source: GoN, OPMCM

(B) Status of Women's Participation in Civil Service (Refer to Annex VI for details)

Chart No. 3



Source: GoN, Ministry of General Administration, Civil Library July 6, 2014

Table No. 4

(C) Status of Women's Participation in Constitutional Bodies

Constitutional Body	No. of Members	Female	Male
Election Commission, Nepal	5	1	4
National Human Rights Commission	0	0	0
Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority	2	0	2
Public Service Commission	3	1	2

Source: <http://www.election.gov.np/election/np> [Accessed on 21.07.2014]

http://www.nhrcnepal.org/nhrc_members.html [Accessed on 21.07.2014]

<http://www.ciaa.gov.np/> [Accessed on 21.07.2014]

<http://www.psc.gov.np/> [Accessed on 21.07.2014]

Table No. 5

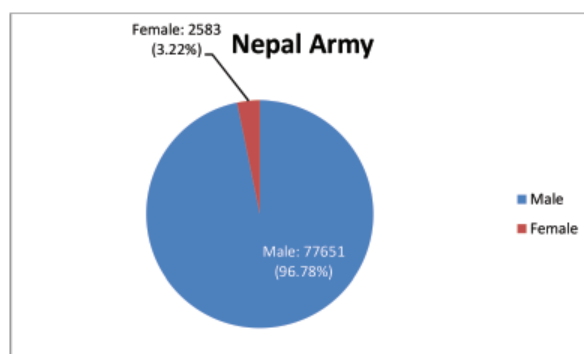
(D) Women's Participation in the Judiciary

Description	Female	Total No.	Women's Percentage
Judicial Council	0	5	0%
Judicial Service Commission	0	5	0%
Justice of the Supreme Court	1	13	7.69%
Chief Judge of the Appellate Court	0	12	0%
Judge of the Appellate Court	4	94	4%
District Judge	1	133	0.7%

Source: www.supremecourt.gov.np

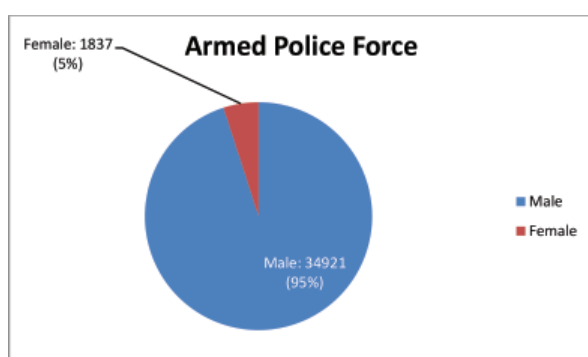
(E) Women's Participation in Security Sector (Refer to Annex VII for details)

Nepal Police
Chart No. 4 (A)



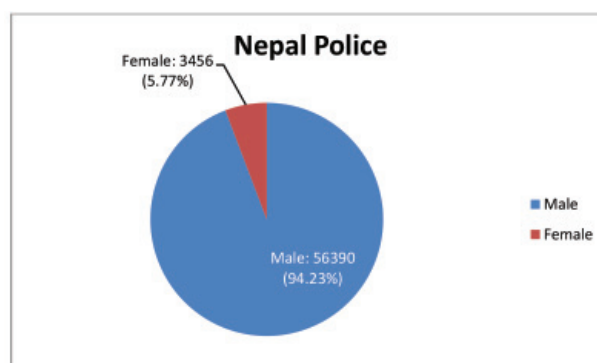
Source: Nepal Police

Armed police Force
Chart No. 4 (B)



Source: Armed Police Force

Nepal Army
Chart No. 4 (C)



Source: Nepal Army

Table No. 6

(F) Women's Participation in UN Peace Keeping Missions

Sector		Total No.	No. of Women Police	Percent (Data of last three years)
Nepal Police	UNPOL	2625	87	3.31
	FPU	3910	269	6.87
Nepal Army		19146	228	1.91

Source: Nepal Police and Nepal Army

Indicator 2.4: Issues related to women and girls addressed by these mechanisms

Various mechanisms with special provisions have been developed in the recent years to review how the issues related to increase women's participation, peace and security are incorporated in the developed policies and laws. But, the achievements of these mechanisms have not yet been perceived because of lack of systematic management of documenting information and data. However, the contributions of these mechanisms to enhance women's rights, increase participation and opportunities cannot be overlooked.

Table No. 7

Issues related to women and girls addressed by various bodies

Name of Organization	Key Issues Addressed
Ministry of Defense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimization of Violence against Women, Human Rights, Gender Mainstreaming, Zero Tolerance
Ministry of Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children capacity development program conducted with support from NPTF Women given priority for entrepreneurship and skill development conducted by the Department of Cottage and Small Industry
Ministry of Information and Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation phase of transmitting tele-film for strengthening gender equality - the budget of which was allocated in the current fiscal year Development and transmission of tele-film to promote gender equality
MOFALD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women capacity development program, Volunteer motivation program, Expansion of women's network, Construction of maternity home, Children capacity development program, Improved drinking water, Campaign to free Chaupadi², Training for women in cooperatives, Improved stove, Sewing cutting training, School maintenance, Training on combating domestic violence
National Human Rights Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendation to develop laws against torture related to witch accusation Rape, sexual misbehavior and domestic violence addressed Establishment of Rapporteur's office related to human trafficking particularly women and children trafficking and annual report published Establishment of infant care centers for women employee's benefit
Legislative/Parliament Secretariat (Studies conducted through various committees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study on status of women in foreign employment Study on issues and situation of Baadi³women Study on issues and situation of Haliya⁴ Study on issues and situation of freed Kamaiya⁵, Kamalari⁶ Study on amendment of formation, procedure and structure of Women District Coordination Committee Study of the incident where Kabita Thapa of Rupandehi District, was tortured by local Jana Jagaran Mother's Group after which she committed suicide
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women Focal Unit established in 2012/10/7: with all 3 members women Provision of separate and easy access for women, children and elderly for passport application and its distribution under the Department of Passport

Ministry of Education, Department of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender friendly environment, separate toilet for girl students, free school books, development of code of conduct, child friendly framework
Informal Education Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women literacy and income generating programs Provision of women as community mobilizers in community study center Optional education program for girl child
Ministry of Home Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed policy for Nepal Police related to gender violence Code of conduct against gender based violence developed and distributed Establishment of women and children service center in 240 places from the central to the local level through Nepal Police Establishment of separate building for women and children service center in 5 districts by Nepal Police and in the process of expanding to 15 districts Construction work of separate women's toilet in police units of 25 districts is ongoing and 65 percent work is completed Development of Victim Support Guideline which creates an environment for women survivors of violence to file complaints and ensure security – training is ongoing District Police Offices generating awareness through screening and exhibition of related Tele films Ongoing construction of women's prison in Nakkhu Jail Provision of two mobile vans for Nepal Police Women and Children Cell and 24 hours toll free hotline Two-day training on SGBV to employees of the case branch of District Administration Office

Source: Related Ministries and Departments

Indicator 2.5:

Gender Issues raised by women

The increase in women's participation in the state mechanisms is expected to strengthen the process of establishing gender equality. In this process, there has been an increase in the number of women in security sector such as Nepal Army, Nepal Police and Armed Police Force. Similarly, women's presence is also seen in judiciary bodies. Efforts are being made to ensure sensitive services where women victims/survivors of violence are not further traumatized during the legal process. Gender issues such as legal rights related to women's right to property, provision of including mother's name in citizenship, discount while passing documents in the name of women, etc., has boosted the morality of women. But, these few positive steps will not resolve women's overall empowerment and rights issues. There has to be stronger political will particularly from men in positions regarding women's participation, equality and justice.

Indicator No. 2.6: Capacity development program and number of participants.

The Nepal Army organized 21 trainings and capacitated a total of 604 persons out of which 90 were women. Similarly, the Armed Police Force provided training on women, peace and security to a total of 4903 women. The MOFALD organized orientation program on NAP and GESI Responsive Budget in all 75 districts. Among the total 1500 participants, approximately 20 percent were women. All of these efforts have supported in capacity development of women and increasing their self-confidence. But, these fractional efforts do not represent the overall population of women. Therefore, all the organs of the state must provide opportunities of capacity building to all the women in their organizations. Knowledge, skills and perspectives of common women must be gradually increased. There is no systematic documentation that is readily available on the different trainings conducted by governmental and non governmental bodies. But the number of trainings and participants can be considered to be much higher than that which could be included in this report. There is a need for proper documentation of disaggregated data of participants and the number of trainings (issues covered) by all related stakeholders.

Strategic Objective 3: To Increase women's participation at all levels of political parties, civil society, private sector and non-government organizations.

Indicator No. 3.1: Number of women candidates in elections

The Government is committed to minimum 33 percent women's participation in all mechanism and structures of the

state. Over the years, there has been an increase in ongoing debate, advocacy on Voice Right and Choice. Women's participation is seen to be increasing from the central to the local levels in the structure or organizations of political parties, civil society, private sector and the non-government organizations. It was a matter of pride to all when the political parties were able to garner maximum number of women (33 %) in the 2008 CA elections. However, the 2013 elections could not retain this achievement. Women's participation had reached 33 percent in the previous election and it came down to 30 percent in the 2013 elections. The description is provided in the following table:

Table No. 8**Number of Women candidates in the direct elections and the number of winning candidates, 2013 CA Elections**

Candidates	Male	Female	Female Percent age	Winning Candidates Female	Percentage of Female Winning the elections
6352	5684	591	9.3	10	4.16

Source: CA Elections, Gender Monitoring Report, National Women Commission, CA Elections Gender Monitoring National Committee, 2013

Table No. 9**Political Parties that nominated women in the 2013 CA for direct elections and the percent of winning women candidates**

Total Candidates	Female	Winning Candidates	Percent
Nepali Congress	22	5	22.72
Nepal Communist Party (UML)	24	4	16.66
Unified Nepal Communist Party	29	1	3.44
Nepal Majdoor Kisan Party	34	0	0
Madhesi Janadhikar Forum, Nepal	21	0	0
Nepal Pariwar Dal	26	0	0

Source: CA Election, Gender Monitoring Report, 2013 National Women Commission, CA Election, Gender Monitoring, National Committee, 2013

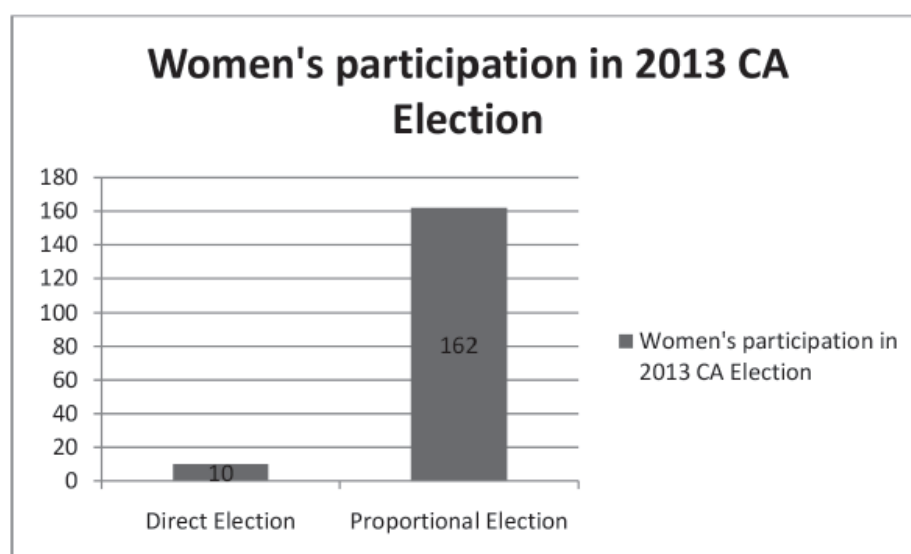
Table No. 10**CA Election 2013 and Women's Participation**

Political Party	Direct	Proportionate	Total
Unified Nepal Communist Party	1	27	28
Nepali Congress	5	45	50
Nepal Communist Party (UML)	4	35	39
Madhesi Janadhikar Forum, Loktantrik	0	5	5
Terai Madhesh Loktantrik Party	0	3	3
Rastriya Prajatantra Party Nepal	0	11	11
Nepal Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)	0	2	2
Sanghiya Loktantrik Rastriya Manch (Tharuhat)	0	1	1
Nepal Pariwar Dal	0	1	1
Rastriya Janamukti Party	0	1	1
Madhesi Janadhikar Forum, Nepal	0	4	4
Rastriya Janamorchha	0	2	2

Dalit Janajati Party	0	1	1
Sanghiya Samajwadi Party, Nepal	0	2	2
Thaurhat Terai Party Nepal	0	1	1
Rastriya Madhesi Samajwadi Party	0	1	1
Sanghiya Sadbhavana Party	0	1	1
Sadbhavana Party	0	2	2
Madhesi Janadhikar Forum, Ganatantrik	0	1	1
Terai Madhesh Sadbhavana Party Nepal	0	1	1
Nepal Communist Party (United)	0	2	2
Nepal Majdoor Kisan Party	0	1	1
Rastriya Prajatantra Party Nepal	0	5	5
Nominated from various parties (on the basis of expertise)	Remaining		
Total	10	162	172

Source: CA Election, Gender Monitoring Report, 2013 National Women Commission, CA Election, Gender Monitoring, National Committee, 2013

Chart No. 5 CA Election 2013 and Women's Participation in Direct and Proportional Election



Indicator 3.2: Number of women in different levels of political parties

Analyzing the participation of women in the central committee of political parties, it was found that the Nepali Congress has 23 percent, NCP UML has 21 percent and NCP Maoists have 11 percent representation. The 9 parties listed in the table below have a minimum of 5 percent to a maximum of 23 percent representation. This percentage cannot be considered significant. Though the political parties have continuously expressed their commitment to ensure the proportionate participation of women in all structures this has not been perceived. In the coming days, steps must be taken to increase women's participation in the political structures from the central level to the local level. Table 12 shows the present situation.

Table No. 11

Women's Participation in the Central Committee of Political Parties

Party Name	Working Committee Members			
	Female	Male	Total	Women Percent
Nepali Congress	14	51	65	23
Nepal Communist Party (UML)	16	60	76	21
Unified Nepal Communist Party	16	132	148	11
Rastriya Prajatantra Party	8	60	68	12
Terai Madhesh Loktantrik Party	6	45	51	12
Madhesi Janadhikar Forum, Nepal	4	40	44	9
Nepal Communist Party (Male)	4	35	39	10
Nepal Communist Party (United)	9	32	41	22
Sadbhavana Party (Rajendra Mahato)	1	20	21	5

Source: Sancharika Samuha, Women's Participation in Politics (2011)

Indicator 3.3: The Importance and support accorded by political parties to gender issues

All the parties have made public their perspectives on gender issues through election manifestos. They have identified legal redress for all forms of violence against women, exploitation, discrimination, inequality and deprivation. The parties have committed to ensure women's participation in their party mechanisms. The parties have expressed commitment to provide security from incidents such as human trafficking, child marriage, rape, etc., and to provide justice to the survivors of violence. Therefore, the general public particularly had high hopes from the parties. But, the party's commitment to give priority for implementation through the manifesto remains yet to be seen. It is not a good sign to see the widening gap between the expectations and the achievements. The parties must be accountable for this. A summary of the manifesto is presented in the following table.

Table No 12

Women and Children's Issues Addressed by Political Parties' Manifesto

Political Party	Gender Issues Included in Election Manifesto 2013
Nepali Congress	All forms of violence against women, exploitation, discrimination, dominance, provision of easy access and legal solutions to prevent and control exclusion; any form of violence against women will be punishable by law, to free women of violence and ensure compensation to victims; guarantee of minimum 33 % women in all structures of the state; women will have rights to property; and, implementation of income generation, capacity building, empowerment programs for single women and widows.
NCP UML	Establishment of equitable society by eliminating all discriminatory laws, values and behavior against women; guarantee of minimum 33% women in all sectors of national life; steps to ensure 50% women's participation including the officials in local bodies; establishment of equal rights to ancestral property; development of strong laws and effective implementation to end all forms of violence against women; constitutional provision of one woman to be elected in the post of President, Prime Minister, Speaker of the House in the new Constitution.
United Maoist	Guarantee of equal participation of women with special rights in all state structures including the security sector; development of strong laws against domestic and social violence against women; provision of special social security for single women; provision of discounted loan without collateral to women who want to pursue higher studies; free education and health to children under 15 years.

RPP Nepal	Guarantee of minimum 33% women in all sectors of the state; elimination of all forms of discrimination and gender based violence; conduct special policies and programs to strengthen the economic situation of women; elimination of child marriage, human trafficking and domestic violence.
Madhesi Janatantrik Forum Loktantrik	Development of strong policies to end social and political discrimination and exploitation; guarantee of proportionate representation of women in all organs and bodies of the state; develop women friendly administration;

Source: Manifestos of Related Parties

Indicator 3.4: Number of Local Peace Committees constituted and number of women members in the committee

The total number of members of the LPCs formed in all 75 districts is 1725. These committees have a mandatory provision to include 33 percent women. The structure of the local peace committee has been made gender accountable. A detailed account of the percent of women was not available. However, it has been found that most committees do not have the stipulated 33 % women's participation. Women's participation in the ten sample districts of this study is given in the tables below which shows only around 50 % of the districts have ensured the 33 % women's participation.

Table No. 13 – Women's Representation in LPCs of ten sample districts

District	Total no. of Members	No. of Women	Percentage of Women
Banke	23	8	34.78
Dadeldhura	18	7	38.88
Dhankuta	23	9	39.13
Chitwan	23	5	21.73
Dang	22	8	36.36
Siraha	23	7	30.43
Kapilvastu	21	6	28.57
Dhading	23	7	30.43
Baglung	23	6	26.08
Kanchanpur	23	10	43.47

Source: Related Local Peace Committees

Table No. 14

Women's Representation in the LPCs of Ten District Municipalities

Municipality	Total Members	No. of Women	Percentage
Nepalganj Municipality, Banke	9	3	33.33
Amargadhi Municipality, Dadeldhura	9	0	0
Dhankuta Municipality, Dhankuta	10	3	30
Bharatpur Municipality, Chitwan	9	1	11.11
Ratnanagar Municipality, Chitwan	9	4	44.44
Ghorahi Municipality, Dang	9	3	33.33
Tulsipur Municipality, Dang	9	2	22.22
Siraha Municipality, Siraha	9	1	11.11
Lahan Municipality, Siraha	9	1	11.11
Baglung Municipality, Baglung	9	3	33.33
Bhimdutta Municipality, Kanchanpur	9	4	44.44

Source: Related Local Peace Committees

Indicator 3.5: Gender issues addressed by LPCs

The local peace committees formed for conflict transformation, dispute resolution and promotion of reconciliation has the responsibility of playing an important role to minimize disputes among families, neighbors and society and to resolve differences in conflict management. It is the responsibility of the LPCs to send the information of the activities they conduct to the MoPR. But none of the ten sample districts of this study seem to have followed this task seriously. Therefore, this report was not able to include any information for this indicator. It is evident that there is a dire need for the MoPR to give strong directives to the LPCs for documenting all activities and discussions from a gender perspective and for the LPCs to be committed to taking up its responsibility seriously and assessing, reviewing and documenting all activities and decisions from a gender perspective to ensure that women's voice and participation is meaningful and effective.

Indicator 3.6: Number of women in different levels of civil society, private sector and non-government organizations.

For this study six major representative Private and Non Government Associations and Federations in Nepal have been included for this indicator. The Bar Association has 11 percent, Federation of Nepalese Journalist has 23 percent, Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry has 0 percent, Nepal Chamber of Commerce has 5 percent, NGO Federation has 33 percent and Federation of Community Forest has 40 percent women officials in their central committees. The percentage of women is found to be nominal in the executive and decision making posts but gradually higher in the lower level positions. The following table provides the description:

Table No. 15
Women's Participation in Private and Non-Government Sector

Body	No. of Central Committee Members	Female	Female %	Male	Source
Nepal Bar Association	17	5	29.41	12	www.nepalbar.org [Accessed on 21.07.2014]
Federation of Nepalese Journalists (FNJ)	9	2	22.22	7	www.fnjnepal.org [Accessed on 21.07.2014]
Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI)	6	0	0	6	www.fncci.org [Accessed on 21.07.2014]
Nepal Chamber of Commerce	37	2	5.4	35	www.nepalchamber.org [Accessed on 21.07.2014]
NGO Federation	37	13	35.13	24	www.ngofederation.org [Accessed on 21.07.2014]
Federation of Community Forest Users Nepal (FECOFUN)	5	2	40	3	www.fecofun.org [Accessed on 21.07.2014]

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

Indicator 4.1: Number of advocacy skill development training and number of participants

Various programs such as awareness campaign, advocacy program, debate, discussion, interaction are being implemented to increase women's participation in decision making level starting from the family level. The campaign to increase women's participation is being supported through direct discussions, transmission of programs through media, articles, columns published, workshop, seminars and interactions. It is necessary to develop skill, style and art to develop advocacy skill to fulfill the objective of achieving the aim of teaching, showing and moving ahead. The Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction and the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare have been organizing advocacy skill development training to groups who can teach and convey the importance and the need for women's participation to a larger sector. Advocacy skill development training are being conducted through the use of 10 percent of the grant

allocated for local bodies sent by the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development. However, there is a large community which has not been encompassed by this program and there is a need to get more involvement.

In the last three years a total of 1223 participants including government officials and members of the target group have been provided advocacy skill development training for the localization of topics related to NAP for the implementation of Resolutions 1325 and 1820 by the MoPR, MoHA, and National Women Commission. But no impact study has taken place to assess and document the changes or impact in policies, attitudes and knowledge that the training has brought about. Also the number of disaggregated participants in each of the training was not found to be documented well. Additional description is given in the following table:

Table No. 16
Advocacy Skill Development Training and No. of Participants

Responsible Body	No. of Capacity Building & Public Awareness Programs	No. of Training and persons	Main Topics Covered
MoPR	Basic Training on Public Awareness	70 Training	Activities of the Ministry, Role of LPCs and information on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820
	Contextual Training	7 Training	Dialogue, Truth Seeking and Conflict Management
	Skill development Training	295 Training	Increasing employment/self-employment program
National Women Commission	Orientation Training	200 persons	1325 & 1820 NAP to officials of various political parties
	Orientation Training	200 persons	1325 & 1820 NAP to officials of government bodies
	Interaction on increasing women's participation	200 persons	1325 & 1820 NAP to officials of NGOs and Local Peace Committee
	Interaction on increasing women's participation	200 persons	1325 & 1820 NAP to officials of NGOs and Local Peace Committee

MoHA	Orientation on Gender/NAP to officers of the ministry and other employees	51 Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programs conducted in 5 districts – Rasuwa, Jhapa, Ramechhap, Syangja and Bardiya. Orientation program on 1325 & 1820 to CDO, District Police Chief, LDO WDO and other officials in Banke and Kavrepalanchok districts. Development of Victim Support Guideline to provide suitable environment and security to conflict affected women to file complaint and training provided. Two-day training on sexual and gender violence to employees of the case department of DAO.
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Source: Related Ministries and Bodies

Indicator 4.2: Types of Advocacy Skill Development training and Public Awareness Programs conducted

Materials related to Resolutions 1325 and 1820 are being published and transmitted through newspapers, radio and television. The MoFALD is implementing social mobilization program in all VDCs and Municipalities of the country which has contributed immensely to raising local awareness and for the localization of Resolutions 1325 and 1820. The activities implemented by women's rights organizations and NGOs have also been useful in generating awareness. Although these programs have helped significantly, they are not sufficient in numbers and the target group are not found to be benefitting from these programs. The following table provides no of specific skill development for stronger advocacy and public awareness programs conducted by MoWCSW and MoI.

Table No. 17

Advocacy Skill Development and Public Awareness Programs conducted by Ministries

Body	Training Name	Topic	Date Duration	No. of Women
Ministry of Information and Communication	Regional Orientation Workshop related to operating Community Information Center	5 programs conducted to establish Community Information Center to increase the access of women to information and technology	Feb 2014	46 women among total 182
MoWCSW	Skill and Business Development		FY 012/013	6234 (all female)
MoWCSW	Skill and Life Supportive Training to out of school girls		FY 012/013	1920 (all female)

Source: Related Ministries and Bodies

Indicator 4.3 & 4.4: Programmes conducted/published/broadcast from different media and communication channels and the medium of language (local dialect)

Programs that directly address the topics of UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 cannot be pinpointed. However, programs are being conducted in radio, television and newspapers in a significant way in forms of talk shows, debate, quiz, panel discussion etc which has strengthened advocacy programs to increase women's participation. These programs have also considerably provided support in informing the target group, strengthening state accountability and activating other organizations. Programs on peace building has also been supported by NPTF to Radio Nepal and Nepal TV. Though these programs are not directly related to UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 they significantly cover women peace and security issues.

At present, there are 3 programs on Nepal Television and 4 programs transmitted by Radio Nepal as well as publication in Gorkhapatra which directly relate to UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 Resolutions which are listed in the table below. However programs conducted by Private Media Institutions have not been covered in this study.

Table No.18**Programs conducted by Government Media Institutions.**

Media	Programs to increase women's participation	Importance given to women, peace and security	Language	Remarks
Nepal Television	Sangarsha	Allocation of annual budget for development and transmission in a different location Legal Consultancy and Empowerment programs (total 9 programs)	Nepali	Sponsored by Dalit Mahila Sangh Weekly, monthly, fortnightly
Radio Nepal	Women's Rights	Activities of Women's Commission for women's rights and responsibilities		Nepal Women's Commission and Radio Nepal
	Bhanchin Ama and Hello Bhanchin Aama	Information on the importance of health and nutritional food after child birth		Equal Access and Radio Nepal
	Awareness on Elimination of Gender Violence	Awareness against gender discrimination, gender violence, inhumane behavior, misbehavior		MoWCSW and Radio Nepal
	Chetanaka Swarharu and Aama Drama	Importance of reproductive health for women particularly girls		National Information Center and Radio Nepal
Gorkhapatra		Promotion of Women's participation	Published in 30 different dialects	Frequent publication of material in different dialects for the promotion of women's participation

Source: Nepal Television and Radio Nepal

3.2 Protection and Prevention

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

The second pillar of NAP is protection and prevention. This pillar includes the guarantee of the rights of women and girls and prevention of the violation of these rights in pre-conflict, during conflict and post conflict situations; 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); and, to address the security issues of women. Conflict affected women victims/survivors need to be provided gender sensitive justice by carrying out investigation into different kinds of incidents of VAW including sexual violence that took place during the conflict. It is also necessary to promote gender sensitivity in the judicial organs and those agencies dealing with crimes related to GBV.

Strategic Objective 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).

Indicator 1.1: Evidence of improved justice and security system

On the basis of the data received, many instruments have been developed to address SGBV and to make the investigation effective. The MoHA has made important reforms in the Nepal Police. In order to immediately address SGBV incidents mobile vans have been provided, hotline service has been established and a separate toilet has been constructed for women police. The National Women Commission has arranged a separate desk for legal support and counseling. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has implemented a Code of Conduct, 2010 against gender based violence in workplace in industrial organizations. The activities and projects conducted with support from NPTF for the implementation of NAP by various ministries and bodies also play an important role in generating awareness to prevent SGBV, providing information, enhancing and establishing facilities, and providing security. However it is yet to be seen how the knowledge transferred and mechanisms established by these programs will effectively address SGBV in the coming years. The efforts made for improvement are presented in the following table:

Table No. 19

Strengthened and reformed justice and security system to address SGBV

Name	Status	Body
Code of Conduct against gender based violence in the workplace of industrial houses, 2010	Implemented	Ministry of Industry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal Department Promotion of Women's Rights Department, Legal Support and Counseling Department 	Providing regular services to women and girls	National Women Commission
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of Central Gender Unit Establishment of Infant Care Center June 15, 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of gender friendly women cells and infant care building Sensitivity applied when mobilizing women police officers for specific assignments and places Enhanced provision for hearing complaints Gender perspective included in all training related to tele-film transmission 	Nepal Police

Nepal Army Gender Code of Conduct Guideline 2013 to address complaints and investigation related to gender based violence in the workplace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In implementation for effective implementation of zero tolerance policy against GBV 	Nepal Army
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total 240 Women and Children Service Directorate/Center functional Establishment of gender desk in District Police Offices Gender Contact Person in all offices Establishment of separate building for women and children service center in 5 districts by Nepal Police and in the process of expanding to 15 districts Construction work of women's toilet in police units of 25 districts is ongoing Construction of women's prison in Nakkhu Jail Provision of two mobile vans for Nepal Police Women and Children Cell and 24 hours toll free hotline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women police assigned to take VAW complaints, and prepare case report Development of Victim Support Guideline to provide a secure environment for women victims to file complaint and training is being provided. Publication of compilation of laws related to women and girls Efforts to make police regulation gender friendly Developed Nepal Police Policy related to gender violence Development and distribution of Code of Conduct against GBV Two-day training on SGBV for officials of DAO who are responsible for case handling 	MoHA

Source: Related Ministries and Bodies

Indicator 1.2: Number of SGBV cases investigated, prosecuted and penalized

There has been an increase in the registration and complaint of SGBV incidents after the establishment of strengthened and reformed justice and security system to address SGBV. In this context, data have been received from Nepal Police, National Women Commission and National Human Rights Commission. As per the statistics, government and non-government organizations have been providing free legal services to conflict affected women and girls. Various non-government organizations, Nepal Bar Association and Women and Children Offices are also contributing towards SGBV from the central to the district level. However, specific data was not available from these organizations which clearly indicates that the documentation of such cases is very weak. Most of the incidents which come to the Nepal Police are referred by other government and non-government organizations. However, problems still persist in management of registration and complaint of incidents such as lack of gender friendly environment, very few number of women police, lack of capacity and legal awareness of police who are involved in investigation and other processes, lack of gender sensitivity, lack of coordination between related stakeholders, etc. As a result, the investigation and action on SGBV still lacks clarity and needs to be strengthened significantly.

Other organizations have also been providing training and capacity development to various participants which has supported in prevention of violence against women and generating awareness. But, due to lack of proper management and documentation of case registration, status of referred cases, statistics of legal consultancy provided, etc., this study has not been able to include the data of all the services.

Table No. 20
Number of SGBV cases investigated, prosecuted and penalized

Body	Type of Incident	No. of complaints	Date	No. of cases investigated	Prosecution process
National Women Commission	VAW, domestic violence	936			Court, Reconciliation, letter to police, Referrals etc
National Human Rights Commission	Complaint of incidents against women (rape, domestic violence, witch accusation)	28	2009/10	20	
	domestic violence, threat, sexual misbehavior	29	2010/11	20	
	domestic violence, reproductive health, sexual violence, single women, situation of conflict affected women, rape, torture to women in women's shelter, murder due to inter caste marriage, exploitation by army	16	2011/12	13	Complete investigation and decisions taken in 8 cases
	Sexual violence, rape domestic violence, witch accusation	22	2012/13	17	Decisions made on 20 cases
	domestic violence, sexual misbehavior, rape, death after domestic violence, murder on witch accusation	20	15 June 2013 - 15 Jan 2014	8	Send to police for action

Source: National Women Commission and National Human Rights Commission

Table No. 21
Three-year Criminal Data against Women and Children

FY	Rape	Intention to Rape	Trafficking	Abortion	Polygamy	Child Marriage	Domestic Violence
2009/10	376	101	161	8	146	7	983
2010/11	481	151	183	12	197	3	1355
2011/12	543	159	118	12	249	12	2250
2012/13	677	245	144	28	350	19	1800

Source: Central Police Women and Children Service Center, Police Headquarters, 2013, www.nepalpolice.gov.np

Table No. 22
No. of actions taken by Nepal Army on SGBV cases

No. of Sexual Violence	No. of Complaints	No. of cases prosecuted	No. of culprits identified	Type of punishment	Body
12	12	12 2 cases still in the process of investigation	12	3 imprisoned and expelled from job, 5 promotion stopped, 2 demoted and 2 given warning	Nepal Army

Source: Nepal Government, Ministry of Defense

Table No. 23**Cases in District Government Advocate Offices in FY 2012/2013**

Case Name	District Government Advocate											
	Record	No. of Redemption							Total		Remaining	
		Crime maintained		Clearance		Recall/Hold						
	Case	Defendant	Case	Defendant	Case	Defendant	Case	Defendant	Case	Defendant	Case	Defendant
Rape												
Rape	1210	1620	311	389	201	289	33	51	545	729	665	891
Attempt to Rape	331	388	57	67	84	92	7	7	148	166	183	222

Source: Office of the Attorney General

Table No. 24**Cases in District Attorney General Offices in FY 2011/2012**

Case Name	District Government Advocate											
	Record	No. of Redemption							Total		Remaining	
		Crime maintained		Clearance		Recall/Hold						
	Case	Defendant	Case	Defendant	Case	Defendant	Case	Defendant	Case	Defendant	Case	Defendant
Rape												
Rape	1051	1454	349	437	160	235	38	58	547	730	504	724
Attempt to Rape	278	321	73	80	93	108	3	7	172	195	106	126

Source: Office of the Attorney General

Table No. 25**Cases in District Attorney General Offices in FY 2010/2011**

Case Name	District Government Advocate											
	Record	No. of Redemption							Total		Remaining	
		Crime maintained		Clearance		Recall/Hold						
	Case	Defendant	Case	Defendant	Case	Defendant	Case	Defendant	Case	Defendant	Case	Defendant
Rape												
Rape	921	1346	332	415	138	244	31	51	501	710	420	636
Attempt to Rape	233	284	54	62	61	82	10	10	125	154	108	130

Source: Office of the Attorney General

The NAP has pointed out the need to improve the justice and security system to immediately and effectively address incidents of SGBV. For this purpose, there is a need to make the justice and security sector gender sensitive and improve the present arrangement and mechanism. In Nepal, improvements in the security sector have started in recent times. In this process, the Ministry of Defense has brought into effect Security Sector Reforms Project. Important steps have been taken to implement zero tolerance of sexual incidents inside the security area, implement Code of Conduct to persons working in security sector, conduct capacity development programs related to investigation of gender sensitive incidents, conduct orientation programs related to 1325 and 1820, maintain confidentiality in gender sensitive cases, etc. But, data of the number of cases that have been investigated through the reformed bodies and laws is not available.

Indicator 1.3: Formulation of law pertaining to confidentiality

Steps were taken to develop a law related to confidentiality since a long time but it has not yet been developed till date. The Supreme Court has already issued a directive to the government to develop a law related to confidentiality.¹⁰ There is a need to develop a law related to complaint, investigation and prosecution of sensitive issues related to women and girls besides SGBV. This law should relate to keeping the names of women and girls confidential arrange special measures

¹⁰ Writ No. 3561 of 2061, Sapana Pradhan Malla against Nepal Government, Office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

of security, provide the right to priority, avail of free legal support and have the facility of closed court. The investigation of sexual violence against women in the districts must be done by a woman police officer and for this purpose there is a need to organize capacity building programs.

Indicator 1.4: Number of conflict affected women and girls receiving prompt and free legal service

The Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Federal Affairs has been providing free legal services to conflict affected women and girls of 43 districts through support from NPTF.¹¹ But, there is no record of how many conflict affected women and girls received these services. The non-government organizations are also active in this sector. National Women Commission, National Human Rights Commission, Nepal Bar Association are also working in this sector. As there is no documented and recent data under this indicator this study has presented the table below from the first year monitoring report considering its relevance in the present context as well:

Table No. 26

No. of Women and Girls Receiving Various Services

Type of Service	April 2010 – April 2012	2011 (Jan – Dec.)
No. of person receiving legal consultancy	1000	802
No. of referrals for other legal services	348	286
No. of persons receiving psycho-social counseling	3551	3193
No. of referrals for other psycho-social counseling	375	306
No. of record of gender and sexual violence	821	695
Gender and sexual violence victims identified for livelihood support	280	234
No. of sexual violence related to conflict	70	60

Source: Sexual Violence Documentation Project jointly implemented by UNFPA & UNICEF (in partnership with national NGOs) and supported by UN Peace Fund Nepal

Table No. 27

No. of Persons Receiving Services from National Women Commission

SN	No. of service receivers	Type of Service			Duration of service	Service Receiver	Remarks
		Legal Consultancy	Legal Support	Others			
	1036	355	87	594	3 years	Women	The commission does not have a record of separate armed conflict victims – overall women registered under violence against women and domestic violence.

Source: National Women Commission

Indicator 1.5: Number of capacity building programmes and number of participants of justice and security sector to effectively and immediately provide services to victims/survivors of SGBV

Some organizations have provided capacity development training to officials of justice and security sectors to effectively investigate, adopt gender sensitivity and provide immediate services to incidents of SGBV. But there is a need for additional study to find out the program impact and the improvement in quality of service.

Table No. 28**Programs related to capacity development of officials of justice and security sector and number of participants**

Body	Capacity Development Program Name and Topic	Date	Level of Participants	No. of Participants
Ministry of Defense	Gender Sensitivity Security Sector Reform Program	December 2013	From Special level to lower level employees	33

Source: GoN, Ministry of Defense**Table No. 29****Capacity Development Programs in Nepal Police**

Name of Training	No. of Participants
Prevention of GBV and HIV/AIDS Right based Analysis (ToT for Senior Officers) – 7 days	17
Six-day ToT Crime Investigation related to women and children to senior officers	20
16 day training on Crime Investigation related to women and children in 5 Regions (Assistant Sub Inspectors to Inspector level) =	144
16 day training on Crime Investigation related to women and children and child justice system in 5 Regions (Assistant Sub Inspectors to Inspector level)	30
16 day ToT on Crime Investigation related to women and children - within the valley (ASI to DSP level)	30
ToT on Justice for Children (6 working days) to (Inspector to DSP Level)	25
5 day training on Justice for Children to junior police officers (Dhangdhi, Biratnagar, Pokhara, Nepalganj)	120
Psychosocial Intervention Training (Care for Care Giver) to WCSC staff Biratnagar, Pokhara, Nepalganj and valley (Assistant Sub Inspectors to Inspector level)	150
Psychosocial Intervention Training (Care for Care Giver) to WCSC staff Biratnagar, Pokhara, Nepalganj and valley (Police Constables and Police Head Constables)	325
5 day training on Justice for Children to junior police officers (Chitwan)	30
Psychosocial Intervention Training (Care for Care Giver) to WCSC staff Chitwan and valley(Assistant Sub Inspectors to Inspector level)	50
Psychosocial Intervention Training (Care for Care Giver) to WCSC staff Chitwan and valley (Police Constables and Police Head Constables)	50
ToT on Gender Responsive Investigation and Counseling skill	30
Gender Responsive Investigation and Counseling skill for district level staff (Bara, Dhanusha, Rautahat, Doti)	243
Gender Responsive Investigation and Counseling skill in Kathmandu valley for junior level and others	60
Gender Responsive Investigation and Counseling skill in Jumla district for senior, junior level and other staff	60
Capacity enhancement of Nepal Police to contribute to the Peace Process effectively, Senior Police Officer (NPA)	30
Capacity Enhancement of Nepal Police to contribute the Peace Process effectively (Bharatpur, Nepalgunj, Butwal and Arm Police Battalion no. 1, Biratnagar, Dhangadhi, Parsa, PHQ, Ramechhap Senior Police Officer, Kavre) Junior.	507
16 day ToT on Crime Investigation related to women and children - within the valley (Inspector to DSP Level)	64

Source: Nepal Police Headquarters

Indicator 1.6: Number of SGBV victims receiving effective service

Although various capacity building programs were organized to provide effective and immediate services to SGBV victims by various organizations, there is no record of the number of women accessing this service.

Indicator 1.7: Number and types of legal provisions in place

The Legislative Parliament has passed the Inquiry on the Enforced Disappearances and Truth and Reconciliation Act, 2014 to address transitional justice. This Act has the legal provision to punish the culprits involved in sexual violence during conflict. This can be taken as an important legal provision to support long term justice and sustainable peace.

Table No. 33**New legal provision to punish the culprits involved in sexual violence during the conflict**

Name of new law	Date	Name of the Provision
Inquiry on the Enforced Disappearances and Truth and Reconciliation Act, 2014	May 3, 2014	Rape and sexual violence included in Definition Part of Article 2 under 'serious violation of human rights'.

Source: Inquiry on the Enforced Disappearances and Truth and Reconciliation Act, 2014 (MoPR)

Indicator 1.8: Number of prosecuted and penalized cases of sexual violence

Although there was a provision to develop a separate law to investigate incidents during conflict and to collect data in the Comprehensive Peace Accord and the Interim Constitution, the incidents have not been investigated due to the long delay in developing the law. The government has recently issued the Inquiry on the Enforced Disappearances and Truth and Reconciliation Act, 2014 (MoPR) which will now pave the way for its regulation. The investigation of the incidents of GBV including SV during conflict is envisaged to take place after the Commission initiates its work and which will then decide what cases will be prosecuted or what actions will be taken.

Indicator 1.9: The amendment in the existing legal provision

NAP has included the objective of making changes in the existing laws extending statutory limitations for filing complaints in connection with incidents of rape but there has been no action in this regard. However, the Supreme Court has already issued a directive in the name of the government to develop the law.¹²

Indicator 1.10: Number of prosecuted and penalized rape cases

The number of prosecution and penalized on incidents of rape is not available because the law related to the statutory limit has not been amended.

Indicator 1.11: Number and kinds of actions taken against the perpetrators of sexual violence in the security sector

The NAP has stressed on the need to maintain zero tolerance on incidents of sexual violence inside the security sector and to take action against the culprits and ensure justice to the victims. The data of action taken against culprits has only been received from the Armed Police Force and Nepal Police. The data received reflects that attempts have been made as per the zero tolerance policy. Action such as dismissal from service, suspension, demotion, promotion barred, warning, call to attention are taken. But, there is no information on the protection of the victims and ensuring justice. The following table presents the description:

12

Writ No. 3393, 2061, Sapana Pradhan Malla against Nepal Government, Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary System

Table No. 30

Incidents of sexual violence in the APF and Nepal police and the action and type of punishment taken against the culprit

No. of incidents of sexual violence	No. of complaints	No. of action	No. of Identified culprits	Type of Action	Body
17	17	17	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expelled from work 1 • Suspended 3 • Demotion 1 • Promotion barred 4 • Warning 6 • Call to attention² 	Armed Police Force
1	1	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warning 	Nepal police

Source: Armed Police Force Headquarters and Nepal Police

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

Indicator 2.1 & 2.2: Number of temporary residential homes established and Number of women and girls victims/survivors of SGBV receiving medical services and psycho-social and legal counseling

The MoWCSW has been providing medical treatment, psychosocial and legal counseling to conflict affected women and girls through the establishment of service centers in 15 districts – Paanchthar, Sunsari, Solukhumbu, Saptari, Sarlahi, Makwanpur, Nawalparasi, Tanahun, Kavre, Baglung, Jumla, Dang, Banke, Doti and Kanchanpur. These service centers provide fooding, lodging and treatment services. Similarly, the Ministry of Health and Population has established One-Stop Crisis Management Center in the same 15 districts where services are provided from one location. But, these centers are not well equipped neither with financial/technical nor with trained human resources. As a result the services they render has not been sufficiently effective as expressed by the local conflict affected women and girls. Moreover, they do not have a systematic documentation system in place.

National Women Commission and Office of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers (OPMCM) also provide these services. For this purpose, a separate desk has been allocated in the OPMCM and NWC. But it has been found that there is lack of coordination between the stakeholders and the implementing bodies in providing the services. There is also duplication of the services provided in some sectors and the services have not reached in other sectors. Therefore, there is a need to conduct regular monitoring and evaluation to find out the number of service users, their situation, the positive aspects and the challenges

The MoWCSW has established shelter homes at the district and community level. Rehabilitation centers have been established in 8 districts in collaboration with women's civil society organizations working in this sector since many years. (refer to below table) These centers provide health services, legal services, psychosocial counseling, awareness and family reintegration services. Additionally Fifteen safe homes have been established for women victims/survivors of domestic violence in Kathmandu, Surkhet, Sunsari, Kavre, Jhapa, Ilam, and Nawalparasi. These homes are being run by women cooperatives under the MoWCSW. These service centers are in a starting phase so it will take some time for them to coordinate between the stakeholders and to ensure their long term services.

Table No. 31
No. of persons receiving service from rehabilitation centers

Organization	District	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Till June 15, 2013
Maiti Nepal Temporary House, Bhairawa	Rupandehi	177	195	233	3
Gramin Mahila Srijanshil Pariwar	Sindhupalchowk		6	19	8
Adarsh Nari Bikash Kendra	Chitwan	12	43	107	7
ABC Nepal	Kathmandu	25	69	8	20
Saathi, Banke Branch Office	Banke	50	254	254	2
Maiti Nepal, Branch Office, Birganj	Parsa	28	240	176	2
Shrijanshil Samaj	Kailali	30	32	26	9
Maiti Nepal, Branch Office, Jhapa	Jhapa	116	412	635	33

Source: Information provided by related organizations

Table No. 32
Services provided to women victims/survivors who are at risk of SGBV

No. of Service Users	District	Type of Service							Service Providing Organization	Ministry
		General medical/ health Treatment	Psychosocial Counseling	Legal Counseling	Legal Service	Residential Service	Referral to other services	Other		
3738	15 districts	305	745	1635	353		117	476	District Women and Children Offices	MoWCSW

Source: MoWCSW

Indicator 2.3: Type and quality of services provided to women and girls at risk

As per the NAP objective of providing required services to women and girls at risk and victims/survivors of SGBV through the establishment of temporary shelter homes, government and non-government organizations are operating such temporary homes where they provide fooding, lodging and needed counseling. But, the quality of services differs from one shelter to the other. In some shelters the residents are kept for maximum 6 months whereas in some less than a month. Also most shelters lack qualified human resources as well as facilities to cater to severe cases of violence or to follow the case to successful reintegration. Interviews with organizations running such shelters revealed that the declining financial support for such services is the biggest challenge to provide quality services and to retain capable staff. There is a need for a separate study to find out the number of government and non-government organizations providing such services, the type of services provided quality of services and the capacity of the service providers.

Indicator 2.4: Number of women and children service centers established in separate buildings for SGBV affected women and girls under Nepal Police

The Nepal Police has established a separate service center within its office premises to provide specific effective services to women and girls SGBV victims/survivors. A total of 240 such women and children service centers have been established from the central to the local level. Separate building with support from NPTF has been established for housing women and children service centers in 5 districts. Construction of building of women and children service centers in additional 15 districts is in the process. The following table provides the description:

Table No. 33
Number of women and girls service centers established in a separate building for SGBV affected women and girls under Nepal Police

No. of Women Service Center with Separate Building	District	No. of complaint district wise	Type of services	Remarks
24	Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Makwanpur, Chitwan, Kavre, Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Kaski, Dhanusha, Bara, Rautahat, Jumla, Doti, Udaypur, Sarlahi, Kapilvastu, Dang, Kailali, Lalitpur, Kathmandu	Jhapa – 127 Morang – 194 Sunsari – 98 Makwanpur- 95 Chitwan – 203 Kavre – 191 Sindhupalchowk – 127 Nuwakot – 77 Nawalparasi – 223 Rupandehi – 295 Kaski – 470 Dhanusha – 334 Bara – 287 Rautahat – 166 Jumla – 37 Doti – 28 Udaypur – 35 Sarlahi – 130 Kapilvastu – 99 Dang – 91 Kailali – 167 Lalitpur – 264 Kathmandu - 1363	Immediate response to victims/ survivors, legal redress, health/ medical treatment, psychosocial treatment and, counseling and initiation for rehabilitation	The highest no of cases in the FY 2013/14 are rape, human trafficking, child marriage, witch accusation, caste discrimination, domestic violence

20	Kailali, Dang, Kapilvastu, Sarlahi, Udaypur, Saptari, Achham, Siraha, Bajhang, Mahottari, Rolpa, Dolkha, Banke, Rasuwa, Dhading, Gorkha, Tanahun, Surkhet, Sindhuli, Pyuthan			Through NPTF support women and children service center building in 5 districts are established and Construction in additional 15 districts is in the process through ADB support
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Source: Nepal Police Headquarters

Indicator 2.5: Number of women and girls receiving services from these centers

Under the Nepal police, it was mentioned that women and girls affected by SGBV would be provided services from a separate building through women and girls service center. More than 50 % of the districts now have or are in the process of having separate buildings. This can be considered a significant progress and it is hoped that by the end of 5 years of NAP all districts will have separate buildings for women and girls service centers which will help in establishing a gender friendly and conducive environment for victims/survivors to file complaints. Presently the services provided to women and girl victims/survivors through these centers have not been recorded properly. Therefore, there seems to be a need to provide training and programs on capacity building to the officials working in the center and other related people for the quality and efficiency of the services provided.

Indicator 2.6: Number of women and children service centers headed by inspector level women police officer

The Nepal Police is running women and girl service centers through a separate building in many districts. NAP had stated that such centers be headed by an inspector level woman officer which would make it easier for taking quick decisions and actions on the cases handled by the centers. But as of now there are only four centers which have inspector level woman officer as the chief of the center. This is due to the fact that there are very few women police inspectors in the police force. Nevertheless, women and girl victims of gender and sexual violence have high hopes through the centers and it is expected that the quality of services will improve in the near future.

Table No. 34

Number of women and girl centers led by inspector level woman police

District with Woman Inspector	Type of Service	Remarks
Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Kaski, Morang	Immediate response to victims/survivors, legal redress, health/medical treatment, psychosocial treatment and, counseling and initiation for rehabilitation	The highest no of cases in the FY 2013/14 are rape, human trafficking, child marriage, witch accusation, caste discrimination, domestic violence

Source: Nepal Police Headquarters

Strategic Objective 3: To end impunity by addressing issues of SGBV cases that occurred during transition period

It has been mentioned that there will be an end to impunity through prosecution of incidents of gender and sexual violence but since the law on Inquiry of the Enforced Disappearances and Truth and Reconciliation Commission 2014 has just been passed, there has not been any substantial investigation. Related activities and investigation is only likely to be conducted after the formation of the Commission.

Indicator 3.1 & 3.2: Provisions established in cease fire agreement and peace agreements for addressing SGBV and the decrease in the no. of incidents

There have been many cease fire agreements and peace accords but these agreements have not addressed issues of sexual and gender based violence. Although women's participation and gender issues have been mentioned in some of the agreements SGBV has been neglected. (Please refer to Annex VIII for details)

Strategic Objective 4: To establish the Truth and Reconciliation Commission**Indicator 4.1: Number of investigations carried out in regard to incidents of SGBV cases**

Since the law related to this has just recently been passed, there has not yet been any substantial investigation of the incidents. As per the Inquiry of the Enforced Disappearances and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act, 2014 related activities will only be conducted after the formation of the Commission.

Indicator 4.2: Compensation received by the victims

Although the Nepal Government has been conducting various interim relief programs for conflict affected, but as per Inquiry of the Enforced Disappearances and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act, 2014 related activities will only be conducted after the formation of the Commission.

Strategic Objective 5: To train officials of the security sector on SGBV**Indicator 5.1 Number of training on UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 & 1820 to Nepal Police, Armed Police Force and Nepal Army**

Over the years, there has been an increase in orientation and training on human rights to officials of the security sector. A description of this is given in the following table:

Table No. 35

Training on 1325 and 1820 provided to those going for Peace Keeping Mission and No. of Women Participants

Training Topic	No. of Training	No. of Training Guidelines & Contents	No. of Participants		Level
			Female	Male	
Handbook on awareness against violence	378	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction, concept, importance of gender • Provisions of Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2009 • 1325 & 1820 NAP • Laws related to women's rights • Provisions related to gender in APF Act and Regulation • Role of women police in APF and gender friendly environment in the work place • Human Rights and Transitional Justice 	1753	24975	Armed Police Force (Ass. Sub Inspector to DSP Level)
Capacity Enhancement of Nepal Police to contribute to the Peace Process effectively	11	<p>Orientation training on women, peace and security</p> <p>Steps to include UNSCR 1325 & 1820 in the curriculum of service entry training</p>	537	(Police Constable to DSP Level)	Nepal Police

Source: Nepal Police & Armed Police Force, Headquarters

Indicator 5.2: Number of participants and training on UNSCR 1325 & 1820 to personnel going for Peace Mission from Nepal Police, Armed Police Force and Nepal Army

Table No. 36

Number of participants and training on UNSCR 1325 & 1820 to officials going for Peace Keeping Mission from Nepal Police, Armed Police Force and Nepal Army

Training Topic	Date	No. of Participants	
		Female	Male
Training on UNSCR 1325 & 1820 and SGBV given by Human Rights Directorate	2011 2012 2013	228 in the last 3 years	19146

Source: GoN, Ministry of Defense

3.3 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.

The Comprehensive Peace Accord is the main document to transform the decade long conflict towards peace. It encompasses the promotion of women and girls, women's issues in conflict transformation and peace process, relief, recovery, etc. The Interim Constitution 2007 has also included this as the state's liability and policy. The NAP has also raised it with priority. The objective of this is 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 Objective 1: To raise awareness by collecting data on all forms of SGBV against women and girls.

Indicator 1.1: Statistical report along with the analysis of SGBV perpetrated against women and girls affected by conflict

The NAP has stated that a statistical report including analysis of SGBV on conflict affected women and girls will be produced. But, no such initiative has taken place. Although a data collection task force was formed by MoPR to collect the data of the dead, disappeared, property destroyed in the process of conflict, there has been no work on SGBV data collection. This seems to be one of the key area that needs to be addressed with priority and without delay. Now with the formation of the TRC it can be hoped that this activity will take momentum.

A few non-government organizations have collected data on SGBV at the local level but they are not officially validated and recognized. Moreover there is lack of uniformity in the data maintained at the local level by Local Peace Committees, various government bodies and non-government organizations.

Indicator 1.2: Number of Information Centers related to WPS

The NAP has provisioned the establishment of information centers from the central to the local level to collect information and data of NAP implementation, to provide all types of information and data in a simple manner to the service recipients and to establish access to information to all. But, such centers have not been established till date. The Local Peace Committee does conduct similar activities to some extent but they are not realistic or effective. In the present context there is no provision or mechanism where data or information on the implementation of women peace and security issues including NAP can be available.

Indicator 1.3: Number of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 translated in major local languages and programs conducted

The NAP related to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 has been translated into 6 languages (dialects) at the national level. The content of these materials have been transmitted/published through various media from time to time. At the district level, programs have been transmitted in the main language of the district. But, no official record was available of how many times these were transmitted and by which media. FGDs and consultative meetings held with stakeholders in the ten sample districts also revealed that these translated materials have not adequately reached the target group or the implementing stakeholders.

Table No. 37

Translated UNSCR 1325 & 1820 and International Document related to Women's Human Rights, number of materials and language translated

International Document related to Women's Human Rights	Language Translated	Responsible Body
National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 & 1820	Newari, Tharu, Maithili, Bhojपुरी & Magar	MoPR

Source: MoPR

Indicator 1.4: Kinds of Issues on women, peace and security incorporated in the school curriculum and other non-formal education programmes

Awareness on women and girls rights, peace and security has been included in the school level curriculum and informal education. At the school level, issues on women, peace and security has been included from grade six. It is being taught in 18 districts as a pilot program. Gender, peace, reconciliation and UNSCR 1325 have been included in the curriculum of higher secondary level. In some levels, although UNSCR 1325 and 1820 is not clearly mentioned, women, peace building and gender issues are included. But, there has been no orientation, capacity building and awareness programs on the sensitivity and the level of understanding among the teachers who teach the topic.

The issue of women, peace and security was included after identifying the topics to be included in the curriculum of informal sector. Some of the topics will be improved and included in the regular process. These topics have been included in the program on the basis of national policies and programs on women, peace and security initiated by the Curriculum Development Center under the Education Ministry and national and international treaties and agreements. The books on the topics included in the curriculum have been improvised for regular teaching. Similarly, training on facilitation of women related topics have been included in the ongoing orientation program for literate volunteers appointed by Informal Education Center. In the informal sector, programs on peace, human rights, women's rights, civic education and awareness are conducted. Orientation program on women empowerment, gender based violence, livelihood, etc., is ongoing through the support of NPTF.

Table No. 38

Topics of women, peace and security included in school level curriculum and informal education

Formal and Informal Sector	Level	Subject	Remarks
School Level	Grade 6	Awareness related to women peace and security	Included in 18 districts as a pilot initiative
Higher Secondary School	Higher Secondary Level	Gender Study	Topics such as gender, peace is included in this. Resolution 1325 is also mentioned.
		Humanities Studies (Sociology, Social Education)	This includes basic concepts on gender and peace. UNSCR 1325 and 1820 is not specifically mentioned.
Tribhuvan University	Intermediate Level	Sociology, social service and political science	Topics such as gender, peace is included in this. UNSCR 1325 and 1820 is not clearly mentioned.
	Intermediate	Conflict, Peace and Development Studies, Gender Studies, Sociology, Anthropology, Rural Development, Political Science	This includes gender and peace in an elaborate manner and UNSCR 1325 is given special mention.

K a t h m a n d u University	Intermediate Level	Social Service	Topics such as gender, peace is included in this. UNSCR 1325 and 1820 is not clearly mentioned.
	Intermediate	Development Studies	Partial inclusion of gender and peace.
P o k h a r a University	Intermediate Level	Social Service	Topics such as gender, peace is included in this. UNSCR 1325 and 1820 is not clearly mentioned.
	Intermediate	Population, Gender Development Program	Partial inclusion of gender and peace.
P u r b a n c h a l University	Intermediate Level	Social Service	Topics such as gender, peace is included in this. UNSCR 1325 and 1820 is not clearly mentioned.
	Intermediate	Sociology, Anthropology, Development Studies, Social Work Studies	Topics such as gender, peace is included.

Source: Ministry of Education

Table No. 39

Practical Literacy Program for the empowerment of conflict affected neo-literate women

Sustainable Peace and Conflict Transformation	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment	Gender Based Violence
1. Concept of Sustainable Peace and Conflict Transformation 2. Elements required for Sustainable Peace 3. Reasons for conflict in family/community, impact and conflict resolution 4. Conflict transformation and methods to establish peace 5. Problem resolution, decision and facilitation skills 6. Communication skill 7. Celebrating diversity	1. Gender Concepts 2. Women's Rights 3. Women's role in family and community 4. Women Empowerment 5. Social Security and Social Inclusion 6. Equal participation of women and men in activities for family benefit and community development	1. Causes and impact of GBV 2. Violence, witch tradition, chaupadi, son preference, dowry, harmful cultural practices 3. Domestic violence, violence in work place and public places, sexual misbehavior, sexual violence and sexual exploitation 4. Human trafficking/girl trafficking 5. Role of men, family and community against gender based violence 6. Treatment, counseling and compensation for victims of violence 7. Legal awareness and redress 8. Education, skill development and income generation 9. Identify service providers and organizations for victims of violence and utilize the services

Source: Ministry of Education

Table No. 40

Level		
Formal		Informal Education
Level	Topic	Subject
Primary	(Subject : Social) Women. Security and Peace:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elimination of dowry, deuki and discrimination between sons and daughters • Women 's rights • Reconciliation • Security of people with disability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal sector curriculum includes gender equity, equality, reproductive health, gender violence, peace, women and security related topics. Reading materials have been developed and distributed.
Lower Secondary School and Secondary School	(Subject: social, language, health and physical) Women, Peace and Security:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elimination of gender discrimination • Elimination of domestic violence • Equal employment • Population management and reproductive rights 	

Source: Department of Education, Informal Education Center

Indicator 1.5: Number of awareness-related programmes conducted and records of number of participants

At the district level, programs were conducted locally for conflict affected women, girls and families of former women combatants and to create an environment of rehabilitation in the society. Similarly, the MoPR organized similar programs at the central level and a total of 522 conflict affected girls were rehabilitated.

Indicator 1.6: Number of conflict affected women and girls and former women combatants rehabilitated Number of rehabilitated women, girls and former women combatants

There are no programs to improve the behavior of the society and family towards rehabilitated women and girls. The government has reintegrated and rehabilitated combatants verified and not verified by UNMIN through various programs. Similarly, rehabilitation program is being conducted by different entities working under the United Nations.

Table No. 41

Number of rehabilitated conflict affected girls

Entity	Number of rehabilitated conflict affected girls
MoPR	522

Source: MoPR

Table 42
Number of Reintegrated Maoist combatants

Total No. of reintegrated Maoist combatants	No. of combatants reintegrated in Nepal Army	No. of Rehabilitated	No. of voluntary retirement
Originally 19602 but After two phases of verification it was maintained at 17052	1430	6	15,585

Source: MoPR

Indicator 1.7: Changes in attitudinal treatment towards conflict-affected women and girls and former women combatants

The NAP had the objective to conduct awareness programs among service providers, family members and representatives of the society to create an environment so that the family and the society would respond and behave positively with the rehabilitated victims/survivors and it would be easy for them to reintegrate with their family and society. But, such programs have not taken place till date. Based on FGDs conducted in ten sample districts the attitude of service providers in some of the districts has improved however in the majority of the districts the service providers lacked sensitivity in dealing with conflict affected women and girls.

Indicator 1.8: Number of orientation programmes conducted and materials published or disseminated by different media channels

Number of workshop seminar conducted by media and published and transmitted materials

Radio Nepal has been transmitting programs which highlights women, peace and security which have been sponsored by various organizations. Nepal Television is transmitting programs on peace and collaboration through the support of NPTF. Similarly, MoPR has been supporting various programs related to peace in various radio stations and televisions. Radio Nepal and Nepal Television also conducted special workshops on Peace Building for its officers engaged in the production program. UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 were also included in the workshop agenda.

Table No. 43
Number of programs transmitted by Radio Nepal

Media	Program	Transmission Media
Radio Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly programs related to women supported by 4 organizations Transmission of peace debate, radio for peace, peace dialogue and drama on peace through the support of NPTF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radio

Source: Radio Nepal

Indicator 1.9: The importance accorded by the media to issues related to women, peace and security

There has been no systematic monitoring of the media on the basis of which the importance given by the media to WPS issues could be assessed. However, in recent times, media is observed to be giving comparatively some importance to the issues of women, peace and security. Many programs targeting women and girls have been transmitted and the print media has also given considerable space to the issue. But most political debates, peace dialogues, talk shows and interviews predominantly feature male individuals rather than women. Therefore the media still has to go a long way in ensuring a balanced gender perspective in its portrayal or presentation.

Importance and space provided to Women Candidates by various media in the CA elections 2013

The print media did not give much space to women candidates. In most of the news or analysis, the names of women candidates was only seen when they had to write their names. There were some campaigns to ensure the victory of women candidates. The print media covered this news along with the pictures. News of drama titled 'Vote for Women Leaders' shown in the capital was covered by Annapurna Post and Nagarik Daily along with the pictures. The news printed on 11 October mentioned that women are capable of holding the nation's highest positions such as President, Prime Minister, Speaker of the House, etc.

On 12 November, Gorkhapatra printed news titled 'Campaign to Support Women's Victory in Elections'. Doubting that the CA elections would have 33% representation of women, young women started a campaign to support women leaders to win the elections. During the campaign, youth were mobilized for nearly a month in the capital to support women candidates of various parties. They even held a women's meeting in the city center.

On 11 November, Kantipur published an article titled 'Men in Women's Seat'. On the same day, Annapurna Post published an article titled 'Women Candidacy in Weak Sectors'. Both the articles included discrimination in the selection of candidates, challenges of women candidates and suggestions to ensure victory.

On the next day, Annapurna Post published an article titled 'Support Women Candidates'. Similarly, Kantipur Daily published an article on 13 November which included list of voters and mentioned that women's presence in the state and the ruling system was only for namesake although their population is higher than men.

On 14 November, Nepal Samacharpatra published news titled 'Women's Participation in CA Elections and Gender Issues'. It mentioned that the number of women candidates had decreased in comparison to the past. In a program organized in the capital, most of the women participants were women candidates of Kathmandu. After 11 November, every day for a whole week at least one article was published in favor of women in Nepali Broadsheet daily.

Women as News Source

Very less space was given to women candidates and women members of different parties in the media. In the news of the Election Commission, except for a remark by the Commissioner Ila Sharma while covering a news program, there is very less other coverage. In party news, women in the central committee were taken as news source but the media did not mention their remarks.

Women participants were taken as the news source for news on women candidates. Similarly, women candidates have been taken as the news source in space given to women candidates.

Among the total news materials published, only 15 materials have quoted women as the source. Gender discrimination was clearly visible in the news source. Except for few articles, the daily newspapers have neglected making women the source of news. Even while providing news from the Election Commission and other election related offices, gender source was not given consideration.

Source: CA Elections, Gender Monitoring Report, 2013 Published by: National Women Commission and CA Gender Monitoring National Committee

Indicator 1.10: The process applied in the dissemination of information

The NAP has committed to establishing easy access to all types of relief and recovery information provided by the government to conflict affected victims and to make such information transparent and develop an environment where the victims get relief on time. But, the information dissemination and their transparency was not found to be very effective. In most of the district level discussions, the conflict affected had complained that they did not have easy access to information sometime due to language as well as their limited mobility. They also argued that the process was not completely transparent except in few districts.

Indicator 1.11: The number of conflict-affected women and girls receiving information

There has been no study on how the conflict affected women and girls have been receiving information on relief and recovery. Since the information is not well managed, the number of women and girls receiving information is not available.

Strategic Objective 2: To ensure that gender perspectives are mainstreamed in all aspects of conflict transformation and peace building processes**Indicator 2.1: Number of engendered policies and programmes on conflict transformation and peace building**

There has been gender mainstreaming in policies and laws particularly after the success of the 2005-2006 people's movement.¹³ Women's participation and issues of security, women and girls have found space in the peace process.

¹³ Review Report of Nepal's Prevalent Policies and Laws related to Women's Participation under the NAP for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 & 1820, 2011/12, MoPR and Social Development Center

The constitutional provision, policies, Act and regulations prior to the democratic movement of 1990, do not give much importance to women's participation. Women's participation is very less in the policies and laws developed during that period. The state did not develop any policies or laws with the concept of involving women in the policy level of the state. Most of the laws developed at that time lack gender sensitivity and are discriminatory in nature.

The changes in Nepal's constitutional and legal sector after the transformation in 1990 can be taken as important achievement gained by the country. Gender justice was given space constitutionally and legally after 1990. Special emphasis was given to women's participation in various levels of the state and specific importance was given to participation of women and civil society in running the state. Efforts were made to ensure women's participation in many of the laws that were developed at the time. The policies and laws developed at the time include gender sensitivity to some extent.

Table No. 44**Policies and Programs that incorporate or address gender perspectives**

Policies and Programs addressing gender perspectives	Body
Rape and sexual violence included under Article 2 definition 10 of the Act - "Violation of Serious Human Rights". As per sub-article 2 of Article 26 of the Act in the case where a culprit who is involved in Rape or after the investigation of the commission found to be involved in other serious criminal offenses without adequate evidence or basis for amnesty cannot be recommended by the commission for amnesty.	Inquiry on Enforced Disappearances and Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Act 2014
Proportionate representation of women while forming the National Human Rights Commission.	Human Rights Commission Act, 2011
As far as possible, expand information technology to rural areas, and provide access to dalit, indigenous groups, women, people with disability and senior citizens.	Information Technology Policy, 2010
While establishing and promoting small scale industry and cottage and small industries, give special priority to the target group determined by the government. Provide motivation and entrepreneurship development training and select appropriate entrepreneurs on the basis of resource possibilities and market demand from the target group and provide capacity development training to run the industry. If the industry gives 50% direct employment to local women or dalit or people with disability, it will be liable to get 40 % discount on that year's income tax.	Industrial Policy, 2010
Make the protection of gender violence victims/survivors more effective	Gender Violence Prevention Fund Regulation, 2010
Gender Violence Prevention Fund was established after the development of effective legal basis to end violence against women	Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Regulation, 2010
While providing services, an employee holding a public post must give priority to elderly, weak students, differently able, children, pregnant women or women after child birth, etc.	Civil Servant Officials Code of Conduct, 2011
Provision for operating Single Women Security Fund	Single Women Security Fund

The use of children in armed conflict will be banned and punishable by law; ban of armed conflict and political activities inside school premises; rescue, treatment, psychosocial consultancy, social and family rehabilitation and other required arrangements for conflict affected children. Relief programs will be conducted targeting the children and for this purpose, Central Child Welfare Committee and District Child Welfare Committee will be activated. Awareness programs will be conducted from the national level to the community level to minimize the impact of armed conflict.	National Policy related to Children, 2012
Identify the impact or the possibility of impact among women from climate change, ensure the participation of poor, dalit, marginalized, indigenous groups, women, children and youth in activities related to climate change and implement climate suitable activities.	Climate Change Policy, 2010
To ensure women's dignified participation in sports, make the sector systematic and practical. Provide motivation to increase women's participation for gender equality and to gain national recognition through sports. Initiate steps to provide employment to women players. Prepare human resource for training, medical facilities, psychology, etc., for women's participation in the sports sector. Develop qualitative and quantitative participation from the school level to expand women's sports. In view of the success achieved by women in the international sector in the past years, organize a sports festival every two years. Establish residential sports facilities at the local level.	National Sports Policy, 2010
Conduct rehabilitation programs targeting children under 18 years who became double orphans during the conflict period, disappeared or death of either mother or father due to conflict or death of either mother or father due to other reasons or both have disappeared or father is killed in conflict and mother marries another man.	Double orphan children rehabilitation program management procedure, 2011
Conduct special programs for children who require special care and protection such as double orphan children who are not taken care by anyone, children who were neglected or separated from their parents, children who have run away from home and their parents are not identified, neglected or misbehaved by parents or guardians, children whose parents are not capable of looking after them, and children who do not have any permanent residence.	Operation and Management of Residential Children's Home, Procedure 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure mandatory representation of women while developing policies related to business industry • Organize group loans for simple and accessible loan flow to women entrepreneurs • Provide up to 35% discount in the registration fees if the business is being registered in the name of a woman • Provide 20% discount while registering industrial property patent, design and trademark for business registered in the name of a woman • Form a separate Women Entrepreneurship Development Fund for the development of women entrepreneurs 	Industrial Policy, 2010

Source: Review Report of Nepal's Prevalent Policies and Laws related to Women's Participation under the NAP for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 & 1820

Indicator 2.2: Number of Focal Persons appointed and their role

The Nepal Government has identified focal persons in related ministries and bodies for the implementation of NAP related to UNSCR 1325 and 1820. In some of the ministries and bodies, Under Secretary has been appointed as the focal person and in others the responsibility has been given to gender focal person. The appointment of high level employees as focal persons by the ministries and other bodies shows the importance and priority given by the government for its implementation.

Indicator 2.3: Number of participants and programs conducted to capacitate women members of local peace committees

Various programs have been conducted by the government and non-government sectors to capacitate the women members of Local Peace Committees. Member Organizations of the 1325 Action Group have conducted capacity building programs to women members of the Local Peace Committee in collaboration with MoPR. Although there are many organizations working in this sector, there is lack of integrated data.

Table No. 45

Program Conducted by MoFALD to capacitate women members of the local peace committee and number of participants

Program Description	Date/ Duration	Location	No. of Participants
Gender equality and social inclusiveness orientation program	2012/13	75 districts	4348 women among total 10553

Source: MoFALD

Indicator 2.4: Issues presented by women in the committees and the role they play

Although women's participation is significant in the local peace committees, there is lack of systematized information related to the issues to be raised by women members in the committee meetings and programs and their roles. Therefore, it has not been mentioned in this report. In the district level discussions, participants said that there is very less discussion on issues raised by women and since women's representation is less women's voice is not heard despite their participation in the discussions.

Indicator 2.5: Number of training programmes on women, peace and security conducted by political parties

The National Women Commission has conducted some training programs on women, peace and security for local leaders of political parties and other organizations have also conducted programs. Although there are many non-government organizations that run this program, they are not found to be adequately effective. (Please refer to Chapter 5 for details).

Table No. 46

Training programs on women, peace and security targeting political parties conducted by National Women Commission

5 Training on UNSCR 1325 & 1820 to officials of various political parties	Conducted training on UNSCR 1325 & 1820 to officials of various political parties. Dolkha, Nuwakot, Ramechhap, Sindupalchowk, Nawalparasi, Dhankuta, Bhojpur, Sankhuwasabha, Khotang, Sunsari, Kalikot, Dailekh, Surkhet, Achham, Banke, Bardiya, Rukum, Rolpa, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Rautahat, Chitwan, Parsa, Gorkha, Myagdi, Baglung, Palpa and Kaski – Chairperson, Vice chair, district members, regional chair, former CA members as well as central members of district level various parties – total 224 participants
2 Training on UNSCR 1325 & 1820 to officials of various political parties	Two training conducted on UNSCR 1325/1820 to employees of various government bodies. Morang, Jhapa, Ilam, Udaypur, Siraha, Rolpa, Kapilvastu, Arghakhanchi, Dang and Rupandehi – total 74 participants

Interaction program for increasing women's participation with officials of political parties and employees of government bodies (40 participants in each 5 training)	Ongoing
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Source: National Women Commission

Indicator 2.6 & 2.7: Number of networks established at the district level and the number of coordinated programmes conducted by the networks and its effectiveness

Although there were one or the other form of non-government organizations networks related to gender violence in all ten selected districts, they were not found to be effectively managed and structured. The district has Human Rights Defenders Network, Human Rights Protection Center Network, National Network Against Domestic Violence, etc. But no systematic or documented information on the types of programs they are implementing or the effectiveness of the implemented programs were available.

3.4 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 programmes and to address the specific needs of women and girls

The fourth pillar of NAP has the objective of planning and implementation of relief, recovery and rehabilitation programs; ensuring direct and meaningful participation of conflict affected women and addressing the special requirements of women and girls. Under this pillar, the activities are to identify the situation of conflict affected women and girls and conduct relief and recovery programs, plan programs through their participation, collect data and distribute relief and financial support and scholarship packages.

Strategic Objective 1:

Formulate and implement relief and recovery programmes with the participation of women and girls affected by conflict as per their needs and condition

Indicator 1.1: Study reports revealing the actual condition of conflict affected women and girls

In Nepal, there has been no extensive study on the impact of the conflict nor has there been any official study or research to identify the actual situation (health, education, financial and economical needs) through the participation of conflict affected women, girls and former women combatants. A few non-government organizations have conducted such studies but they are not officially recognized. At the government level, official study has not been conducted in the present state where mechanism for transitional justice is still not in place. But, task forces of temporary nature have been formed at the government level. Therefore, it is difficult to analyze the impact of conflict on women, the type of support or relief that they require and their situation.

Indicator 1.2: Number and kinds of relief programmes formulated with the participation of women, girls and former women combatants

In the context where the conflict affected persons and their situation has not been identified, programs have not been planned with the participation of conflict affected women, girls and former women combatants. The relief provided by the government till date and the implemented programs on rehabilitation are based on government's national policy and plan. These programs were not planned through discussions and consultation with the stakeholders.

Indicator 1.3: Number of women, girls and former women combatants receiving relief and the quality of the relief program

The government has initiated various programs on granting relief and financial support to conflict affected persons through MoPR. The government has been providing relief and compensation to beneficiary of the dead due to conflict, conflict affected persons, beneficiary of disappeared people, destruction of property, single women, displaced, differently able, and kidnapped. Similarly, funds have been provided to various ministries and bodies on the basis of project proposals through the NPTF for the implementation of NAP on UNSCR 1325 and 1820. Support has been provided to women's participation in state organs and security sector, violence and security, access to justice, economic empowerment, awareness, etc. Under the MoWCSW, activities such as home development plan to conflict affected women; priority to dalit indigenous women who are disadvantaged, oppressed and landless; special protection under decentralized support strengthening project for people at risk and families of conflict affected children; relief, rehabilitation and livelihood skill, protection of rights and benefits and capacity development training have been implemented. Under the

Ministry of Education, scholarships are provided to children of conflict affected families, residential schools for children of martyrs in all five development regions through Martyr's Academy, provision of quota to provide access to home makers and working women to lower secondary school. The relief provided by the government is of interim nature so the government can restructure it in future. There are frequent complaints from the district level that actual conflict affected are not receiving relief and those who are not conflict affected are getting the relief.

Table 47:**Relief, rehabilitation, expenditure progress and benefitted number**

Conflict Victims/Type of Relief	Total No.	No. of Persons and relief amount received		Remarks
		Number	Amount (in thousands)	
Beneficiary of the deceased (Rs. 100,000)	17886	14375	1437500	
Single women beneficiary of the deceased (@ Rs. 25000)	9000	4640	114175	
Beneficiary of the disappeared (@Rs. 100000)	1530	1530	153000	
Financial support to displaced	79571	25000	240144	
Financial support to those that had personal property damaged	17484	9145	333876	
Financial assistance to the physically injured resulting in disability	8191	8191	480374	
Relief to kidnapped persons (@ Rs. 25000)	3142	3142	78550	
Monthly allowance to Families of martyrs of the People's Movement	26	26	11261.4	Regular
50% monthly increment to the injured of the People's Movement	30	30	10455.4	Regular
Scholarship to families of the injured of the People's Movement	38	38	2905	Regular
Relief to injured of the People's Historic Movement	3984	3216	40647	
Livelihood allowance to those injured more than 51%	744	744	147294	Regular
Rehabilitation to double orphaned children	620	620	91330	Regular
Relief to beneficiaries of those killed in incidents after Peace Accord	110	59	8850	
Skill Development Training to conflict victims	327	327	5250	
Special Relief:				
Financial assistance of additional Rs. 200,000 to beneficiary of deceased (through relief unit)	12000	10821*	2130843	

Relief to the beneficiary of the disappeared (@ Rs. 100000)	1530	1530	306000	
Financial assistance of additional Rs. 25,000 to wives of disappeared (lump sum)	1000	649	16225	
Relief based on recommendation of National Human Rights Commission		105	14815	
Employment and Self Employment		14718	628172	
Total:			6251666.8	

*A total of 8939 people from relief and rehabilitation program and a total of 1882 from peace process support project have received compensation

Source: Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction

Table No.48:

Summary of key statistics on the rehabilitation of VMLRs

Steps in Rehabilitation Process	Out of Total 4008 VMLRs	Of the 2,394 VMLRs discharged through Cantonment ceremonies	Of the 1,614 VMLRs not present at the Cantonment ceremonies
Individuals who made first contact through the toll free phone number	2,689 (67%) (34% F, 66% M)	586 (36%) (34% F, 66% M)	2,103 (88%) (34% F, 66% M)
Individuals who have received career counseling and been referred for training or education	2,384 (59%) (36% F, 64% M)	1,903 (79%) (36% F, 64% M)	481 (30%) (37% F, 63% M)

Source: Nepal National Action Plan on Implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 First Year Monitoring Report, 2012

Table No. 49:

Individuals who have enrolled in training/education

Phases in the rehabilitation process	Out of a total of 4,008 VMLR	2,394 from VMLR identified at the Cantonment ceremony	1,614 from VMLR absent during the Cantonment ceremony
Individuals who are currently in training or education	756 (19%) (42% F, 58% M)	550 (23%) (42% F, 58% M)	206 (13%) (44% F, 56% M)
Individuals who have completed training	1,310 (33%) (37% F, 63% M)	1,085 (19%) (36% F, 64% M)	225 (14%) (39% F, 61% M)
Individual who have dropped-out from training/ Education	83 (2%) (13% F, 87% M)	65 (3%) (12% F, 88% M)	18 (1%) (17% F, 83% M)
Total number of individuals who have been enrolled for training or education	2,149 (54%) (38% F, 62% M)	1,700 (71%) (37% F, 63% M)	449 (28%) (40% F, 60% M)

Source: Nepal National Action Plan on Implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 First Year Monitoring Report, 2012

Table No. 50

The following table presents the main data related to training, education and rehabilitation programs. This data has been segregated on the basis of gender

Rehabilitation Package	Total no. of participants according to sector	No. of participants undergoing training/ education programs	No. of drop outs	No. of participants completing training/ education programs	No. of persons employed/ started their own businesses
No. of persons completing business training	485 (3% F, 97% M)	30 (0% F, 100% M)	45 (2% F, 98% M)	410 (1% F, 99% M)	157 (1% F, 99% M)
No. of persons completing small business training	1172 (51% F, 49% M)	298 (43% F, 57% M)	23 (35% F, 65% M)	851 (54% F, 46% M)	546 (56% F, 44% M)
No. of persons obtaining education	432 (44% F, 56% M)	415 (44% F, 56% M)	12 (17% F, 83% M)	5 (80% F, 20% M)	-
No. of persons receiving health training	60 (28% F, 72% M)	13 (54% F, 46% M)	3 (0% F, 100% M)	44 (23% F, 77% M)	2 (0% F, 100% M)
TOTAL	2,149 (41% F, 59% M)	756 (42% F, 58% M)	83 (13% F, 87% M)	1,310 (37% F, 63% M)	705 (44% F, 56% M)
				Employment rate (%)	54% (out of total 1310)

Source: Nepal National Action Plan on Implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 First Year Monitoring Report, 2012

Table No. 51:

Update on Participants provided with gender specific support

Maternal/ Paternal allowance	Child care support and nutrition	Reproductive Health support	Dispatchment for medical treatment	Children living in Child Care Centers	Health Facilities to children	Nutritious food to participants/ couples
57	575	18	2	211	58	390

Source: Nepal National Action Plan on Implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 First Year Monitoring Report, 2012

Indicator 1.4: Number of women and girls getting documents (e.g. birth certificate, school certificate, marriage certificate)

The NAP includes the objective of making available certificates to those who left school and those who were displaced and unable to obtain certificates from the government, and to women and girls as per their needs. But till date no one has taken the certificates. Discussion with related bodies revealed no one had come to demand for such certificates.

Indicator 1.5: Number of children and employees or working women receiving and acquiring the facilities

As per the aim of the NAP to develop Child Care Centers for the care of children of conflict affected working women and employees, such centers are yet to be established. There is no separate data of the number of conflict affected women and their children receiving such services.

Indicator 1.6: Number of Child Care Centers and the quality of service provided by the centers

The MoWCSW has one Child Care Center inside the Singha Durbar premises. The National Human Rights Commission is also running a Child Care Centre. The Ministry of Defense is also planning to establish two Child Care Centers. The process is currently ongoing.

Indicator 1.7: Number of women participants participating in the formulation of programs

There has been no study to identify the number of conflict affected women and girls involved in the formulation and implementation of health, education, finance and economic programs for the conflict affected. But it is generally noted that they are not included as participants in planning programs by organizations.

Indicator 1.8 & 1.9: Number of women and girls getting reparation for damages and type of reparation and amount

Disaggregated data on reparation received by conflict affected women and girls through formulated and implemented programs are not available. However, they have considerably benefitted from different relief and reparation programs conducted by the MoPR.

Indicator 1.10: Number of beneficiaries and type of services for treatment and rehabilitation of women who are mentally disturbed due to conflict and whose families have not been identified

No information or data is available on this indicator, thus highlighting the need for relevant programs.

Indicator 1.11: Number of girls getting scholarship

Children of the following conflict affected families - family of the dead during the armed conflict, family of the disappeared, family of more than 50% physically harmed during the armed conflict resulting in disability, and students who were more than 50% physically harmed resulting in disability –have been provided scholarships till the age of 18. Such scholarship is provided to a maximum of 3 children per family.

Table No. 52

Scholarship amount distributed annually by the Nepal Government

Scholarship Rates	Total Annual Amount in Rs. (lump sum)
Primary and Pre-Primary School Level	10,000
Lower Secondary School Level	12,000
Secondary School Level	14,000
Higher Secondary School Level	16,000

Source: MoPR

Table No. 53

Type of injured and amount of annual scholarship grants received by children of those injured during armed conflict

Extent of Injury	Primary Level	Secondary Level	Higher Secondary Level
70% - 100% Injured	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 118,000	Rs. 24,000
50% - 69% Injured	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 20,000

Source: MoPR

Indicator 1.12: Number of incentive programs conducted to provide continuity to studies

As per the aim of eradicating illiteracy, basic literacy programs are being conducted all over the country. Conflict affected women are automatically included in this. For those who left studies due to the armed conflict and want to give continuity, basic (primary level to secondary level) optional and open education programs are being conducted. There is a provision to complete the five years' primary level education in 3 years, and the three years' lower secondary level in 2 years. Two years' secondary level can also be completed in 1 year following which students can give the School Leaving Certificate (SLC) examination. Participants of these programs are receiving free books and scholarship. Working women and men can participate in these classes in their own suitable time. Those who left their studies mid-way and want to continue can also finish their secondary level studies in 6 years through an optional program. Women who have passed grade 8 are provided 35 days' livelihood skill development training through 9 identified Technical Schools, within the Technical Education and Business Training Council, Ministry of Education (MoE). Related programs are also being conducted in 12 conflict affected districts, wherein neo-literate women from 200 conflict affected VDCs (at the rate of 30 persons per VDC) are receiving training for 30 working days on savings and loan, women empowerment, gender violence, livelihood skill development and skill-oriented literacy.

Indicator 1.13: The bridging courses and the non-formal education programmes operated and the number of participants

A number of bridge courses and non formal education opportunities are being provided to conflict affected women and girls, thus enabling them to continue their education. These are as follow:

Table No. 54:
Number and type of education provided by Non formal Education Center

Organization	Name of Bridge Course	Type of non formal education	No. of those benefitted and program status
Non Formal Education Centre, MoE	Basic Adult Literacy Course	Classes functioning for the past 5 years not only for conflict affected women and children but targeted to the illiterate from all groups	Functional for the past 5 years in all 75 districts
	Women's Post Literacy Course	Ongoing	Ongoing
	Non formal primary Education – flexible schooling	The Department of Education collects data on this. But the number of conflict victims is not identified.	Ongoing
	Lower Secondary (grade 6-8) open learning	Number of conflict victims has not been identified	Ongoing 37 schools of 25 districts

Source: Ministry of Education

Indicator 1.14 & 1.15: Number of skill-oriented training and number of participants and those getting employment

Special skill-oriented training and income generation programs are being conducted for conflict affected women and girls by government and non government organizations (NGOs). Citizen Awareness Center (CAC) formed under the MoFALD is providing training to the poorest of poor women in animal husbandry, off-season vegetable farming and income generation. A total of 1,572 women and girls have been provided training under the employment generation program conducted by the Ministry of Industry (MoI). But district level discussions reflect such programs were conducted without significantly considering the interest and capacity of potential candidates and or the market feasibilities.

This mid-term monitoring report notes that although the skill-oriented training and income generating programs need to further take into consideration the interests and capacities of conflict affected women and girls, and market feasibility of the training, however some women have gained employment and while others have initiated their own enterprises through these programs conducted by different bodies. Detailed description is given in the table below

Table No. 55:

Number and type of employment gained or business started after the training

Program Implementing Body	Type of Training	Duration	No. of Participants Female/male	Number of persons starting business/employment post training	Implementation Districts
Department of Cottage and Small Industries, MoI	Sewing, knitting, and cutting; Beauty Parlor; Briquette making; Computer repairing; Dhaka weaving; Radio, TV, mobile repairing; Candle/incense making; Woolen bags and shawls	Varied	1,572	848	25
Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Peace Initiation Support Organization	Skill Development	3 months	7347 female 7301 male	7746	54

Source: MoPR and MoI

Table No. 56:

Training under the Peace Initiation Support Program

Name of Organization	Name of Program	No. of Participants Female/male	Remarks
MoPR	Peace Initiation Support Program	11,740	By means of 18 service providing institutions

Indicator 1.16: The Qualitative improvement in the living standards of women as a result of the implemented programs

No study has been undertaken in this context to determine the impact of the skill-oriented programs on the conflict affected women and children.

Indicator 1.17: Number of women starting enterprises after receiving the seed money and interest-free loan

No study has been undertaken in this context to determine the number of women who initiated their own enterprises, and document their successes and challenges.

Indicator 1.18: Number of orientation programs conducted to service providers enabling them to be sensitive and respectful in their response to conflict affected women and girls and number of participants

The MoPR and a few NGOs have conducted such programs. Detail information is available in Chapter 5.

Indicator 1.19: The change in the attitude of service-providers towards the conflict-affected women and girls

There is no study in this context, either from service providers' or conflict affected women's perspectives, to assess the changes.

Indicator 1.20: Establishment of emergency fund to address immediate needs of conflict affected women and girls and their implementation status

The GoN has established funds for immediate rescue and support of victims of human trafficking and gender based

violence under the laws developed to control human trafficking and domestic violence. In addition, Single Women Security Fund has been brought into effect for the protection of rights of single women. However, no funds have been established to address the emergency requirements of conflict affected women and girls.

3.5 Resource Management and 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.

The fifth and final pillar of the NAP is Resource Management, Monitoring and Evaluation. Effective implementation of the NAP will not be possible without ensuring that necessary resources are mobilized and effectively managed, while coordination and collaboration with relevant stakeholders are constantly maintained. Similarly, monitoring and evaluation of NAP programs and activities must be regularly and effectively undertaken to document successes and best practices, as well as to identify the challenges and gaps.

Strategic Objective 1: To execute the National Action Plan in an effective manner

Indicator 1.1: Allocated annual budget and programmes for the implementation of NAP

The objective of the NAP is to mainstream gender equality in the programs of GoN's responsible bodies that have allocated budget and program for NAP implementation. Conflict affected, particularly women and girls, differently abled, poorest of the poor, *dalit*, indigenous groups, etc., are included in the programs conducted by various responsible bodies. The policy is adopted by the industrial sector by providing skill and capacity development programs to promote employment, programs conducted in the agricultural sector, and programs conducted for poverty alleviation. However, due to lack of gender disaggregated data, there is limited information on the number of conflict affected women and girls who have received the services, and the amount spent on them. The MoPR has provided funds to various implementing bodies through separately allocated budget from the Nepal Peace Trust Fund, thus giving high priority to the NAP implementation. The following table provides the details.

Table No. 57:

Government Area: Budget received and Description of expenses towards Implementation of National Action Plan, FY 2011/12 – 2013/14

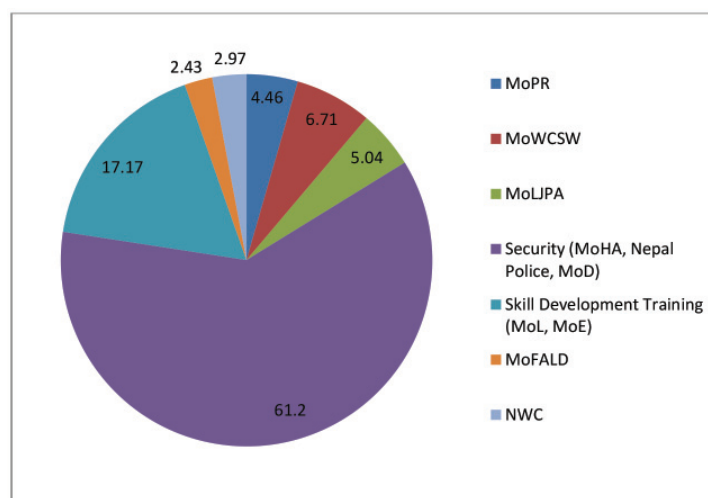
Implementing Body	Program	Program			Allocation and Source of expenditure		Expenditure in Rs. (in thousands)	% in terms of Total Budget	Remarks
		Commencement Date	Completion Date	Total Budget in Rs.(in thousands)	GoN	Donor Org.			
MoPR	Promoting ownership for women's empowerment and recovery	July 8, 2012	July 7, 2014	37,679	957	36,722	9,177	24.36	
MoWCSW	Partnership on women empowerment and representation	July 2012	July 2014	56,700	16625	40,000	41,773	73.67	
Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJCAPA)	Enhancing access to justice for women, girls and conflict affected people	July 8, 2012	July 2013	42,590		42,590	9,601	22.54	1 year time extension

MoHA	Prevention and protection and recovery program	July 1, 2012	June 30, 2014	146,590	16,590	130,000	126,223	86.11	
Nepal Police, MoHA (23,130)									
Nepal Police, MoHA (54,330)									
Armed Police Force, MoHA (19,130)									
Department of Prison Management, MoHA (50,000)									
Cottage and Small Industries Development Committee, MoI	Enhancing Capacity of conflict affected women and girls for employment and enterprise development	July 8, 2012	September 2013	60,957		60,957	53,906	88.43	Project Completed
MoFALD	Sensitizing Local Bodies and Key Stakeholders	July 5, 2012	July 4, 2013	20,560	560	20,000	20,327	98.87	Project Completed
Police Headquarters, Nepal Police, MoHA	Capacity Enhancement of Nepal Police to contribute to Peace Process	May 13, 2012	August 2014	236,406	36,406	200,000	169,574	71.73	
Ministry of Defense (MoD)	Promoting women's participation in peace building process and economic opportunities	July 2013	June 2015	133,874		133,874	6,365	4.75	
Non Formal Education Centre, MoE	Empowering conflict affected women and girls through Livestock based enterprise	July 2013	June 2015	84,080	84,080		29,755	35.39	
National Women Commission (NWC)	Promoting equal participation of women and girls in peace building process	July 10, 2013	June 9, 2015	25,100		25,100	4,619	18.40	
	TOTAL			844,536	155,218	689,243	471,320	55.81	

Source: Nepal Peace Trust Fund* till the second quarter of FY 2013/14

As per the table, of the total Rs. 8 Billion 44 Million and 500 thousand, 61% was allocated to the security sector, i.e., MoHA, Nepal Police, Armed Police Force and MoD. 10 % of the remaining amount was allocated to technical education under the MoE, and 7 % to the Department of Cottage and Small Industries under MoI. 7 % was allocated to MoWCSW and 5 % or less to other ministries.

Chart No. 6



Note: MoI and MoFALD projects have already been completed.

Till date, approximately 56% of the total budget has been spent. The MoD has only spent 5 % of its allocated budget amount. MoPR, NWC and MoFALD have spent 24%, 18% and 23%each, respectively.

The expenditure description indicates that Rs. 1 Billion 78 Million and 900 thousand (21% of total budget) has been allocated for training programs. In the amount allocated for security bodies, construction of toilet for women police in 25 police posts, construction of gender unit (center: 1, brigades: 3) and separate buildings in 5 places to provide services to women and children. The analysis reflects a relatively low amount mobilized for the services, relief and recovery of conflict affected women and girls. Changes need to be made in the coming days.

Indicator 1.2: The resources contributed by the development partner organizations, national and international non-government organizations and the private sector

Various national and international organizations have been collaborating to manage the resources required for the implementation of NAP by the Nepal Government. Peace Support Working Group (PSWG), a consortium of international development partners and bilateral agencies including the UN agencies is active in gathering this support. This group has been providing financial and technical support from the planning stages of the NAP. Additional information is given in the following table.

Table No. 58:

Support provided by donor organizations for the implementation of NAP, 2014 (presented in the currency as provided by the respective organizations)

Donor Org.	Org. receiving Amt.	Support amount	Case Unit	Provision of support	Remarks
Embassy of Finland	Peace Fund	3,500,000.00	Euro	Support to activities of NAP	2010 to 2013
	UN Women	1,300,000.00	Euro	Support to activities of NAP	2012 to 2016
Embassy of Norway	Sankalpa (NGO Network)	12,300,000.00	NOK	Women's Empowerment in political and social justice	Total committed amount
	Inter-Party Women's Network	3,700,000.00	NOK	Ensuring equal participation in policy making and decision process	Total committed amount
	Peace Fund	10,000,000.00	NOK	Support for implementation of NAP	Total committed amount
	GIZ	14,000,000.00	NOK	Reconciliation of former fighters	Total committed amount
	UN Women	1,200,000.00	NOK	Promoting Gender Responsive Security Sector Reform	Program completed recently

ILO	UN Women	294,000.00	US \$	Gender Responsive Recovery for Sustainable Peace(GRRSP)	
FAO	UN Women	265,000.00	US \$	GRRSP	
UN Women	GoN and NGOs	340,000.00	US \$	GRRSP	
Austria	UN Women	110,000,000.00	NRs	Strengthening National and Local Capacity for Gender Responsive Transitional Justice project	Through ICTJ
DANIDA Human Rights and Good Governance Advisory Unit (HUGOU)	UN Women	252,000.00	US \$	Strengthening National Women Commission – to promote Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Project (SNWCP)	Through Sancharika Samuha and Pro Public
UN	UN Women	22,700,000.00	NRs	A Global Program on Women’s Access to Justice in Conflict and Post-Conflict	Through ICTJ
UNDP		12,240,000.00	NRs	Gender Responsive Election Process	Through Pro Public
United Nation as Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN)	UN Women	525,000.00	US \$	Partnership for Equality and Capacity Enhancement (PEACE): Towards implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820(PEACE)	
	MoPR	500,000.00	US \$	Technical Assistance to the MoPR in the implementation of psycho-social counseling and support services to conflict affected persons	Through IOM
	UNDP	642,500.00	US \$	Strengthening Rule of Law and Human Rights	
	UN Women				
	UNDP UN Women	911,216.00	US \$	Building Peace in Nepal: Ensuring a participatory and secure transition	
	UNDP UN Women	76,520,000.00	NRs	Rule of Law and Human Rights Project(ROLHR)	Supreme Court; MoLJPA; National Human Rights Commission (NHRC); National Judicial Academy (NJA); International Alert; Nepal Law Campus; World Vision Advocacy Forum (WVAF)
CARE Nepal	NGO	1,117,000.00	NRs	Capacity Building of DCC, Women’s Network on UNSCR 1325 & 1820	
	MoPR	1,116,000.00	NRs	Support to MoPR and civil society to develop Nepal National Action Plan On Implementation of the UNSCR 1325 & 1820 First Year Monitoring Report 2012	
	NGO	26,56,000.00	NRs	Mid-term Monitoring of NAP 2013 – 2014	

Source: Information received from related organizations

Note: The donor organizations have provided their support to various government bodies through the peace fund. Un Women, GIZ, IOE have provided funds to non-government bodies and their networks. The amount spent by the peace

fund has been mentioned in the following table where the amount given by the donor organizations is also included therefore, the two tables must be looked at separately.

In the non-government sector, a national level non-government organization 1325 Action Group has been formed which has been implementing various activities through mutual cooperation and collaboration. There have been no activities to fulfill the objective of mobilizing the private sector for NAP implementation. Though monitoring reports such as this one has been initiated in collaboration with civil society there has been no systematic provision for involving civil society in M&E.

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

Indicator 2.1: Status of monitoring and evaluation process

The NAP planned to establish a monitoring and evaluation mechanism or system through the participation of beneficiary groups and organizations working in women's rights sector. However, this is yet to take place. The MoPR also notes the same need in projects implemented through the support of NPTF.

Indicator 2.2: Number of capacity building programmes conducted for monitoring and the number of participants in such programmes

No program for building monitoring capacity has been implemented yet.

Indicator 2.3: Number of beneficiaries and organizations working for women's rights participating in the monitoring and evaluation

The indicator was formulated on the basis of having participatory monitoring and evaluation system. However, it still remains to be executed.

Indicator 2.4: Monitoring and evaluation carried out with the gender audit system

No specific activity to include a gender audit system in the monitoring and evaluation of NAP is identified yet.

Strategic Objective 3: To coordinate and collaborate with multilateral stakeholders for the implementation of the NAP for resource mobilization and for monitoring and evaluation.

Indicator 3.1: Number of multilateral stakeholders involved in the implementation of NAP and the available resources

The NAP had envisioned effective management of resource mobilization, and monitoring and evaluation through coordination and collaboration with government bodies, development partners, NGOs, private sector and CSOs. This has been initiated to some extent as MoPR provided technical support in developing project proposals to various ministries. MoPR also mobilized donor resources for NAP implementation, in coordination with NPTF. Description of government bodies supported for NAP implementation is available in Table 66.

Furthermore, MoPR also created an enabling environment for the NPTF to implement NAP through the NGO sector. Subsequently, 7 NGOs were granted funds, upon submission of their project proposals out of which 4 had specific dedicated programs for implementation of UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 NAP. Prior to this, the Peace Fund was providing funds only to government bodies. The Peace Fund has allocated Rs. 22,495,000.00 /- (Twenty-Two Million Four Hundred Ninety Five Thousand only) to these 4 organizations for NAP implementation. Approximately 17% of the total amount, Rs. 4,738,000/- (Four Million Seven hundred Thirty Eight Thousand only) was generated by the organizations themselves. These organizations have thus far spent a total of Rs.25, 013,000/- (Twenty Five Million Thirteen Thousand only) for the implementation of NAP.

Table No. 59:

SN	Implementing body	Programme	Project's			Source of Expenses			Expenses in Thousand
			Starting Date	Completion Date	NPTF's approved Budget in Thousand	Foreign Aid	Organization's own Source	Total budget	
1	Backward Society Education (BASE), Tulsipur, Dang	Promotion of National Action Plan and Livelihood Enhancement of Poor Vulnerable women and girls program	4 Dec. 2013	31 Aug. 2014	99,25	99,25	15,14	1,14,39	1,13,39
2	Mirest Nepal	Program-2, Increasing Women's participation in peace building	Dec. 2013	31 Aug. 2014	22,69	22,69	16.80	39,49	22,69
3	Antenna Foundation Nepal	Gender mainstreaming in peace building process	Dec. 2013	1 Sept. 2014	96,71	98,90	15,44	1,14,34	1,14,25
4	RRN	NAP implementation Support			6,30	6,30		6,30	
					2,24,94	2,27,14	47,38	2,74,52	2,50,13

Indicator 3.2: Program organized for making the monitoring and evaluation report public

The first year monitoring report was released on 11 September 2012 in Kathmandu.

Strategic Objective 4: To set up a mechanism for implementation of the NAP**Indicator 4.1: Programmes run for increasing capacity of the Implementation Committee**

No separate programs have been conducted for building the capacity of the Implementation Committee.

Indicator 4.2: Establishment of the Gender Unit under the MoPR

A gender unit under the leadership of the MoPR Joint Secretary, comprising of 1 Under Secretary and 2 officer level employees from MoPR has been formed. This has been mentioned in the first year Monitoring Report as well.

Indicator 4.3: Capacity building programs and the number of participants

No programs have been conducted for building the capacity of the gender unit.

Indicator 4.4: Status of gender mainstreaming in plans and programmes of the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction

Additional gender mainstreaming efforts in MoPR's programs are not identified by this report.

Indicator 4.5: Number of District Development Committee constituted

The District Development Committees (DDCs) have been formed in all 75 districts.

Indicator 4.6: The Status of the performance of the committee

The first year Monitoring Report states the central level Steering Committee and Implementation Committee were established in the first year of the NAP. The current mid-term monitoring report notes that a meeting of the Steering Committee under the Chair of Foreign Minister was held once, while meetings of the NAP Implementation Committee under the Chair of Member Secretary of the Steering Committee and Joint Secretary of MoPR were held 8 times during the past 3 years. (FY 2010/11: 2 times; FY 2011/12: 2 times, FY 2012/13: 2 times, and FY 2013/14: 2 times).

At the district level, data collected for the current report reveal MoPR has organized one-day orientation programs to DCCs of 52 districts. During Focus Groups Discussions (FGDs) conducted in the 10 districts identified for mid-term monitoring, the DCCs also provided support by calling a DCC meeting for monitoring and sharing purposes.

Chapter 4

Role of External Development Partners and Non Government Organizations for the Implementation of the NAP

4.1 Role of donor agencies and external development partners

In Nepal, donor organizations and development partner organizations, GoN and NGOs have been providing support in the sectors of development, promotion of human rights, women's equality and protection. This type of support has also been expanded to the development of rule of law and democratic system. Supporting bodies and international organizations have also been providing support to the empowerment of conflict affected women and the sectors of access to justice and gender equality. There was an increase in the support provided during the recent transitional phase for conflict prevention, transformation, adjustment and management as well as to facilitate the peace process. The state has also adopted the strategy of garnering international support and partnership and use the expertise of the peace process in the Nepali context. The government is committed to take this support to the village and community levels and to the conflict affected and marginalized groups. As a result, there have been many interventions in the sector of women empowerment and gender equality with the cooperation and collaboration of external development partners and organizations.

In Nepal, there are many international organizations working in the sector of women, peace and security. United Nations Development Program and related UN bodies have been working for the overall development of Nepal, development of women's rights and women empowerment, while embassies of various countries have also contributed significantly to this sector. These organizations either work independently or in joint collaboration with GoN and NGOs.

The international commitments expressed worldwide against violations of human rights and crimes against humanity have supported the protection and development of human rights. Mutual campaigns have been started globally to end crimes against humanity. As a result, Nepal has also been receiving international cooperation and collaboration for conflict transformation and peace process. External development partners' focus on women, peace and security sector has led to their contribution in ensuring the rights of conflict affected women and girls, ensuring their access to justice, promoting their participation in peace process, and addressing their empowerment needs. The collaboration and coordination by donor agencies in the development of the NAP on the implementation of UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 have been significant.

This chapter attempts to present details on the support and contributions by various donor agencies, UN agencies as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies for the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325&1820. The report hopes to enhance coordination and collaboration between different agencies for effective implementation for future programs.

4.2 Support during the development of NAP

The collaboration and coordination by donor agencies in the development of the NAP on the implementation of UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 have been significant. International agencies, donor agencies, bilateral and multi lateral agencies have been providing their support from the very beginning, i.e., from the inception phase of development of NAP. In this process, UN agencies, in particular UN Women, UNFPA, international development partners, bilateral and multilateral agencies provided their support in coordination with the MoPR. Support has been obtained for various activities; including taking the draft NAP among conflict affected women and girls for discussion, facilitating orientations among concerned stakeholders, and numerous consultations during the development of NAP, publication of the NAP, as well as distribution and release of NAP at the national and international level.

4.3 Support in the implementation of NAP

Various international organizations have been working to implement the NAP, but inadequate information, documentation and coordination has resulted in limited information on the sectors in which these organizations are working, and the impact of their work in the lives of conflict affected women and girls. It is difficult to analyze the overall situation based upon limited data. Comprehensive and nationwide study and research is needed in this regard.

Some relevant information pertaining to accomplished work, support provided, and future plans and commitments are presented in Table 68. The information is based upon data provided by various agencies, following consultations and communications by MoPR.

Table No. 60:

NAP programs and activities supported by UN agencies and donors and budgetary allocations

UN Women Nepal	<p>UN Women, Nepal has been supporting the development and implementation of UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 through various government bodies and NGOs. UN Women, Nepal has provided the following support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Responsive Recovery for Sustainable Peace (GRRSP): NRs. 8 million • Strengthening Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Nepal: Towards Implementation of the National Action Plan on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820: NRs. 171 million: • Promoting Gender Responsive Security Sector: Towards Implementation of UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 (PROGRESS) Project: NRs. 35.2 million • Strengthening National and Local Capacity for Gender Responsive Transitional Justice project: NRs. 11 hundred thousand • A Global Programme on Women's Access to Justice in Conflict and Post-Conflict: NRs. 22.7 million: • Strengthening National Women's Commission – to promote Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Project (SNWCP):NRs. 25.26 million • Gender Responsive Election Process: NRs. 12.24 million • Economic Security of Women Migrant Workers: NRs. 22.38 million • Sustaining the Gains of Foreign Labour Migration through Protection of Migrant Workers Right: NRs. 93.29 million
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UNDP	<p>UNDP has been either collaborating with other agencies to implement NAP related project, or directly implementing its own programs. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights Protection System in Nepal’ (ROLHR) programme aims at consolidation of sustainable peace by creating conditions for systemic changes in the justice sector. Activities focus on support for sector-wide strategic planning and coordination; developing a ‘single door’ policy and implementation mechanisms for free legal aid system; and enhancing mechanisms of accountability through support to the NHRC and transitional justice process. • ‘Ensuring a Participatory and Secure Transition (EPST)’ project in collaboration with UN Women, has been implemented in the six districts of Bara, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Kanchanpur and Parsa: supported by UNPFN • UNDP’s Conflict Prevention Programme is directly contributing to the promotion of peace by strengthening capacity of women political party leaders, and civil society leaders to be agents of change in relation to peace-building. • Formation of Victim Support Forums in 5 districts (Achham, Dailekh, Dang and Kailali, Surkhet), setting up of legal help desk, need assessment for in-camera benches, conducted Study on the Implementation of Supreme Court Decisions Regarding Transitional Justice. • UNDP’s Armed Violence Reduction and Strengthening Community Security (AVRCS) has made an effort towards establishment of the National Crime Observation Center (NCOC) and training on crime and violence monitoring and reporting. • Support to 5 organizations to work on women, peace and security through N-Peace champions in 2013. • Research on gender-based violence in four VDCs of Banke district to identify types of violence prevalent in the community. • Training of Mobilizers Program (ToM), which aims to create reflective practitioners by focusing on three key pillars, leadership, advocacy, and peace building - 7 women trained. • Organization of 4 special training events focusing on women leaders from different sectors; participation of 261 women leaders in 2014 • Focus of ‘Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights Protection System in Nepal’ Program (ROLHR) is a consolidation of sustainable peace through creating conditions for systematic changes in the justice sector through support for sector-wide strategic planning and coordination; developing a ‘single door’ policy and implementations mechanisms for free legal aids system; and enhancing mechanisms of accountability through support to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and transitional justice process.
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UNICEF	<p>UNICEF Nepal is not providing direct support for the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820. However, it is supporting the GoN and local organizations in the rehabilitation of conflict affected children under the implementation of Security Council Resolution No. 1216. UNICEF has provided the following support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the MoPR and MoWCSW to develop Guideline for the implementation of NAP on Rehabilitation of Conflict affected Children; among the conflict affected children 45-50% are girls. • Economic rehabilitation package has been developed which include education, training and job-oriented skills. • Developed Gender Assessment Tools to identify issues and problems related to gender. The tool was used to identify gender concerns pertaining to 84 former Maoist combatants. A total of 25 government officials were trained on the use the Gender Assessment tools; UNICEF is planning to conduct training to Ministry staff (from August-September 2014): • US \$ 20, 000 (Estimated budget for implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820)
UNPFN	<p>The United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN) has contributed to the implementation of the NAP with projects targeting technical assistance and support for coordination. UNPFN supported the “Partnership for Equality and Capacity Enhancement (PEACE): Towards implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820” through UN Women. UNPFN has provided the following support:</p> <p>Before approval of the NAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproductive health services to female Maoist combatants: US\$224, 614 • Ensuring recognition of sexual violence as a tool of conflict in Nepal: US\$ 2.1 million <p>After approval of the NAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to UN Women for Partnership for Equality and Capacity Enhancement (PEACE) project: Towards implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820: US\$525, 000 • To IOM for Technical Assistance to the MoPR in the implementation of psycho-social counseling and support services to conflict affected persons: US\$500, 198 • To UNDP and UN Women for Strengthening Rule of Law and Human Rights project: US\$642, 500 <p>To UN Women and UNDP for Building Peace in Nepal: Ensuring a participatory and secure transition: US\$911, 216</p>
FAO	<p>FAO, in collaboration with UN Women and ILO has been undertaking the Gender Responsive Recovery for Sustainable Peace(GRRSP)project: Support to GRRSP: US\$ 265000</p> <p>The project activities involve the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working in 5 VDCs and 1 Municipality of Kavre district, 4 VDCs of Ramechhap district and 4 VDCs and 1 Municipality of Sindhuli district for the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820. • Supporting conflict affected women and their family through agriculture and animals husbandry. FAO has supported goats and pigs rearing under this project. • Benefitted 796 conflict affected women and their family members from the agricultural products. <p>A total of 37 groups formed thus far.</p>

ILO	<p>ILO has collaborated with FAO, with UN Women as the lead agency for the GRRSP Project. ILO support to GRRSP project: US\$ 294, 000</p> <p>ILO contribution is for the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of 15 staff members of service providers • 485 conflict affected women and girls were able to enhance their knowledge on technical and entrepreneurial skills • Creation of self-employment opportunities to 178 conflict affected women and girls who were provided business, entrepreneurship and technical training, equipment and business development service support on a range of community based enterprises, namely, turmeric processing and packaging; Milk processing and dairy product development; Bee keeping and honey production; and soap making. • 30 Community Animal Health Worker (CAHW) were also trained and certified by the National Skills Testing Board (NSTB).
Embassy of Finland	<p>The Embassy of Finland has provided the following support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Nepal Peace Trust Fund (from 2010-2013) for implementation of the NAP: €3.5 million • To UN Women from (2012-2016): €1.3 million • To Children and Women in Social Services and Human Rights (CWISH) (from 2013-2015) for the education of conflict affected children and working in social sector - covered 6 VDCs of Ramechhap district: €100, 900
The Royal Norwegian Embassy (RNE)	<p>The RNE has been providing support through various organizations for the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820. It has supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sankalpa for working on Empowerment of Women for Political and Social Justice: 12. 3 million NOK • Inter-Party Women's Alliance for ensuring equal representation in policy and decision making process: 3.7 million NOK • GIZ for reconciliation in host communities where ex-combatants have settled: 14 million NOK • NPTF for the implementation of NAP: 10 million NOK • ICTJ and ICJ to support transitional justice: 4.4 million NOK • UN Women for Promoting Gender Responsive Security Sector Reform project: 1.2 million NOK.
CARE Nepal	<p>CARE Nepal has been supporting the implementation of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 by supporting orientations to DCCs, identifying gaps in the UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 related laws related and providing recommendations for amendment, sensitization workshops to duty bearers on their roles to support current laws and reducing acts of GBV, refresher trainings and orientation to women's networks on relevant GBV laws and policies, as well as strengthening community groups and the documentation of cases of violence. Financial support include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of DCCs and women's networks on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820: NRs. 1, 117, 428 • Support to MoPR and civil society to develop the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 and First Year Monitoring Report, 2012: Rs.1, 115, 827 • Support for Mid-term Monitoring Report of NAP, 2013 - 2014: NRs. 26, 56, 000.00

Saferworld	<p>Saferworld is an international non government organization. Activities Saferworld has been undertaking are as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carried out a 3-year mitigation program in 6 districts (Surkhet, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Sunsari and Siraha), with the support of USAID. • Published a report on Needs Assessment of the Monitoring and Evaluation of the NAP on implementation of UNSCRs 1325 & 1820, with the support of Foreign and Common Wealth Office, UK. • Carried out a gendered assessment on the needs and concerns of Maoist army combatants for rehabilitation and reintegration purposes.
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Source: Information received from related organizations (Budget has been presented in the currency as provided by the related organizations)

Note: The Mid-Term Monitoring Report takes into account that while many development agencies have not directly supported the implementation of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820, their support in the areas of gender equality, women's rights, and economic, social and political rights of women have provided support to conflict affected women and girls. Such programs have helped bring about changes in the lives and social, economic and political areas of women, and need to be documented in the future.

4.4 Contribution of Non Government Organizations

NGOs have been working to support the GoN in the implementation of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820, particularly in activities related to peace process and transitional justice. There has been close coordination and collaboration between GoN and NGOs since the development of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820, from 2010 onwards. Nepal is globally recognized as a nation that developed the NAP through a participatory process, and this included consultations with NGOs as well. NGOs have also been supporting the GoN in the implementation of NAP by either accessing support from national and international donors, through the NPTF or their own initiatives. As a result, Nepal has made remarkable progress in the development of NAP, as well as its implementation and localization in some parts of the country.

To gather information for this Mid-Term Monitoring Report networks and alliances working in the sector of women, peace and security, namely, the 1325 Action Group, Shanti Malika, Sankalpa and organizations affiliated with them, and organization receiving support from NPTF were selected. Information presented on the NGOs is based on data received from these NGOs, alliances and networks. Analysis of information from these organizations is presented in the following paragraphs.

4.4.1 Participation

Most of the alliances, networks and their members, identified for the Mid-Term Monitoring Report, have had focus on ensuring 33% women's participation in the Constituent Assembly. The demand for women's participation at policy level, as well as at different levels of the state gained momentum due to the Second Constituent Assembly elections, which took place in November 2013.

The current Mid-Term Monitoring Report notes that some organizations have worked to address the indicator, 'Number of policies and laws formulated and revised for promoting women's participation'. NGOs have worked on identifying laws, and also lobbied for amendment and implementation of the law. Advocacy documents have been prepared following analysis of women related laws and policies, and a study entitled Gender Responsive Laws and its implementation Status has been undertaken. Lobbying efforts for a proportional representation of women also led to the handing over of letters to the President, Prime Minister, and key leaders of various political parties. Studies, researches and advocacy on laws and policies related to women participation, interactions, dialogues and workshops with various stakeholders, radio and television programs, radio jingle, advertisements, dramas and other awareness raising programs are other activities that have been regularly undertaken.

4.4.2 Protection and Prevention

Over the years, the NGO sector has played a key role in highlighting and addressing the protection of women's rights and prevention of violation of these rights of women. Findings of this monitoring report indicate NGOs have also been working on addressing the second NAP pillar during the pre-conflict, conflict and post-conflict periods. But there is a lack of consolidated data on these initiatives, in particular on conflict related sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) cases. Information for the NGOs indicate they have been engaged in providing shelter to survivors of SGBV, providing financial, medical, legal and shelter support, and support in bringing SGBV cases of violence into the legal jurisdiction. Emergency funds have also been set up by some in order to provide economic support to women suffering from SGBV, and there

is close coordination and referral between NGOs themselves, as well as with GoN bodies such as the Nepal Police and Women and Children Development Office.

Some NGOs have been involved in activities related to registration, investigation, prosecution and punishment of cases related to SGBV. However, the absence of a systemic data maintenance system on SGBV survivors and follow up activities prevents presentation of detailed information on the impacts on survivors. Nevertheless, information from NGOs indicate a lot of work has been carried out in this regard with 330 conflict affected women and girls having received effective legal aid, and 800 women and girls affected from SGBV having received medical treatment and psychosocial counseling. Workshops, national seminars, orientations programs to security personnel by NGO personnel, radio and television programs and advocacy work have also been carried out.

4.4.3 Promotion

Information from the NGOs indicates substantial work has been carried out on promotion of women's rights, and mainstreaming of gender perspectives in all aspects of conflict transformation and peace building perspectives. Information on training and capacity building on NAP to media persons, DCC members, conflict affected women and girls, members of local peace committees (LPCs) and political parties, as well as radio and television programs, establishment of a Resource Center, numerous workshops and training on conceptual clarity on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 have been shared.

NGOs have also carried out different activities at local level for the localization of NAP. Some organizations have also established Information Centers to disseminate information on women, peace and security in Banke, Bhaktapur, Kapilwastu, Dang, Dolakha, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Parsa, Ramechhap, Sindhuli, Siraha and Sunsari.

4.2.4 Relief & Recovery

Under the Relief and Recovery pillar, NGOs have primarily been working towards raising awareness on the process of obtaining information on relief. Issues that came out of a National Conference with conflict affected women from 35 districts were presented to the Government. NGOs have supported the GoN in distributing the government's booklet on relief packages, in different districts and communities. Some organizations have formulated package programs for former combatants and conflict affected women. These programs address the indicator 'Study reports revealing the actual condition of conflict affected women and girls' under the relief and recovery pillar. These packages are found to include income-oriented skill training and scholarships. Eight organizations were identified as providing scholarships, and the number of students currently receiving scholarship through these NGOs is 2, 680, in 33 different districts.

NGOs have also conducted training in different districts to service providers, to promote respectful behavior towards conflict affected women and girls. Organizations included in this Mid-Term Monitoring Report have also been providing skill-oriented trainings to conflict affected women which include candle-making, dhaka weaving, envelope making, mushroom farming, soap making, stitching, beautician, off-season vegetable farming, electrician, plumbing, etc. Some 7 organizations included in the current monitoring are carrying out such training in Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Kavre, Sankhuwasabha, Bhojpur, Khotang, Morang, Sunsari, Saptari, Siraha, Banke, Bardiya, Rolpa, Salyan, Bara, Parsa, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts. Some of these training have also been provided to conflict affected men. The number of trainees is currently 400, of which approximately 75% have started their own enterprise or work. Provision of seed fund, upon completion of the training, is provided by some NGOs.

Finally, NGOs programs have also developed and broadcast radio programs highlighting relief and recovery packages. Documentary on conflict affected women, based on compilation of their cases has been another area of the NGOs' contribution in this pillar.

4.4.5 Resource Mobilization and Monitoring & Evaluation

A few NGOs were found to have separate annual budget for the implementation of NAP. Programs have primarily focused on promoting women participation in politics from a rights based approach, justice, trainings and orientation on the implementation of UNSCRs 1325 & 1820, and capacity building for monitoring of NAP. But generally, they are all dependent on donor organizations.

4.3 Challenges

Analysis of the information obtained from NGOs with regards to implementation of the NAP reveals various positive aspects. Nevertheless, some challenges are also evident in achieving the desired NAP results. Some of these are:

- NGOs have been supporting the GoN in the implementation of NAP, but there is no prior planning and budgeting.
- Most NGOs' activities are implemented following donor support. Organizations have limited resources, and within certain networks.
- MoPR and other government agencies are responsible for the NAP implementation. But while NGOs are

supporting NAP implementation, MoPR does not possess data on work carried out by NGOs, their area of coverage and the beneficiary numbers.

- Findings indicate national level NGOs/Alliances/Networks, covered by this Mid-Term Monitoring Report, are primarily working on 'Participation' and 'Relief and Recovery'. As indicated by Table 69 an even balance of activities according to pillars, during implementation of the NAP, is missing. There is limited work focus on 'Promotion' and 'Resource Mobilization and Monitoring & Evaluation'. NGOs/Alliances/Networks have been obtaining support from international organizations, and thus constantly dependent.

Table No. 61:

Area of focus of NGOs, Alliances and Networks as per the NAP pillars

UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 NAP Pillars	No. of NGOs, Alliances and Networks working on NAP Pillars
Participation	13
Protection and Prevention	10
Promotion	3
Relief and Recovery	13
Resource Mobilization, Monitoring and Evaluation	6

Source: Information received from related organizations

Among the four pillars of NAP, the most work has been done on 'participation'. Thereafter, relief and recovery, promotion, and protection and prevention works have been implemented. Capacity building programs have been implemented under the 'participation' pillar. Since the NAP emphasizes on women's participation, the organizations have included this topic in the trainings provided. NAP topics have also been included in advocacy skill development programs. Under the 'protection and prevention' pillar, NGOs have initiated steps to bring gender and sexual violence into the legal framework and established shelters in various places for psychosocial counseling. The objective of 'promotion' in the third pillar is to 'promote the rights of women and girls and to gender mainstream in all aspects and phases of conflict transformation and peace process'. As per the objective, awareness and training, advocacy and orientation programs have been organized. Under the 'relief and recovery' pillar, NGOs are providing scholarships in various districts as well as skill-development and other trainings. There has not been much work on 'resource management and monitoring & evaluation'. NGOs mostly receive financial support from INGOs for the project implementation whereas annual monitoring and reports are done by the civil society in collaboration with GoN.

Chapter 5

Implementation Status of the National Action Plan at Local Level

The objective of this chapter is to present the implementation status of NAP at the district and community levels. Information of only 10 districts selected for the Mid-Term Monitoring Report is being presented herein. Information from FGDs with local level stakeholders and data obtained from NAP implementing agencies are analyzed in this chapter. The analysis should not be assumed to represent the situation of the entire country.

The core objective of the NAP is to take the activities to the local level and ensure participation of conflict affected women and children in peace, security and conflict transformation processes. The GoN has been mobilizing local agencies responsible for NAP implementation, providing resources to various ministries and their line agencies, and working in collaboration and coordination with NGOs, donor agencies and development partners to address women, peace and security needs at local level. The First Year Monitoring Report did not include activities and progress made by NGOs, donor agencies and development partners with regards to the implementation of NAP. However, considering their close collaboration with the GoN from development to implementation of NAP, and from central to local level the need to include the support, coordination and progress of these has been identified by the current report. The Mid-Term Monitoring Report has thus tried to include local level activities carried out by local level stakeholder, including NGOs.

5.1 Participation

NAP focuses unequivocally on identifying gaps in existing policies and laws, and developing and revising necessary ones for promoting equitable, proportional and meaningful participation of women at all levels of decision making for conflict transformation and peace building processes. At the local level LPCs - established to strengthen peace process by taking peace to local level - have a provision of ensuring 1/3 women presence, including conflict affected women. Similarly, a 9-member LPC is to be formed at the Municipality/VDC level, with at least 3 women members. Review of women's representation in district and VDC LPCs reveal some level of women's participation at local level. However, review of women's participation in DCCs in all 10 districts reveals women's participation as generally negligible. Even in the meetings of the committees women's issues are not receiving priority. The following Table highlights the number of LPC women members formed at Municipality/VDCs of the 10 districts. Available data indicate that while women participation at local level LPCs is increasing, but the required 33% women participation is yet to be fulfilled.

The LPCs have been contributing in protection of the rights of conflict affected women and children, and facilitating their access to relief and recovery. In this process, the contributions made by LPCs in some of the districts is seen to be significant. At the local level, the LPCs are active in lobbying and coordinating to establish peace.

Table No. 62:

Some significant work done by LPCs for the rights, protection and participation of women and children

LPC District Name	Some significant work and examples done by LPCs for the rights, protection and participation of women and children
Dadeldhura	Orientation on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 at village level, and orientations on participation to conflict affected women
Dhankuta	Awareness raising programs on women's participation
Kapilvastu	Engaged in reducing cases of GBV, advocacy for women's participation and initiation of action against perpetrators in a case involving accusations of witchcraft against a woman and her family who were being verbally and physically abused
Baglung	Request letter to political parties for ensuring compulsory participation of women, and for women to be given the position of LPC Coordinator

Source: Information collected from districts

LPCs have also been building capacity of conflict affected women and girls, supporting for their access to relief packages, providing orientations on 1325 & 1820 at district and village level, providing orientation on participation of conflict affected women and girls, facilitating awareness raising programs on rights of women and children, skills oriented trainings to conflict affected women and girls, ensuring respect to martyrs and family of disappeared, active engagement in reducing GBV, and raising awareness to political parties for women's participation. In some districts, women have been led by LPC Coordinators.

In order to increase women's participation at local level, NGOs and LPCs have been providing advocacy skill development trainings. Especially, NGOs have been conducting programs on women leadership development, gender equality, orientations on social inclusion, awareness on Gender based Violence. Programs have been carried out at village level also. There has been remarkable presence of women in these kinds of trainings. Most of the trainings conducted were of short period, therefore, depending upon the necessity and situation, continuation of training and long term trainings should be provided.

To increase women's participation at local levels, LPCs and NGOs have played significant roles in undertaking programs. Some of the programs are: awareness raising on gender equality and inclusion, meaningful participation of women, information pertaining to local election, women leadership development, orientation on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, planning and gender mainstreaming, and development of gender responsive budget and its implementation. In Dang district the WCDO in the past three years has committed against GBV with a declaration to reduce violence and promote gender friendly workplace, prohibit advertisement affecting dignity of women, and zero tolerance of GBV in the government offices. The Dang DCC also conducted programs on gender concept, GBV, women's rights, safe motherhood, sexually transmitted infections, HIV AIDS, types of drug use, etc. NGOs in these districts have carried out numerous programs on human trafficking and transportation, migration, foreign employment, impact of conflict on health, shelter services etc. Some have also conducted programs on untouchability, importance of hygiene, violence against women, gender discrimination, and dramas on domestic violence.

Table No. 63:

Type of skills enhancement training and awareness programs and issues addressed by agencies at local levels

Type and number of	Major issues addressed	Implementing agency
Gender Equality and Inclusion	Women's rights, equality and inclusion	DCC, Banke
Public Service Commission (PSC) Preparation Classes	To increase women's success in PSC examination	District Development Committee, Banke
16 days activism on violence against women	Road dramas on Children's Day, and Anti Human Trafficking day	LPC, Banke
9 Discussion and interaction programs	Meaningful participation of women, information related to local election, women leadership development, gender discrimination, etc.	Fatima Foundation, Banke
Orientations on gender equality and social inclusion (GESI)	Conceptual clarity on GESI and relevant policies, UNSCRs 1325 & 1820, importance of gender mainstreaming in implementation plan, development and implementation of gender responsive budgeting	WCDO, Dhankuta
Awareness raising programs	1, 855 women trained on women's rights in a 3-year period	WCDO, Kapilvastu
Orientations	Orientations on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 to organization heads and women networks	WCDO, Kapilvastu
Interactions on violence against women	Gender issues and legal process	WCDO, Baglung
Training	Focus on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 and its NAP	District Police Office, Baglung
Legal aid training	Focus on increasing women's access to justice	Appellate Bar Unit, Baglung

Source: Information collected from the districts

The district level local media has also been involved in conducting and broadcasting various programs on women's rights, participation, and GBV. Various print and electronic media, including, audio and visual, have been conducting programs on VAW, UNSCRs 1325 & 1820, transitional justice, domestic violence, women leadership development, social mobilization, women's education, women's participation, protection of women's rights, protection of women's reproductive rights, concept of social inclusion, issues of single women, and concept of right to health.

Table No. 64:
Media based programs and issues addressed

District	Type of Media	Name of Program	Subject	Language
Banke	Community Radio Krishnasar FM	<i>Sam Shanti Paschim Sarokar</i>	Violence against women, UNSCRs 1325 & 1820, <i>Dwandaka Ghau</i> (Conflict Wounds)	Tharu, Nepali, Awadhi
Dadeldhura	Newspaper, Radio	Violence against women and <i>mahila aawaj</i> (Women's Voice) program	Violence against women, women leadership, and social mobilization	Doteli, Nepali
Dang	Radio Paschim	<i>Samata</i> (Equity), <i>Mahila Sarokar</i> (Women's concern) and Nepali <i>Cheli</i> (Girl)	Women's rights, women's education, women's participation and other women issues	Nepali
Siraha	Samagra FM, 107 MHZ	<i>Nyaya ko Khoji</i> (Search of Justice), <i>Manab Adhikar Shiksha</i> (Human Rights education)	Human rights, Women's rights	Maithali, Nepali
Kapilvastu	Samudayik radio Kapilvastu; Radio Buddha aawaj; Radio voice, Radio Samanta	<i>Mahila Sarokar</i> , <i>Mahila Aawaj</i> , <i>Laingik Hinsar</i> (Gender based violence), <i>Sajha Bichar</i>	Women's rights, reducing GBV, education, access to reproductive rights, right based approach to health, issues of single women	Tharu, Nepali, Awadhi
Dhading	Radio Dhading, Radio Loktantra	<i>Yuwa Dhukdhuki</i> (Heartbeats of youth), <i>Rupantaran</i> (Transformation), <i>Shanti sandesh</i> (Peace messages), <i>Bikas darpan</i> , Tamang Nehen, <i>Naari Aawaj</i> (Women's voice), <i>Hamro sarokar</i> , <i>nyayikadhikar</i> (Our concern, access to justice)	Capacity development of youth leaders, awareness raising program on violence against women, women peace building process, women's participation in development	Nepali, Tamang
Baglung	Dhawalagiri FM, Baglung; Sayapatri FM, Sarathi FM, Dhorpatan FM, Galkot FM	<i>Adha Aakash</i> (Half the sky), <i>Naari Aawaj</i> (Women's voice), <i>Mahila Sarokar</i> (Women's concerns), <i>Srijansilta</i> (Creativity), <i>Mahila Sandesh</i> (Women's message)	Economic and social status of women, women's participation, Security and GBV	Nepali
Kanchanpur	Mahakali FM, Shuklaphanta FM, Radio Nagarik	New Nepal: Phoning program, violence against women, domestic violence	Women's right, domestic violence	Nepali, Doteli, Tharu

Source: Information collected from the districts

Local media and organizations are found initiating various programs on increasing women's participation. These include rights based jingles, information broadcast to the conflict affected, and dissemination of articles related to women's participation.

Table No. 65:

Programs to increase women's participation

Media	Programs targeting women's participation	District
Samudayik Radio Krishnasar FM	Samshanti, Mahila Jagaran, Naari Aawaj	Banke
Radio Pariwartan, Radio Kapilvastu, Radio Buddha Aawaj, Radio Samanta, Radio Voice, Radio Tilauarkot	Broadcasting of rights based jingle	Kapilvastu

Source: Information collected from the districts

Table No. 66:

Programs to increase women's participation

Programs initiated to increase women's participation	Name of Organization	District
Broadcasting of informative jingles to reduce GBV	WCDO	Kapilvastu
Broadcast of informative jingles for conflict affected	LPC	Kapilvastu
Broadcasting of information related to rights	DDC	Kapilvastu
Broadcasting of information and jingles on rights of women and others through various radio stations	Dalit Social Development Center	Kapilvastu
<i>Hamro sarokar nyayikadhikar</i>	District Network of women Human Right Defenders, Naari Jagaran Kendra, Focus Nepal	Dhading
<i>Hamro Sarokar Mahilako Manab Adhikar</i>	Worec Nepal	Dhading
<i>Laingik Sawal</i>	Network of Women Human Rights Defenders	Baglung

Source: Information collected from the districts

FM radios at local level are a strong medium of communication. Information technology has led to people having mobile phones with radio. Information can now be disseminated to targeted groups in swift and simple manner. This has helped to raise awareness on women and girls issues at local level and also advocating for women's participation.

2. Protection and Prevention

Data on number of SGBV cases registered, investigated, prosecuted, and number of perpetrators penalized, average decision and punishment period have been collected from 10 districts (Please refer to Annex IX). Data from the 10 districts reveal different government offices and especially WCDO, NGOs, Nepal Bar Association, paralegal committees, court, District Police Office, etc. at local level are involved in the registration and prosecution of SGBV cases. Compiled data further depicts an increase in the number of VAW and GBV cases being registered, compared to the previous year. Training on investigation, prosecution, legal aid counseling and capacity building programs have are helping prevent acts of VAW and increasing awareness. However, a lack of systematic documentation on registration of cases, referrals, status of cases referred, case management of legal counseling, implementation of cases decided, survivors' access to justice, type of punishment meted out from court, etc. prevent sound analysis. There are also risks of repeat counting of cases as the same cases referred to different organizations for different services.

Indicator: Number of conflict affected women and girls receiving effective and free of cost legal services

Table No. 67:

Agency providing service	No. of service recipients	Type of Legal Service			Date of Service
WCDO, Banke	50	Legal Counseling	Legal Aid		
Saathi Rehabilitation Center, Banke	527	Legal Counseling	Legal Aid		
District Bar Association and District Legal Aid Committee, Dadeldhura	40	Legal Counseling	Legal Aid		FY 2012/13
Nepal Bar Association (District Legal Aid Committee) , Kapilvastu	62	Legal Counseling	Legal Aid		FY 2010/11 – FY 2012/13
Relief to conflict affected children from WCDO, Kapilvastu	201				2010 till date
Sahayatri Samaj and District Network of Human Rights Defender, Dhading	308	308	258		2010 till date
Bar Association, Dhading	50		50		2010 till date
Bar Association, Baglung	40	40	3	37	
Emergency Service Center, Baglung	426	426	113	313	
Child Welfare Committee, Baglung	10	10	3	7	
Nepal Bar Association, Kanchanpur	6	1	3	2	2010 -2013
Women and Children Office, Kanchanpur	14	6	2	6	2010 -2013

Source: Information collected from the districts

Analysis of available data indicate legal aid is being provided to conflict affected women and girls by local government and NGOs. Despite the free and prompt legal aid services, no studies on effectiveness of such services are available to highlight the change in survivors' lives. Some organizations are also found working voluntarily and mentioned economic hardships they are encountering.

Efforts to enhance the capacity of legal and security sector personnel have been initiated. Various relevant issues have been incorporated in such trainings, as indicated in Table 87.

Table No. 68:

Capacity Building Program

Name of Capacity Building program and issues covered	Date and duration of program	Level of Participants (Officers or Assistant)	Number of Participants	Agency
Sensitization on women and children related cases	FY 2011/012	Implementation level responsible person	40	WCDO, Dang
Workshop on protection of child right and reduction of GBV to security personnel	FY 2011/012	Assistant and Officer level	25	WDCO, Kapilvastu

Training on effective investigation and current laws on women, to women police personnel	3 day	Assistant Sub-inspector, Constable	21	Women Human Rights Defender District Network, Sahayatri Samaj Dhading
Orientation on Domestic Violence to VDC Secretaries	1 day	VDC Secretaries	25	Women Human Rights Defender District Network, Sahayatri Samaj, Dhading
Training on gender based violence to health worker	2 day	Health Assistant	47 Participants, 18 women	Public health Office, Dhading
Training on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 to police	1 day	Inspector, Assistant Sub-Inspector, Head Constable, Followers	47	District Police Office, Baglung
Violence against women	3 days in 2012	Lawyers	10	WCDO, Kanchanpur
Capacity Building Training		Women Police	50	Women Police Cell, Banke
Capacity Building of legal and security officers			10	District Bar Association, Dadeldhura

Source: Information collected from the districts

Provisions have been made by different local level agencies to effectively and promptly address the special needs of SGBV survivors. The number of women and girls receiving such services and types of services provided are presented below.

Table No 69:

Local level provision to address the special needs of SGBV survivors

Provisions at local level to address special needs of women and girls	Agency	Remark
General medical treatment, psychosocial counseling, legal aid, shelter home	District Administration Office, Legal Aid Committee, WCDO	Banke
Emergency Protection, Safe house, free legal aid	District Bar Association and District Legal Aid Committee	Dadeldhura
Relief Fund	WCDO, Banke	Dang
Legal Aid Fund	Women, children Development Office, Dang	Dang

Awareness, psychosocial counseling and emergency financial support	WCDO	Kapilvastu
Legal remedy and legal counseling	District Bar Association, District Attorney	Kapilvastu
Income Generation and livelihood	DDC, Cottage and small scale industry, and District Agriculture Development Office (DADO)	Kapilvastu
Peace, Security and Hearing	District Administration Office, District Police Office	Kapilvastu
Medical treatment, laboratory facilities, and Reproductive rights based facilities	District health office, Primary Health Post and Nepal Family Planning Association	Kapilvastu
Safe home	Women and girls affected from GBV (Saathi), conflict affected child (Kapilvastu Children's Home)	Kapilvastu
Lobby and advocacy	Civil Society, District Paralegal Committee, NGO Federation, District child welfare, Saathi, Dalit Welfare Development Center, Dalit Women Organization, Community Police Service Center, Community Service Center, Women Advocacy Forum, Inter-Party Women's Network	Kapilvastu
Rehabilitation support	WCDO, Sahayatri Advocacy Center	Dhading
Relief to victims of violence	WCDO, Network of Women Human Rights Defender	Dhading
Legal Aid	WDCO, Network of Women Human Rights Defender, Sahayatri Samaj Nepal	Dhading
Medical treatment support	WCDO, Network of Women Human Rights Defender	Dhading
Children (Kishori) Program	WCDO	Dhading
Rehabilitation support	WCDO	Baglung
Relief to victims of violence	WCDO, Network of Women Human Rights Defender	Baglung
Legal Support	WCDO, Network of Women Human Rights Defender, Sahayatri Samaj Nepal	Baglung
Support for medical treatment	WCDO, Network of Women Human Rights Defender	Baglung
<i>Kishori</i> (Adolescent) Program	WCDO	Baglung

Source: Information collected from the districts

Various services have been provided at local level to address special needs of women and children; however there is no data on the number of conflict affected women and girls receiving services from these agencies. The following table depicts services provided by different agencies and number of beneficiaries in 10 districts.

Table No. 70:
Psychosocial and legal counseling provided by various bodies

Total beneficiaries	District	Types of Services						Service Provider Agency
		General Health Treatment	Psychosocial Counseling	Legal Counseling	Legal Aid	Shelter	Refer to other agencies	
527	Banke	300	498	40	40	527	10	Saathi
4	Dadeldhura	4						WCDO, Dadeldhura
421	Dang	113	102		15	421	115	WCDO, Dang
22591	Kapilvastu		1678		62	519		WCDO, Kapilvastu, Saathi, Nepal Bar Association
	Dhading	1				17	1	WCDO, Dhading
	Dhading		308	50	258	20	16	Network of Women Human Right Defender, Sahayatri Samaj
	Dhading		285					I.C.D.C.
156	Kanchanpur	55	27	23	37	154	11	WCDO, Kanchanpur
14	Kanchanpur			5	6	0	3	Nepal Bar Association
46	Kanchanpur	29	13	0	0	0	4	Mahakali Zonal Hospital

Source: Information collected from the districts

Women and girls affected from conflict and violence have been receiving psychosocial and legal counseling from government and non-government bodies. Nepal Bar Association and community level organizations have been providing counseling to victims of violence at local level.

Table No. 71:
No. of temporary shelters and available services

No. of temporary shelter homes	Shelter situated district	Service provided	Number and age of beneficiaries	Agency running shelter home	SOP Yes / No	Monitoring Agency
1	Banke	Shelter home		Saathi	Yes	WCDO Banke
1	Dang	Medical treatment, food, shelter, psychosocial counseling, referral to different agencies for legal aid	421 11- 70 years	Women Cooperative Dang with support of Women and Children Office, Dang	Yes	WCDO, Dang
1	Kapilvastu (Taulihawa)	Counseling, medical treatment, food, shelter, legal aid, skill development, small credits	FY 10/11: 167 FY 11/12: 149 FY 12/13 194	Saathi	Yes	GoN and Saathi
1 (Conflict affected child)	1Kapilvastu (Taulihawa)	Counseling. Medical treatment, food, shelter, education	FY 10/11: 11 FY 11/12: 11 FY 12/13: 11	Kapilvastu children home under Nepal children Organization	Yes	GoN and Nepal Child Organization
1	Dhading	Rehabilitation, legal counseling, psychosocial counseling	20	Sahayatri Advocacy Center (Sahayatri Samaj Nepal)	No	WCDO, Dhading
1	Baglung	Rehabilitation, legal counseling, psychosocial counseling	20	Emergency Service Center	No	WCDO, Baglung
5	Kanchanpur	Food, shelter, treatment	1267 15 – 63 years	WCDO, Kanchanpur	Yes	District Committee
1 (young conflict affected girls)	Kanchanpur	Children's Home supporting food, shelter, medical treatment, education, referral to relevant organizations	10 8-15 years	Rural Women's Development and Unity Centre (RUWDUC)	No	WCDO, District Child Protection Office

Source: Information collected from the districts

Among the selected districts, GoN has established service centers in Baglung, Dang, Banke and Kanchanpur. These centers provide services such as health treatment, consultancy, fooding, legal services, skill development, loan flow, psychosocial counseling, etc. In Kapilvastu, child home is run under Nepal Children's Organization which provides counseling, health treatment, fooding, shelter, education to children. The data of registration, investigation and action on gender and sexual violence by various bodies of the 10 district has been given in

The NAP consists of an objective of having women cell in a separate building for effective and sensitive First Information Registration (FIR) for women and children. Accordingly, women and children service centers have already been established in a separate building in some districts and other districts are in the process.

Table No. 72:**Districts with separate women and children Service Centers**

Districts	No. of complaints	No. of beneficiaries	Types of Services	Remarks
Banke	71	71	Rape and attempt to rape	District Police Office, Banke
Chitwan		475	Domestic Violence: 467 Polygamy: 7 Abortion: 1	District Police Office, Women Service Center, Chitwan
Dang		240	Domestic Violence: 243, Missing women and children: 860 Rescued children: 54	District Police Office, Dang FY 11/12- FY 12/13

Source: Information collected from the districts

5.3 Promotion

Findings reveal that no study on SGBV on women and children during conflict have been conducted in districts from which data have been collected. This has raised many questions as to the status of conflict affected women and children, whether they have access to programs designed for them, and whether they even possess any information. In some districts, women and children offices have established Girls Information Center to provide information on GBV. But there is no such centers available in other districts.

Table No. 73:**Number and details of information center in operation at central and district level on Women, Peace and Security**

Location of Information Center	Agency responsible	Commencement Date	District
6 Girls Information Centers providing information on GBV (Hathihawa VDC, Labani VDC, Nandanagar VDC, Bashkhor VDC and Kapilvastu Municipality)	WCDO	2010	Kapilvastu
Information and Counseling Center - 14	WCDO		Kapilvastu
Sudaga VDC, Daiji VDC, Chandani VDC	WCDO		Kanchanpur
Pipaladi VDC, Krishnapur VDC	WCDO	2011	Kanchanpur

Source: Information collected from the districts

Table No. 74:**Translated documents and publications on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 and other international women's rights instruments**

International documents on women human rights	Language	Agency	Remark
International instruments on women's human rights	Nepali, Tharu	WCDO	Banke
UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 informative brochure (2000 copies)	Awadhi	WCDO	Kapilvastu
Informative posters on human rights	Tamang, Chepang	ICDC	Dhading

Source: Information collected from the districts

Table No. 75:

Awareness raising programs for creating enabling environment for rehabilitation for conflict affected women, girls and former combatants and number of participants

Program Details	Duration	Place	Organizer	No. of Participants	
Youth program for peace and reconciliation	2008-2009	5 VDCs of Banke	Fatima Foundation	Women	Former Combatant
<i>Sahabhaj</i>	1 day	Dhankuta	LPC	150	
Orientation	1 day	Chitwan	LPC, Chitwan	25	13
Capacity building	2 day	Chitwan	LPC, Chitwan	45	7
Psychological counseling	1 day	Chitwan	LPC, Chitwan	17	6
<i>Orientation to LPC members</i>	April 15, 2013	Bhairawa	MoPR	6	

Table No. 76:

Number of conflict affected girls and former women combatants reintegrated

Number of reintegrated conflict affected women	Number of reintegrated conflict affected girls	Number of reintegrated former women combatants	District	Agency
9			Kapilvastu	Initiation of LPC members
299	299	29	Dhading	Initiation of LPC
325	325	6	Baglung	Initiation LPC
		35	Kanchanpur	Initiation LPC

Source: Information collected from the districts

Table No. 77:

Number of Orientation programs and published/broadcasted materials

Program Details	Duration	Place	Organizer	No. of Participants (Female/Male)
Interaction	3 day	Dadeldhura	WCDO	25 women
Awareness raising, publications on newspapers, and FM broadcast on women participation for sustained peace and respect to children	3 month	Dadeldhura	LPC	
Orientations on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820	1 day	5 VDCs of Dadeldhura	RUWDUC	
Interaction	1 day		WCDO	25 women, 16 men
Training	2 day		WCDO	30 women, 5 men
Orientations to journalist	FY 2010/11 – FY 2012/13	Kapilvastu	LPC	4 women, 3 men
Orientations to journalists on 1325 & 1820	1 day	Dhadingbesi	Focus Nepal	5 Women 20 men

Source: Information collected from the districts

Table No. 78:**Details of offices and contact person for implementation of UNSCRs 1325 & 1820**

Office Address	Designation of Contact Person
Police Office, Dang	Police Sub-Inspector
Cottage and Small Scale Industry, Dang	Chief Teacher
District Administration Office, Kapilvastu	Administrative Officer
WCDO, Kapilvastu	Supervisor
Education Office, Kapilvastu	School Supervisor
Police Office, Kapilvastu	Police Inspector of Investigation Department, Constable of Women Cell

Source: Information collected from the districts**Table No. 79:****Number of programs and participants of capacity building of members of LPC particularly women members**

Program details	Date/ Duration	Place	Organizer	No. of Participants
Capacity building of women members of Local LPC		Banke	DCC	50
Public Awareness raising programs	Sept. 2013	Dadeldhura Municipality	WCDO	25
1 day VDC level orientation to members of Local Peace Committee on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820	1 day	VDC	LPC, Dadeldhura	180
Anubhuti Program	2010/11	Dhankuta	LPC, Dhankuta	56
Protections System	20611/12, 2-day	Tulsipur Municipality, Dang	WCDO, Dang	30
UNSCRs 1325 & 1820	2011/12, 2-day	Chailahi, Shantinagar, Laxmipur, Gowardiha, Saudiyar, Gadhawa, Halwar, Sishaniya, Tarigaun and Manpur	WCDO, Dang	300
Orientation on work, responsibilities and rights of LPC	August 20, 2012-2	Nilkantha, Dhading	LPC	Total 50, women - 16

Source: Information collected from the districts**5.4 Relief and Recovery**

FGDs with conflict affected women and children at local level highlighted that many conflict victims are yet to receive any relief. Issues such as lack of timely information on available relief packages, and conflict affected living in remote parts of the districts were highlighted during discussions. Uniformity of data on conflict affected is missing in all of the districts. Even data available from the government service providers do not match. With regards to training packages, only a few conflict affected have been able to obtain employment or start their enterprise following training. Though training has been provided lack of quality training, and seed money to start enterprises are major hurdles. Furthermore, during FGDs participants shared that the policy of providing scholarships to three children is creating conflict in the family with more children. FGD participants also shared that the government neither possesses data on victims of torture, nor have they received any compensation.

Table No. 80:
Name and number of informal education conducted

Name of Organization	Name of Course	Focus of course	No. of Beneficiaries (male/female)	Date	District
RUWDUC	Preparation classes for Public Service Commission examination	Preparation for Non Gazetted 2 nd Non Technical (<i>Khardar</i>) position	40 young women	2014	Kanchanpur

Findings indicate that although many district and community based programs are organized, only a few are designed for conflict affected women and girls. Even these are not specific to the interest and capacity of the conflict affected, and the market needs. There is no data and study on the number of conflict affected women and girls who have benefited from such trainings. Women participants have also shared such trainings have brought limited changes in their lives. (Refer to Annex X for details)

Table No.81:
No. of women starting business after receiving seed money or interest free loan in the 10 districts

Responsible Agency	Amount of seed fund	Interest free loan amount	No. of beneficiaries receiving seed money or interest free loan	No. of women initiating enterprise	District	FY
WCDO, Banke	70, 000	70, 000	7	7	Banke	2012/ 13
Cottage and Small Industries, Banke				12	Banke	2012/ 13
DDC, Dang	295, 000		357	Not monitored	Dang	2012/ 13
Cottage and Small Industries, Banke			10 set sewing and interlock machines- 10 persons	4	Dang	2012/ 13
Cottage and Small Industries, Dang			10 set candle making dye - 10 persons	3	Dang	2012/ 13
Cottage and Small Industries, Dang			10 hand weaving machines – 10 persons	4	Dang	2012/ 13
DADO		3 Million	Sewing machine - 45 persons		Kanchanpur	

Source: Information collected from the districts

Table No. 82:

Number of participants and training to service providers for respectful treatment of conflict affected women and girls

Organization	Number of Training	No. of Participants (Women/ Men)	Agency participating in training	Date and place of Program	Remarks
WCDO, Dang	64	32 women and 32 men	District Police Office, District Administration Office, District Court, District Attorney Office, District Bar, District Hospital, Trade of commerce, Drinking Water, LPC	January 2013	Gender friendly behavior

Source: Information collected from the districts

Table No. 83:

Established fund for emergency needs of conflict affected women and girls and their status

Date of establishment and name of Agency	Name of Fund	Total Amount	Remaining amount in the fund	Supporting Agency	District	Area of Support	No. of women receiving support	Procedure for operation of fund
WCDO	GBV Support Fund	215, 000	80, 000	WCDO	Siraha	Support treatment for SGBV survivors	25	As provided by center

Source: Information collected from the districts

5.5 Resource Mobilization, Monitoring and Evaluation

At the local level there is no separate budget, other than the one released by ministries for implementation of NAP. Programs conducted by DDCs and LPCs include issues of conflict affected women and girls. However, separate budget allocation is lacking. In Dadeldhura district, the District Chamber of Commerce has mobilized local resources for youth employment and MISEREOR GERMAN has been conducting campaign for sustainable peace.

The DCCs have been formed under the chair of Chief District Officer (CDO) following implementation of NAP but they are not equally active in the 10 districts. In some districts, DCCs are seen to be very active and have been conducting regular meetings whereas in others a single meeting has not been held till date. To date the MoPR has carried out orientations to DCCs of 20 districts and other organizations working in this sector have also provided support.

MoPR provided orientation to DCCs in the following districts:

Udaypur, Siraha, Mahottari, Sindhuli, Chitwan, Tehrathum, Bhojpur, Sankhuwasabha, Bara, Rautahat, Rukum, Rolpa, Salyan, Dang, Pyuthan, Kailali, Doti, Achham, Bajura, Mustang.

Chapter 6

Suggestions and Recommendations

This chapter aims to provide recommendations based on the analyses of the best practices and challenges identified by the Mid-Term Monitoring Report. Addressing these gaps will be critical as there is only two years left for implementing the NAP (2011/12 – 2015/16).

A review of findings presented in the previous various chapters reveals many activities are yet to be undertaken to fulfill the objectives set by the NAP. With only two years remaining, the need for more effective plans and programs are critical. Some programs and issues raised by the NAP have proven beneficial and there is increased awareness in the sector of women, peace and security. Sensitivity and prioritization indicated by the state in recent times highlight these topics will remain state priority in future as well. Nevertheless, there are still many activities remaining to fulfill the aims set by NAP. Till date, debates and discussion on women, peace and security have been primarily limited to the central level. NAP implementation needs to be promoted and extended to the local level for greater outreach to the conflict affected women and girls. There is a need to make women, peace and security a common concern of all stakeholders – ownership by all stakeholders is imperative for ensuring effective implementation and localization. The current Mid-Term Monitoring Report attempts not to repeat recommendations of the First Year Monitoring Report 2012. Rather, stress is laid on implementing those recommendations, along with newly identified ones to all the bodies and stakeholders identified as responsible by NAP.

6.1 Participation

- The MoPR must develop a complementary plan, including a timetable, and priorities programs and activities on the basis of recommendations and suggestions stated in the Mid-Term Monitoring Report. This will make the NAP implementation more effective in the coming two years.
- The Steering Committee, Implementation Committee and District Coordination Committees formed by the NAP must hold regular meetings. There must be up to date briefing programs for officials of these committees as per requirement.
- Special orientation program must be organized for political party leaders to increase women participation at the decision making level, and at all other levels of political parties.
- Need to develop legal provisions to increase women's participation by implementing the quota system at all levels of political parties, and guarantee the participation of a minimum 33% women in all related sister organizations of political parties.
- Identify contact person within various stakeholder bodies, from the central to local, and build their capacity for effective implementation of UNSCRs 1325 & 1820.
- Coordinate with the private sector to increase women's participation in the private sector, develop women entrepreneurship and accelerate private sector leadership.
- Government bodies cannot reach all levels and may also not possess skilled human resources on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 at local levels. NAP implementation will be more effective if budget, work areas and roles can be distributed through a one-door system.
- Develop a mechanism for centralized data collection of the work done for the implementation of NAP and list the work progress of NGOs in the ministry.

6.2 Protection & Prevention

- Maintain confidentiality on conflict affected women and girls' SGBV cases, and develop improvised laws for immediate hearing, investigation and action. Increase the current deadline for filing a case against rape. For these purposes, identify and establish necessary mechanisms and strengthen existing structures.
- Provide support to manage shelters run by government and NGOs for women and girls who are at risk due to violence, and build capacity of shelter management staff.
- Strengthen the existing women and girls Service Centers under the Nepal Police, and gradually provide services to SGBV affected women and girls in the separate building. Increase the entry of women in the security sectors, and assign responsibility of women and girls Service Center to a Woman Police Inspector.

- Expand already established structures to control violence related activities against women and girls with necessary technical, financial and human resources made available to village, tole and community levels.

6.3 Promotion

- Prioritize interests, expectations and demands of conflict affected women and girls through their participation while implementing programs through government and donor support. Close involvement of local stakeholders, namely, DCC, LPC, WCDO, and other relevant stakeholders for ensuring transparent and qualitative programs and activities.
- Translation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, along with related International Conventions on women's human rights, peace and security into major local dialects. Effective dissemination through various media forums, and close monitoring of impacts of information.
- Special attention must be given to the interest, expectations and needs of conflict affected women and children through their participation while conducting programs through the support of donor organizations and international development partners.

6.4 Relief & Recovery

- Data on conflict affected women and girls along with their conflict related situation must be developed. This data will provide support in facilitating evaluation and implementation of services that are to be provided, such as education, health, psycho-social counseling, skill development for employment generation, etc.
- Government and other bodies must guarantee the participation of conflict affected women and girls, and address their expectations and needs, during program planning targeting this particular group.
- Accurate and timely information must be provided on services, facilities or relief provided by the government to conflict affected women or girls, or conflict victims. Provision of information to service providers and officials, on the type and method of the services they are to provide, are to be prioritized.
- Local media must ensure transparent flow of information on relief and recovery packages. This will enable access of information to all people.
- Prioritize conflict-affected women as per their capacity, skill, qualification and age in employment, business and income generating activities undertaken by the private sector.
- Enhance livelihood needs of conflict affected women by providing support in market management, sales and distribution of products, supporting enterprises and services provided by their organization and network.

6.5 Resource Management and Monitoring & Evaluation

- The Gender Unit in MoPR must be activated and its capacity built, to conduct NAP identified activities.
- To ensure long term sustainability of programs identified by NAP, NAP activities must be categorized under certain topics, such as development and justice, and security and protection of rights, at the local level. On the basis of these sectors and concerns, these must be included in the work plan of ministries and government bodies. Capacity building of implementing bodies must be simultaneously undertaken to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of these activities.
- The MoFALD must mainstream NAP activities within the programs of its line agencies, for effective implementation of NAP.
- A mechanism must be immediately established to monitor the NAP at all levels. This mechanism must include the participation of NGOs and other stakeholders.
- DCCs must be informed of district level programs being implemented by NGOs, in the context of implementing NAP.
- Need to immediately organize coordination programs with the private sector for cooperation, support and coordination for NAP implementation.
- Programs supported by donor organizations and international development partners must prioritize programs for conflict affected women and girls.
- Donor organizations and international development partners, as per the nature of the program, must coordinate and cooperate with MoPR and other relevant ministries during implementation of NAP related activities.
- Need to conduct extensive study on types of support and contributions provided by INGOs working in Nepal. Supporting bodies and organizations under the UN and other international organizations involved in

implementing NAP must also be included.

- There must be regular meeting, dialogue, monitoring plans for resource mobilization with Peace Support Working Group (PSWG), a consortium of UN Agencies and Bilateral donors working in women, peace and security.
- There is a need to develop a monitoring system of the work done by NGOs through MoPR.

6.6 Future Priority Activities

- Development of a separate Strategic Plan for activities prioritized by the Mid-Term Monitoring Report for effective implementation of NAP in the coming two years.
- Concerned ministries must take immediate steps to ensure that responsible bodies incorporate the remaining NAP activities in their annual plans and programs.
- For effective coordination with the Steering Committee, Implementation Committee, and donor organizations and to garner support and provide guidance to implementing bodies GoN to unanimously appoint an approved Ambassador of UNSCRs 1325 & 1820.
- MoPR to develop a common plan through discussions with stakeholders for the localization of the NAP.
- An Information Center to be established at the central level to collect information from NGOs working in this sector, to strengthen coordination and avoid duplication.

Annex I

Technical Team, Mechanisms and Organizations Involved in the Drafting of the Mid-Term Monitoring Report

Technical (Drafting) Team

1. Sadhuraam Sapkota (Chair)
2. Bandana Rana (Coordinator)
3. Ramesh Kumar Adhikari
4. Ganga Bahadur Kharel
5. Kiran Prasad Dhungel
6. Pinky Singh Rana
7. Purushottam Mishra (Jeevan Sharma)

Contributors to Chapter 4 Role of International Development Partners and National and International NGOs

Forum for Law and Development (Sabin Shrestha)

Media Advocacy Group (Babita Basnet & Bishnu Pokhrel)

Member Organizations of 1325 Action Group

- Center for Social Development
- Didi Bahini
- Feminist Dalit Organization (FEDO)
- Forum for Women Law and Development
- INHURED International
- Institute of Human Rights, Communication Nepal (IHRICON)
- Media Advocacy Group
- National Network for Women's Security
- Rural Women's Development and Unity Center (RUWDUC)
- Sankalpa
- Shantimalika
- Women for Human Rights (Single Women's Group)
- Saathi (Secretariat)

Annex II
List of Data Collectors at Central & District Level

Central Level

1. Hari Baskota
2. Anup Nasnani
3. Rabin BikramThapa
4. Srijana Lohani
5. Jay Lal Tiwari
6. Rekha Rajbahak
7. Namuna Bhushal
8. Ram Prasad Dahal
9. Pabitra Khanal
10. Prem Bhattarai
11. Minakshi Bhurtel
12. Mohan Marasini
13. Raghu Nath Thapa
14. Ram Krishna Khadka
15. Krishna Gautam
16. Laxmi Devi Humagain
17. Sabitri Oli
18. Krishna Dhungana
19. Indira Oli
20. Shanta Aryal
21. Budhi Bahadur K.C.
22. Bidhya Pandey
23. Shiv Gautam
24. Abani Mainali
25. Sharad Giri
26. Sita Devi Subedi
27. Binod Prakash Shrestha
28. Sumana Aryal
29. Shanta Acharya
30. Dipendra Raj Poudel
31. Tulsi Dahal
32. Bishnu Pokharel
33. Hom Prasad Lamsal
34. Bandana Khand
35. Ana Sharad Gautam

District Level

1. Kalpana Acharya, Banke
2. Santosh KC , Dang
3. Khaga Prasad Chapain Sharma, Kapilbastu
4. Nisha Neupane, Chitwan
5. Jayanti Rai, Dhankuta
6. Sunil Shah, Siraha
7. Ram Bahadur G.C., Dhadhing
8. Radhika Sapkota, Dhadhing
9. Ramesh Chand , Kanchanpur
10. Bharat Gairal, Dadeldhura

Annex III

List of Networks/NGOs included in the Monitoring

(National Networks on WPS – Shantimalika, Sankalpa and 1325 Action Group and their member organizations as well as NPTF funded NGOs are included in the Monitoring)

- Alternative Knowledge and Development Center, Nepal
- Antenna foundation Nepal
- Base Nepal
- Center for Social Development
- Didi Bahini
- Equal Access Nepal
- Faya Nepal
- Forum for Women, Law and Development (FWLD)
- Grameen Mahila Bikas and Ekata Kendra Nepal
- Human Rights Media Academy Nepal
- Jagaran Nepal
- Media Advocacy Group (MAG)
- Mirest Nepal
- Nagarik Awaj
- National Alliance against Caste Discrimination
- Pro Public
- Rural Reconstruction Nepal
- Rural Women's Development and Unity Centre (RUWDUC)
- Saathi
- Sancharika Samuha
- Sankalpa
- Shantimalika
- Women for Human Rights, Single Women Group (WHR)
- Women Security Pressure Group

Annex IV
Peace Negotiating Teams and Peace Agreements between GoN and Different Political Groups

S.N.	Peace Negotiating Teams	Number of participating Members	Number of Women	Date of Agreement	Remarks
1	Government of Nepal and Adibasi Janajati Sayunkta Sangharsa Samiti	12	1	May 22, 2012	Participation of women from GoN
2	Government of Nepal and Sanyukta Jantantrik Terai Mukti Morcha (Sansthapan Paksha)	2	0	November 4, 2011	
3	Government of Nepal and Samyukta Jantantrik Terai Mukti Morcha (Kautilya Samuha)	2	1	November 24, 2011	Participation of woman from Government of Nepal
4	Government of Nepal and Kirant Janabadi Workers Party	2	0	July 1, 2011	
5	Government of Nepal and Kirant Janabadi Workers Party	3	1	March 13, 2012	Participation of Woman from Government of Nepal
6	Government of Nepal and Kirant Janabadi Workers Party	2	0	July 2, 2013	
7	Government of Nepal and Rastriya Muslim Gathabandan	5	1	May 20, 2012	Participation of woman from Government of Nepal
8	Government of Nepal and Pichhada Barga Mahasangha	2	0	May 20, 2011	
9	Government of Nepal and Nepal Pichhada Braga Mahasangh and Nepal Janta Dal	2	2	April 15, 2012	Participation of woman from Government of Nepal
10	Government of Nepal and Akhil Terai Mukti Morcha (Sansthapan Paksha)	2	1	August 8, 2011	Participation of woman from Government of Nepal
11	Government of Nepal and Chhetri Rastriya Andolan Samiti	2	0	May 22, 2011	

12	Government of Nepal and Khash Chhetri Ekta Samaj Adibasi Janajati	2	1	April 15, 2012	Participation of woman from Government of Nepal
13	Government of Nepal and Brahman, Khash Chhetri Deshnam, Thakuri and Dalit Sammilit Sangarsha Samiti	3	1	November 25, 2011	Participation of woman from Government of Nepal
14	Government of Nepal and Sayunkta Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha (Pawan)	3	1	December 31, 2011	
15	Government of Nepal and Purba Janamukti Sena Nepal	2	1	August 19, 2011	Participation of woman from Government of Nepal
16	Government of Nepal and Bahirgamiti Janamukti Sena Nepal	2	1	January 5, 2012	Participation of woman from Government of Nepal
17	Government of Nepal and Bahirgamiti Janamukti Sena Nepal	2	0	December 11, 2012	
18	Government of Nepal and Sayunkta Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha (Ajad)	2	1	August 19, 2011	
19	Government of Nepal and Sayunkta Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha (Ajad)	3	1	January 12, 2012	Participation of woman from Government of Nepal
20	Government of Nepal and Sanyukta Rajnitik Dalit Sangharsha Samiti and Dalit Sabhashad Manch	13	2	December 29, 2011	Participation of 1 woman each from both teams
21	Government of Nepal and Sanyukta Rajnitik Dalit Sangarsha Samiti	10	1	20 May 27, 2011	Participation of woman from Government of Nepal
22	Government of Nepal and Akhil Terai Mukti Morcha (Jay Krishna Goet Samuha)	6	1	January 21, 2012	Participation of woman from Government of Nepal
23	Dialogue and agreement between the dialogue team of Government of Nepal and Jantantrik Terai Mukti Morcha (Bhagat Singh)	7	1	Feb 25, 2012	Participation of woman from Government of Nepal

24	Government of Nepal and Jantantrik Terai Mukti Morcha (Bhagat Singh)	3	0	August 4, 2012	
25	Government of Nepal and Jantantrik Madesh Terai Mukti Morcha (Jhawar Shah, Pratap)	4	1	March 4, 2012	Participation of woman from Government of Nepal
26	Government of Nepal and Sanyukta Krantikari Terai Madesh Mukti Morcha	2	1	April 18, 2012	Participation of woman from Government of Nepal
27	Government of Nepal and Nepal Defense Army	5	1	August 23, 2012	Participation of woman from Government of Nepal
28	Government of Nepal and Faijan Ahamad Sangarsha Samiti	3	0	December 3, 2012	
29	Government of Nepal and Nepal Dasnami Sanyasi Rastriya Sangharsha Samiti	7	1	March 15, 2013	Participation of woman from Government of Nepal
30	Government of Nepal and Janandolan Parichalan Samiti	2	1	April 15, 2012	Participation of woman from Government of Nepal
31	Government of Nepal and Rastriya Akhanda and Sanyhukta Sangarsha Samiti	9	1	May 17, 2012	Participation of woman from Government of Nepal
32	Government of Nepal and Tharu Sanyukta Sangarsha Samiti	9	2	May 23, 2012	Participation of one woman each from both teams
33	Government of Nepal and Mithila Rajya Sangarsha Samiti	8	1	May 25, 2012	Participation of woman from Government of Nepal
34	Government of Nepal and Rastriya Christian Mahasangha	10	3	May 26, 2012	Participation of 2 women from Government of Nepal and 1 woman from Christian Mahasangha
35	Government of Nepal and Sanyukta Loktantrik Tharu Morcha	5	1	May 26, 2012	Participation of woman from Government of Nepal

36	Government of Nepal and Karnali Swayata Pradesh Sangarsha Samiti	12	1	May 26, 2012	Participation of woman from Government of Nepal
37	Government of Nepal and Rana Tharu Sanyukta Sangarsha Samiti	10	2	May 27, 2012	Participation of 1 woman each from both teams
38	Government of Nepal and Sankhuwasabha Ekta Sangarsha Samiti / Sankhuwasabha Jilla Sarokar Samiti	17	2	May 27, 2012	Participation of 1 woman each from both teams
39	Government of Nepal and Sanyukta Madheshi Bidhyarthi Morcha and Nepal Adibasi Janajati Bidhyarthi Mahasangha	13	2	May 27, 2012	Participation of 1 woman each from both teams
40	Dialogue and agreement between the dialogue team of Government of Nepal and Khumbuwan Mukti Morcha Sanyukta	4	0	August 4, 2012	
41	Dialogue and agreement between the dialogue team of Government of Nepal and Terai Janatantrik Party, Madesh (Birendra Saha – Kranti)	4	0	August 4, 2012	
42	Government of Nepal and Terai Cobra (Shiva Samuha)	5	0	October 8, 2012	
43	Government of Nepal and Moaist Communist Kendra, Nepal	4	0	May 4, 2013	
44	Government of Nepal and Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha (Prithvi Samuha)	2	0	May 4, 2013	

Source: Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Nepal

Annex V
Women's Participation in the Various Ministerial Cabinets

Cabinet under the leadership of Pushpa Kamal Dahal (Prachanda)

S.N.	Details	Male	%	Female	%	Total
1	Ministers	20	83.33	4	16.67	24

**Women's participation in the Cabinet formed under the leadership of
Madhav Kumar Nepal**

S.N.	Details	Male	%	Female	%	Total
1	Ministers	25	92.59	2	7.14	27
2	State Ministers	13	92.86	1	7.14	14
3	Assistant Ministers	0	0	2	100	2
4	Total	38	88.37	5	11.63	43

Cabinet under the leadership of Jhalanath Khanal

S.N.	Details	Male	%	Female	%	Total
1	Ministers	24	86	4	14	28
2	State Ministers	4	58	3	42	7
3	Total	28	80	7	20	35

Cabinet under the leadership of Baburam Bhattarai

S.N.	Details	Male	%	Female	%	Total
1	Ministers	23	46.9	4	8.2	27
2	State Ministers	14	28.6	8	16.3	22
3	Assistant Ministers	0	0	0	0	0
4	Total	37	75.5	12	24.5	49

Cabinet under the leadership of Khil Raj Regmi

S.N.	Details	Male	%	Female	%	Total
1	Ministers	10	90	1	10	11

Cabinet under the leadership of Sushil Koirala

S.No.	Details	Male	%	Female	%	Total
1	Prime Minister	1	100	0	0	1
2	Deputy Prime Minister	2	100	0	0	2
3	Ministers	19	88	3	12	22
4	State Ministers	2	100	0	0	2
	Total	24	81.5	3	18.5	27

Annex VI
Women's Participation in Civil Service

S.No.	Class	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %	Total %
		57085	6461	63546	89.83	10.17	71.27
	Gazetted	13295	1139	14434	92.11	7.89	18
	Special class	48	1	49	97.96	2.04	0.06
	Gazetted First class	501	21	522	95.98	4.02	0.65
	Gazetted Second class	3190	141	3331	95.77	4.23	4.16
	Gazetted third class	9555	976	10531	90.73	9.27	13.14
	Special class (Chief Secretary)	1	0	1	100	0	0
	Special class (Ambassador)						0
	Gazetted First class (additional Secretary)						0
	Non gazetted	25183	3822	29005	86.82	13.18	36.18
	Non gazetted, First class	135443	1788	15331	88.34	11.16	19.12
	Non gazetted, Second class	9930	1894	11824	83.98	16.02	14.75
	Non gazetted, third class	1417	131	1548	91.54	8.46	1.93
	Non gazetted , fourth class	279	9	288	96.88	3.13	0.36
	Non gazetted , fifth class	14	0	14	100	0	0.02
	Classless	18607	1500	20107	92.54	7.46	25.08
	Class	10289	6333	16622	61.09	38.1	20.73
	Health	10044	6325	16369	61.36	38.64	20.42
	Officer Twelfth	3	0	3	100	0	0
	Officer Eleventh	46	9	55	83.64	16.36	0.07
	Officer Tenth	65	10	75	86.67	13.33	0.09
	Officer Ninth	156	29	185	84.32	15.68	0.23
	Officer Eighth	211	64	275	76.73	23.27	0.34
	Officer Seventh	721	116	837	86.14	13.86	1.04
	Officer Sixth	2596	783	3379	76.83	23.17	4.21
	Officer fifth	380	371	751	50.6	49.4	0.94
	Assistant First						0
	Assistant Second	10	59	69	14.49	85.51	0.09
	Assistant third	832	1533	2365	35.18	64.82	2.94
	Assistant fourth	1937	1643	3580	54.11	45.89	4.47
	Justice	245	8	253	96.84	3.16	0.32
	Chief Justice, Supreme Court	1					0
	Justice , Supreme Court	5	0	5	100	0	0.01
	Temporary Justice, Supreme Court	2	0	2	100	0	0
	Chief Justice-Appellate Court	3	0	3	100	0	0
	Judges- Appellate Court	51	6	57	89.47	10.53	0.07

	Additional Appellate Court Judges	2	0	2	100	0	0
	District Court Judges	174	2	176	98.86	1.14	0.22
	Additional District Court Judges	8	0	8	100	0	0.01
	Total	67347	12794	80168	84.04	15.96	100

Source: Government of Nepal, Ministry of general Administrative, Civil service record book, date, 2013\03\2

Annex VII
Women's Participation in Security Sector

S.N.	Name	Total	Female	%	Source
1	Nepal police	59846	3456	5.77	Nepal Police, Headquarter,
2	Armed Police Force	36758	1837	5	Armed Police Force, Headquarter
3	Nepal Army	80234	2583	3.22	Ministry of Defence

Annex VIII:
Agreements Between GoN and Various Political Parties Regarding Women Representation

Agreement between GoN and Nepal Aadibasi Janajati Mahasangha and Adivasi Janajati Samyukta Sangharsha Samiti Nepal

- A state restructuring commission will be immediately formed to recommend state federal structure on the basis of caste, language, geographical area and economic bases and cultural specialities with priority to Nepal's unity, integrity and sovereignty to present to the upcoming CA. The commission will include special experts from indigenous group, Madhesi, Dalit, Women as well as various people from different class, religion and community.
- In principle, Nepal Government agrees that all levels of the political parties must include the representation of all class, gender and region with inclusive, participatory and proportionate representation will be formed immediately to conduct a study.
- Initiations will be taken to implement the commitment expressed in legal and policy level for inclusive proportionate representation of all gender, class, religion and community in all the organs and levels of the state.
- While making important decisions related to indigenous groups as well as various class, region, gender and community, the system of taking suggestions and consulting with the related parties will further be developed.
- Taking into consideration the principle of gender mainstreaming, stress will be given to equal participation of indigenous, Dalit and Madhesi women in the programme implementation and distribution of benefits in the implementation of interim plans and development plans.

Agreement between GoN and Madhesi Janadhikar Forum, Nepal

- Proportionate representation and partnership in all the organs and levels of the structure of the state of long time neglected Madhesi, Indigenous groups, Dalit women, backward class, disabled, marginalized community, muslim etc in all the power, means and resources of the state.
- Appropriate proportionate representation in Nepal Government's all political appointments, foreign service and education sector as well as commissions.
- End all forms of discrimination based on caste, language, gender, religion, national and social background, political and other perspectives etc and establish human rights.
- Formation of high level inclusiveness workforce immediately to formulate required policies and laws to include Madhesi, indigenous groups, Dalit, women etc in all organs and levels of the state.

Agreement between GoN and Rastriya Badi Adhikar Samiti

As mentioned in their report, in order to implement the programs of providing scholarship to children of Badi community, the government will form a taskforce coordinated by the first class officer of Nepal Government and comprising of officer level representatives from MoHA, MoFALD, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labor and Transportation Management, Ministry of Land Reform and Management, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Sports, Ministry of Forest and Soil conservation, Ministry of Health and Population and two representatives from Badi Community including one woman. The task force will complete the study within the period of 6 months.

Agreement between GoN and Samyukta Loktantrik Madhesi Morcha

The government will make appointments and nomination in the security sector as well as all bodies of the state with proportionate participation of Madhesi, indigenous groups, Dalit and Marginalized communities.

Agreement between GoN Negotiation team including seven parties and Sanghiya Ganatantrik Rastriya Morcha, Nepal

Proportionate participation in all state organs of indigenous groups, main residents of Terai, Dalit, marginalized Muslim and women etc.

Agreement between GoN and Representative of Indigenous Tharu Community and Nepal Adivsi Janajati Mahasangha

Required amendment of Police Act, Armed Police Force Act, Army Act, Education Act, Health Service Act and Nepal Special Service Act will be done through special ordinance

Agreement between GoN and Samyukta Muslim Rastriya Sangharsha Samiti

Article 33 (D1) of Nepal's Interim Constitution 2007 mentions " proportionate inclusion of Madhesi, Dalit, Indigenous groups, women, labors, disabled, marginalized class and religion in all organs of the state"

Agreement between GoN and Muslim Gathbandhan

- In order to ensure separate identity of Muslim in the new constitution, Muslim community will be listed along with adivasi janajati, madhesi, women and dalit.
- Proportionate representation of different marginalized groups including Muslim, indigenous groups, Madhesi, women, dalit in all levels and organs of the state.
- Rights of Muslim will be guaranteed along with the women and dalit in the fundamental right of the new constitution.

Agreement between GoN and Karnali Swayata Pradesh Sangharsha Samiti

- Rights of different caste staying in Karnali state will be guaranteed and Government is committed to guarantee special rights to affected women, dalit, and community.

Annex IX
Number of Cases of SGBV reported, investigated, executed and penalized

S.N.	Agencies	Types of Cases	Number of reported Cases	Reported Date	Number of cases investigated	Number of cases penalized	Number of penalized and types of punishment
1	Saathi, Banke	Trafficking, violence against Women	40		40		40
2	District Police office, Dadeldhura	Rape	6	Till 2013	5 and investigation of one case is on going	5	Imprisonment from 6 to 19 years
3	Women and Children Development Office, Dadeldhura	Assault and domestic violence	43	2012/13		43	Notice
4	District Bar Association, Dadeldhura	Domestic Violence	13	2012/13			
5	District Police office, Dadeldhura	Rape	6	2013	6	5	Imprisonment
6	District Police office, Dhankuta	Rape	29	2010\011-2013\014	29	29	Imprisonment
7	District Court, Chitwan	Polygamy	12	2012\013		8	
8	District Court, Chitwan	Rape	37	2012		24	
9	District Court, Chitwan	Incest	8	2012\013		1	
10	District Court, Chitwan	Domestic violence	5	2012\013		1	
11	District police Office, Chitwan	Human trafficking	2011\012-2012\2013-2013\014-	2011-2013\014			

12	District police Office, Chitwan	Polygamy	2011\012-012\2013-2013\014	2011\012-2013\014			
13	District police Office, Chitwan	Rape	2011\012-2012\2013-2013\01421	2011\012-2013\014			
14	District police Office, Chitwan	Torture in name of witchcraft	2011\012-2012\2013-	2011\012-2013\014			
15	District police Office, Chitwan	Rape and attempt to rape	58	2011\012-2013\014	58	58	
16	District police Office, Chitwan	Domestic violence and gender based violence	278	2011\012-2013\014	278		
17	District police Office, Chitwan	Polygamy	10	2011\012-2013\014	10	10	
18	District police Office, Chitwan	Human Trafficking	1	2011\012	1	1	
19	District police Office, Chitwan	Abortion	1	2012-\013	1	1	
20	District police Office, Chitwan	Child Marriage	1	2013\014	1	1	
21	District Court, Dang	Rape and attempt to rape	23	2012\013	23	23	
22	District Court, Dang	Assault	2	2012\013	2	2	
23	District Court, Dang	Rape	14	2013\014	4	4	

24	District Court, Dang	Rape	5	2013\014	5	5	Prison
25	District Court, Dang	Domestic violence	2	2013\014	2		
26	District Court, Dang	Assault	1	2013\014	1		
27	District Court, Dang	Incest	1	2013\014	1		
28	Women and Children Development Office, Dang	witchcraft	1	2012\013	1		
29	Women and Children Development Office, Dang	Human Trafficking	1	2012\013	1		
30	Women and Children Development Office, Dang	Sexual violence	1	2012\013	1		
31	Women and Children Development Office, Dang	Assault and Domestic violence	418	2012\013	418		
32	District Police Office Kapilbastu	Rape and rape to attempted	28	2011-2012\013			
33	District Police Office, Kapilbastu	Polygamy	16	2010\011	16		
34	District Police Office Kapilbastu	Human Trafficking	9	2010\011-012\013	7 cases reported		
35	District Police Office Kapilbastu	Domestic violence	84	2010\011-012\013	Reconciliation		
36	District Police Office Kapilbastu	Child marriage	1	012\013	1		
37	District Police Office , Dhading	Rape	29	2010 to 2013	29		
38	District Police Office, Dhading	Attempted to rape	10		10		
39	District Police Office Dhading	Human Trafficking	6		6		
40	District Police Office, Dhading	Polygamy	14		14		

41	District Police Office, Dhading	Child Marriage	4		4		
42	District Police Office, Dhading	Witchcraft	1		1		
43	District Police Office, Dhading	Domestic violence	262		262		
44	District Police Office, Dhading	Intention to sex	1		1		
45	District Police Office, Dhading	Incest	2		2		
46	District Police Office, Baglung	Rape, Sexual violence and gender based violence	34		34	12	Imprisonment for 12 Years
47	District Police Office, Baglung	Rape, Sexual violence and Domestic violence	277		277	12	12
48	One Step Crisis Center, Baglung	Domestic violence, Rape	125		125	—	—
49	Emergency Service center, Baglung	Domestic violence, Rape and polygamy	426		426		
50	District Police Office, Kanchanpur	Rape and attempt to rape	48	2010\011-012\013	48	37	
51	District Police Office, Kanchanpur	Trafficking	8	2010\011-012\013	8	3	
52	District Police Office, Kanchanpur	Rape	37	2010\011-012\013	37	28	

Annex X
Training carried out for the conflict affected persons at local level

Name of organizer	Type of training	Duration of training	No. of male and female participants	Number of male and female who started own business and obtained job after training
Cottage and Small Industry, Banke	Radio and TV repairing, stitching and cutting, mobile repairing, Incense, candle stick making and beautician	7 days to 3 months	6 training program, 10 participants in each training	12 persons have already started their own business
District Agriculture Development Office, Banke	Vegetables	3 days	50 persons are female, (33% women)	35 persons already started their own business
Local Peace Committee, Banke	Employment, self-employment	3 months	70 Female	
Women and Children Development Office, Banke	Goat, hens, pig farming		From 2011 to 2013, around 200 female	
Women and Children Development Office, Dadeldhura	Hand stitching	2013 April\ May	70 female	
Women and Children Development Office, Dadeldhura	mobile maintenance and cook training	2013 April\ May to June	70 female	
Women and Children Development Office, Dadeldhura	Mushroom farming	7 days in 2010	25 female	
District Agriculture Development Office, Dadeldhura	Husbandry	15 days	414	45
District Agriculture Development Office, Dadeldhura	Carpet weaving	3 months	17	10
District Agriculture Development Office, Dadeldhura	Bee Keeping	1 month	68	68
District Agriculture Development Office, Dadeldhura	Fruits farming	7 days	30	30
District Agriculture Development Office, Dadeldhura	Relief distribution		27	

Women and Children Development Office, Dadeldhura	Mushroom farming for single women	1 month in 2012	30 female	
Women and Children Development Office, Dadeldhura	leadership Development Training	3 days in 2013	30 female	
Women and Children Development Office, Dadeldhura	Stitching and cutting training	3 months in 2012	20 female	
Women and Children Development Office, Dadeldhura	Training on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion	2013	40 female	
Local Peace Committee, Employment and self-employment program, Chitwan	Mobile Repairing	3 months	5 female out of 20 participants	
Local Peace Committee, Employment and self-employment program, Chitwan	Fish farming	1 month	7 female out of 20 participants	
Local Peace Committee, Employment and self-employment program, Chitwan	Plumbing	3 months	3 female out of 20 participants	
Local Peace Committee, Employment and self-employment program, Chitwan	Cooking	3 months	20 female out of 40 participants	
Local Peace Committee, Employment and self-employment program, Chitwan	Waiter	3 months	17 female out of 40 participants	
Local Peace Committee, Employment and self-employment program, Chitwan	Small business	15 Days	10 female out of 30 participants	
Local Peace Committee, Employment and self-employment program, Chitwan	Electrician	3 months	15 female out of 40 participants	

Agriculture Development Office, Chitwan	Doll making	5 days	25 female	
Agriculture Development Office, Chitwan	Vegetables	3 days	15 female and 15 male	
Agriculture Development Office, Chitwan	use of insecticides	7 days	15 female and 15 male	
Agriculture Development Office, Chitwan	Bio briquette	7 days	15 female and 15 male	
Agriculture Development Office, Chitwan	Mushroom farming	5 days	30 female	
Agriculture Development Office, Chitwan	Reproductive and child care	1 days	35 female	
Cottage and small scale industries office, Chitwan	Pickle making	7 days	39 female	
Cottage and small scale industries office, Chitwan	Basic stitching and cutting	3 months	81 female	
Cottage and small scale industries office, Chitwan	Stitching and cutting	3 months	25 female	
Cottage and small scale industries office, Chitwan	Hosiery	3 months	25 female	
Cottage and small scale industries office, Dang	Goat farming for women	2012\013 7 days	265 female	
Cottage and small scale industries office, Dang	Basic training on saving, institution and reproductive health	2012\013 7 days	30 female	
Cottage and small scale industries office, Dang	Income generating and skill development training	2011\012	50 female	
Cottage and small scale industries office, Dang	Stitching and cutting to kusunda caste	2011\012	6 female	
Cottage and small scale industries office, Dang	Stitching and cutting for Madheshi people	2011\012	11 female	
Cottage and small scale industries office, Dang	Seasonal Vegetables	2011\012	25 female	

Cottage and small scale industries office, Dang	Training	2011\012	44 female	
Cottage and small scale industries office, Dang	Gender equality and inclusion	2012\013	79 female	
Cottage and small scale industries office, Dang	Computer Training	2012\013 3 months	42 female	
Cottage and small scale industries office, Dang	Driving Training	2012\013 25 days	14 female	
Cottage and small scale industries office, Dang	Beautician Training	2012\013	20 female	
Cottage and small scale industries office, Dang	Candle making	2012\013 5 days	25 female	
Cottage and small scale industries office, Dang	Sweet making	2012\013 3 days	20 female	
Cottage and small scale industries office, Dang	Mobile maintenance training	2012\013 2 months	2 female	
Cottage and small scale industries office, Dang	Journalism training	2012\013 5 days	17 female	
Cottage and small scale industries office, Dang	Capacity Development Training	2012\013 2 days	15 female	
Cottage and small scale industries office, Dang	Basic training (saving, reproductive health and organization execution)	2012\013 7 days	30 female	
District Agriculture development Office, Dang	Vegetables	3 months	205 female and 105 male	
Cottage and small scale industries office, Dang	Skill training (stitching, cutting and computer)	3 months	20 female	
Cottage and small scale industries office, Dang	Skill training (candle, agarbatti and bricket)	7 days	30 female	

Cottage and small scale industries office, Dang	Skill training (woolen shall)	45 days	10 female	
Local Peace Committee, Siraha	Candle making training to the conflict affected women	2010\011 3 days, 2 times	55	
Local Peace Committee, Siraha	mushroom farming training to conflict affected women	2011\012 1 days	25	
Local Peace Committee, Siraha	Agriculture training to conflict affected women	2011\012 1 days	20	
Local Peace Committee, Siraha	Orientation on rehabilitation of children	2011\012 1 days	11	
Local Peace Committee, Siraha	Orientation to the children on relief	2011\012 1 days	25	
Local Peace Committee, Siraha	Orientation on 1325 and 1820	2011\012 1 days	28	
Local Peace Committee, Siraha	Skill development training to conflict affected women	2011\012 1 days	35	
Local Peace Committee, Siraha	Agriculture training to conflict affected women	2011\012 2 days	30	
Local Peace Committee, Siraha	Cutting and stitching training to conflict affected women	2012\013	60	
Local Peace Committee, Siraha	Hand Weaving training to women	2012\013	40	
Local Peace Committee, Siraha	Seasonal Vegetables cultivation training to conflict affected women	2012\013	41	
Local Peace Committee, Siraha	Seasonal Vegetables and fruit cultivation and threading training to conflict affected women	2012\013	29	
Local Peace Committee, Siraha	Machine distribution to conflict affected women	2012\013	17	
District Development Committee, Kapilbastu	Orientation on women rights	2010\011	35	

District Development Committee, Kapilbastu	Cutting and stitching training to single women	2010\011	11	
District Development Committee, Kapilbastu	Skill development training to the female Journalists	2010\011	25	
District Development Committee, Kapilbastu	Empowerment training to Muslim women	2010\011	160	
District Development Committee, Kapilbastu	Women's labour day, 16 days awareness program and rally	2010\011	Around 550	
District Development Committee, Kapilbastu	Comprehensive training on Cutting and stitching and Machine distribution	2011\012	11	
District Development Committee, Kapilbastu	Joda Training for Muslim Community	2011\012	75	
District Development Committee, Kapilbastu	Labour day and 16 days awareness program	2011\012	Around 500	
District Development Committee, Kapilbastu	Area level seminar on gender responsive budget and its implementation	2012\013	630	
District Development Committee, Kapilbastu	Income generating training to dalit women and muslim women	2012\013	40	
District Development Committee, Kapilbastu	Goat farming and goat distribution to poor and dalit women	2012\013	60	
District Development Committee, Kapilbastu	Women's labour day, 16 days activism program and rally	2012\013	Around 500	
Women and Children Development Office, Kapilbastu	Goat farming	2010\011	100	
Cottage and small industries Office, Dhading	Stitching and cutting	3 months	10 female	10
Cottage and small industries Office, Dhading	Dhaka Weaving	3 months	10 female	5
Cottage and small industries Office, Dhading	Woolen bag stitching training	3 months	10 female	0

Cottage and small industries Office, Dhading	Beautician training	3 months	10 female	8
Cottage and small industries Office, Dhading	Mobile maintenance training	3 months	10 female	4
Cottage and small industries Office, Dhading	Computer maintenance training	3 months	10 female	6
Cottage and small industries Office, Dhading	Briquette	3 months	10 female	2
Cottage and small industries Office, Dhading	Incense candle making training	3 months	10 female	1
Local Peace Committee, Baglung	Stitching and Cutting	2011/12	9	
District Education Office, Baglung	Skill development training	35 days	40	
Local Peace Committee, Baglung	Skill development training	1 month	8	
Women and Children Development Office, Baglung	Income generating training	1 week	20	
Women Skill Development Training, Kanchanpur	Pickle and cooking	3 months	40	

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