



Nepal

National Action Plan On

**Implementation of the UNSCRs 1325
and 1820**

**First Year Monitoring Report
2012**



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction



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Message!

The Government of Nepal (GoN) takes pride in having developed the National Action Plan (NAP) as per the mandate of the UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 for its strategic and effective implementation. The NAP was adopted last year in February 2011 and is presently being implemented at a national level. As a member state of the United Nations, it is our responsibility to implement these resolutions on women, peace and security. Particularly, in the present transitional phase that Nepal is going through, the objectives and commitments stated by these resolutions are critically important to our context.

I am happy to share that GoN has been taking forward the implementation of the National Action Plan with utmost priority and importance. Specific funds have been allocated for the coming two years from the Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) for designing and conducting programs geared towards its effective implementation. However, continuous support from and collaboration with responsible ministries and other stakeholders such as the civil society and non government organizations as well as external development partners is extremely important to transform the plan into action.

This monitoring report based on the review of the activities of the government and non government sectors in the first year after the adoption of the National Action Plan will be an important basis for its effective implementation in the coming years. Therefore, I am confident that this first year report will not only measure the road we are taking and its speed but also support in clearly prioritizing the sectors and the programs for the following years.

I take this opportunity to thank all the members of the Legal and Media Department of the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) for their contribution in preparing the report. I would also like to thank all the members of the Steering Committee formed for the preparation of this Report, data collectors as well as the drafting group and Saathi for its coordination.

Top Bahadur Rayamajhi

Minister

Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
Government of Nepal



Message !

It has been a little over a year since the Nepal Government initiated the implementation of the National Action Plan 2011 on UN Resolutions 1325 and 1820 with the objective of ensuring the participation of women in all processes of peace building and conflict transformation and their security. In this regard, though the implementation is in its initial stage I am happy that we have been able to come out with this first year monitoring report as per the commitment stated in the Plan itself. This monitoring report, I am confident, will lead the way for more effective implementation in the coming years.

I would like to take this opportunity to recall the high level of collaboration generated during the development of the NAP amongst different stakeholders - the government, civil society, women's groups as well as the international development partners. I am happy to note that the same partnership and collaboration has been exhibited in the preparation of this report as well. The effective implementation of the National Action Plan is not possible solely through the attempts of the Nepal Government. Therefore, important role of the government and non government organizations, donor organizations and other stakeholders is required for its timely and effective implementation so that the dividends of the NAP will be able to bring about significant changes in the lives of those women and girls who are severely affected by the decade long armed conflict. I sincerely hope that this exemplary collaboration and coordination will be continued throughout the five years of the NAP implementation and beyond.

I am confident that this report will provide a comparative analysis of women's participation in peacebuilding and their security and help us in effectively programming our actions for the coming years.

The Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction is highly obliged towards all those who worked hard to develop this report, especially, Saathi for coordinating the preparation of the report. We call on all for continuous collaboration and support throughout the NAP implementation phase.

Dhruba Prasad Sharma

Secretary

Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction

Government of Nepal



Preface and Acknowledgements!

A little over a year has passed since the Government of Nepal adopted the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820. The NAP reflects the recognition of the unique and differential impacts of the decade long armed conflict on women and girls as well as the immense contribution they made in conflict transformation. Most importantly it reinforces the realization of the need to engage women as key stakeholders at all levels of peace building and transitional processes.

Nepal's NAP drew a lot of international attention not only because it was the first nation in South Asia to develop the Plan but more because of the process it adopted. The development process has been considered to be the most consultative, inclusive and participatory. It set precedence in terms of collaboration between civil society and government as well as the external development partners.

We, civil society have taken this collaboration as an indication of government's recognition of the crucial role civil society played in giving visibility to women's contribution during the conflict. Women worked in the frontline of battlefield and held numerous roles as care takers, peacemakers, mediators, mobilizing individually and collectively to address the urgent needs of conflict affected women and girls. But, sadly their role remained insignificant and minimal after the cessation of the armed conflict. As the implementation of the NAP moves ahead we do hope and believe that the voices and concerns of conflict affected women and girls will be duly mainstreamed in all planning as well as their meaningful participation ensured in all processes of peace building.

When the process of preparing this report began, a debate ensued whether this was an appropriate time to take out the monitoring report in view of the minimum progress that had been made in a short period of one year. Clearly, one-year period is too limited for significant progress. Though there are not much considerable achievements to showcase while assessing progress against each objective and indicator set in the NAP, it is evident that efforts have taken place through numerous programs in terms of awareness raising, information dissemination, capacity building, allocation of resources, introduction of necessary plans and policies, establishment of infrastructures and mechanisms at the central and local level. Therefore, all stakeholders were in agreement that the first year report would help in strengthening accountability of all actors as well as identify gaps and prioritize actions for the coming years. This report mainly contains data and information compiled at the central level. However, next year we hope to come up with a more detailed and focused mid-term progress report reflecting the status of implementation and the impacts on the ground.

The production of this report, I think, is another exemplary process of joint partnership between government and civil society. Therefore, on behalf of the women's organizations and civil society working for women, peace and security, I would like to share my pleasure and pride in our continued collaborative partnership with the MoPR.

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to MoPR for the leadership and guidance it provided throughout the process. I sincerely hope that this collaboration and partnership will continue in the years ahead.

I would like to sincerely acknowledge the support from OSF, Care Nepal, Peace Support Working Group (represented by UN Women, UNFPA and Royal Norwegian Embassy), Sankalpa and GNWP for their significant support both financially and technically in bringing out this report. My very special gratitude is to Joint Secretary Sadhu Ram Sapkota who chaired the steering committee formed for the preparation of this monitoring report as well as the other committee members and the resource team for their tireless work, passion and commitment. The data collectors, key informants from different ministries and NGOs deserve special thanks. My thanks also go to Saathi's team and everyone else who were directly or indirectly involved in the preparation of this report.

Bandana Rana
Report coordinator
(Executive Chair of Saathi)

Contents

Message

Top Bahadur Rayamajhi, Minister for Peace and Reconstruction

Message

Dhruba Prasad Sharma, Secretary, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction

Preface & Acknowledgements

Bandana Rana, Report Coordinator (Executive Chair of Saathi)

Acronyms

Executive Summary

Chapter 1: Introduction	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Objectives	2
1.3 Methodology	2
1.4 Limitations	3
Chapter 2: Contextual Overview	4
Chapter 3: Data Presentation and Analysis	7
3.1 Participation	7
3.2 Protection and Prevention	21
3.3 Promotion	27
3.4 Relief and Recovery	29
3.5 Resource Management and Monitoring and Evaluation	37
Chapter 4: NAP Implementation: Challenges and Recommendations	39
ANNEXES	41
Annex 1: Agreements between Nepal Government and various political parties regarding women representation	41
Annex 2: Steering Committee/Resource Team/Key Informants and Data Collectors for the Report Preparation	43
Annex 3: List of Participants of Consultation Workshop	44
Annex 4: Selected Indicators for First Year Monitoring	46
Annex 5: Institutional Arrangement for the implementation of the National Action Plan	49

Acronyms & Abbreviations

AIGP	Additional Inspector General of Police
CA	Constituent Assembly
CIAA	Commission on Investigation of Abuse of Authority
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Accord
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DIGP	Deputy Inspector General of Police
DSP	Deputy Superintendent of Police
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forest Users, Nepal
FNCCI	Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry
FNJ	Federation of Nepali Journalists
FPU	Formed Police Unit
FY	Fiscal Year
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GoN	Government of Nepal
GNWP	Global Network of Women Peacebuilders
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IGP	Inspector General of Police
LPC	Local Peace Committee
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoPR	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
MoWCSW	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
NAP	National Action Plan
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NPTF	Nepal Peace Trust Fund
NWC	National Women's Commission
OCMC	One-Stop Crisis Management Centre
OPMCM	Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
PSWG	Peace Support Working Group
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
SP	Superintendent of Police
SSP	Senior Superintendent of Police
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
VDC	Village Development Committee
VMLR	Verified Minors and Late Recruits
WDO	Women Development Office/Officer
WPS	Women, Peace and Security

Executive Summary

It's been a little more than a year since the adoption of the National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 in February 2011. The National Action Plan (NAP) comes in recognition of the severe and disproportionate impacts the decade long armed conflict had on women and girls and the significance the Resolutions hold in the context of post conflict Nepal; particularly for women and girls, and reflects the commitment towards the implementation. The NAP aims to achieve sustainable peace and just society by ensuring proportional and meaningful participation of women at all levels of conflict transformation and peace building processes and protection of women and girls' rights.

The NAP revolves round the five pillars, namely, Participation – aimed to promote equal, proportional and meaningful participation of women in all decision making levels of conflict transformation and peace building process; Protection and Prevention – aimed at protecting the rights of women and girls and preventing the violation of these rights during the conflict and the post conflict period; Promotion- aimed to promote the rights of women and girls and to mainstream gender perspective in all phases and stages of conflict transformation and peace building process; Relief and Recovery- aimed to address the special needs of women and girls and to ensure their participation in the formulation and implementation of all programs related to relief and recovery; and Resource Mobilization and Monitoring and Evaluation – aimed to guarantee means and resources required in the implementation of the National Action Plan, to institutionalize the monitoring and evaluation system and to maintain collaboration and coordination with concerned stakeholders.¹

Under the fifth Pillar - Resource Mobilization and Monitoring and Evaluation, the NAP commits to carry out monitoring on the implementation status of the NAP and publish the report. As per this, Saathi in close collaboration with the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction and with other civil society and external development organizations working in the area of women, peace and security initiated the task of monitoring of the NAP Implementation Status and bringing out this first year report.

This report is an attempt to acknowledge the efforts the government as well as other stakeholders have made towards the implementation of the NAP and further, bolster the accountability and encourage and support for the effective implementation by identifying positive impacts which have been accrued, spheres which remain under-addressed, and impediments which demand specific focus. This report is also an indication of continued collaboration and partnership between the government and civil society organizations that ensued during the development of the NAP, which is taken as an exemplary practice of participatory/inclusive policy making process and said to have set precedence at national and international levels.

This report was prepared in close collaboration and coordination with the concerned ministries identified in the NAP as responsible agencies for the implementation and other government entities, development partners and civil society organizations working on

¹ (2011) National Action Plan On Implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. Government of Nepal/MoPR

women's rights and security concerns while the overall monitoring process was led by the MoPR.

The report is divided into six main chapters. The first chapter contains background information, objectives, methodology, and limitations. While the second chapter on contextual overview presents the highlights of significant plans, policies, mechanisms, achievements and impacts since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Accord 2006 till the adoption of the NAP in February 2011. The third chapter on Data Presentation and Analysis attempts to assess the status of the NAP 1325 and 1820 in terms of the five pillars – participation; protection and prevention; promotion; relief and recovery; resource management, and monitoring and evaluation – included in the NAP. The fourth chapter presents challenges of the NAP implementation and provides recommendations.

Increased collaboration with the concerned ministries and civil society and other development partners for the NAP implementation, mandatory provision of 33% women in local peace committees (LPCs), ongoing study on identifying gaps and discriminatory provisions in existing laws and policies as per the strategic objective of the NAP to formulate and revise existing policies and laws for promoting women's participation as necessary, implementation of skills training and self employment program for conflict affected, increased training on UNSCRs for officials of the security sector, gradual integration of gender, women, peace and security issue in school as well as university curriculum, especially, piloting in school curriculum of 18 districts, scholarship programs and resource allocation for Nepal Police for infrastructure building are some of the direct impacts and important achievements of the NAP.

However, lack of women in decision making levels, in position of public importance as well as in health, judiciary and security sectors, inadequate political will to promote women in decision making levels, lack of authentic data and information on conflict affected women and girls and their actual needs are some of the key challenges identified in the effective implementation of the NAP. In order to overcome these challenges, concrete actions should be taken towards increasing women's participation at all levels and ensuring women's protection and security and their access to justice as well as support system for SGBV (Sexual and Gender-based Violence) survivors and gathering data on conflict affected women and girls. Furthermore, NAP activities and commitments should be integrated into national and local development plans and policies with priority.

The monitoring report was undertaken with the recognition and acknowledgement that information collection will not be possible from the district and community level. Available data is only from the central level as well as women's networks working on women, peace and security. However, it is envisaged that based on the findings of the current report future plans for more detailed monitoring and evaluation of NAP will be undertaken.

Chapter – 1

Introduction

1.1 Background

It is a well accepted fact that the most severe impact of war and armed conflict is among women and girls who generally become victims of different forms of SGBV and other forms of violence. Therefore, at present there is a need to address physical, sexual, social, economical and psychological violence faced by women and girls during conflict and to ensure their participation in all peace building processes. The UN Security Council passed Resolution 1325 on 31 October 2000 to address the security of women and girls and their participation in the peace process during conflict and post conflict phase. The resolution urges all nations to guarantee the security and participation of women and girls at all levels of the peace process. Similarly, the UN Security Council passed Resolution 1820 on 19 June, 2008. This resolution is complementary to Resolution 1325 but particularly focuses on sexual violence and end to impunity related to sexual violence. It also stresses on the security of women and children during conflict and post conflict situation.

As a member state of the UN, Nepal has the responsibility to implement the resolutions adopted by the Security Council. Moreover, these resolutions hold special importance and significance in the context of Nepal as a state emerging from a decade long armed conflict and moving towards the peace building. Women and children who faced physical, sexual, social, economical and psychological impacts during the conflict have still not been able to fully recover from the wounds inflicted on them. Therefore, the GoN adopted National Action Plan (NAP) 2011 on UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 to identify and address the impact of conflict particularly on women and girls and to ensure the participation of women at all stages and levels of the peace process.

In the process of developing the National Action Plan, collaboration was sought from different sectors such as key government ministries and entities, non government organizations and international development partners. The plan was finalized after consultations and incorporation of suggestions from different stakeholders particularly conflict affected women and girls, members of local peace committee, local government authorities, representatives of civil society and individuals working for women's rights and gender equality. This development process of the National Action Plan can be taken as an exemplary practice of participatory policy development. Therefore, the methods and processes adopted during the development of the action plan have been well recognized as a commendable effort at national and international levels.

It is now a little more than a year since the adoption and implementation of the NAP. This first year monitoring report has been prepared in view of this and as per the commitment stated in the NAP itself. It is an attempt to document the work done and most importantly to identify the gaps and challenges that will help to prioritize actions for the coming years. Efforts have been made to continue the collaboration of key stakeholders in the preparation of this monitoring report.

In the present transitional situation the implementation of the NAP has not gained much momentum in this initial first year despite sincere efforts to spearhead its implementation

from all quarters. However, significant progress has been made in defining structures and mechanisms at different levels for accelerating the implementation. One year is a short time to showcase concrete outputs. Nevertheless, it is believed that the present study will help in gaining effective results in the implementation in the days to come through the evaluation of the activities till present on the basis of ground reality; identify issues that have not been addressed or that need immediate attention and prioritize accordingly; identify the special sectors that need to be focused on for implementation; identify issues that need partnership and collaboration; provide opportunity to all stakeholders to be engaged and determine the future programmes and take actions for effective implementation.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

- To assess and review the activities implemented in the one year since the adoption of NAP based on selected NAP indicators
- To provide guidelines for effective implementation within the time frame by identifying the achievements and gaps.
- To increase accountability of key actors and stakeholders for the implementation of NAP.

1.3 Methodology

This report was prepared with support from and in coordination and collaboration with representatives of key ministries most of whom are members of 1325 implementation committee and other government entities who are implementing the NAP as well as various NGOs working in the sector of women, peace and security and external development partners including UN Agencies. Coordination and technical support was provided by Saathi.

After the armed conflict ended in Nepal in 2006, consciously and unconsciously there have been several programs that supported the commitments stated in the different UNSC Resolutions related to women, peace and security. Though this report mainly attempts to analyze the programmes and achievements after the approval of the NAP, effort has been made to present a brief analysis of Nepal Government's plans, policies, programmes and achievements related to women peace and security after the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Accord in 2006 and before the adoption of the NAP as part of the contextual overview.

The large part of the report is mainly based on information received from various ministries and government bodies. In addition, authentic information received from NGOs and private sector has also been taken as supportive resources.

In order to guide and direct the overall process of preparing this report a steering committee was formed under the chair of Joint Secretary of MoPR. (Please refer to Annex for the structure of the committee).

The steering committee formed a resource team for drafting the report and defined the team members' roles and responsibilities. A workshop involving all concerned stakeholders (government & NGOs) was organized to define the structure of the report

and to collect data and information from related ministries. (Please refer to Annex for list of participants). The workshop identified the concerned bodies from where data and related information could be collected and chalked out the responsibility of data collectors. Through intensive discussion the workshop also selected the indicators from NAP that could be included in this first year monitoring report (Please refer to Annex for the list of selected indicators).

On the basis of the suggestions and guidelines derived from the workshop, the resource team collected the required information and data from different sectors with the help of data collectors representing different government entities and NGOs. A first draft of the report was prepared on the basis of the collected information and data. This draft was shared at different stages with the steering committee, resource team and other government stakeholders. The report was given the final shape after extensive discussions with the stakeholders on the collected data and through suggestions and feedback to validate the data and information collected

1.4 Research Limitations

One year is a very short time to design, implement and monitor programs. In this context in Nepal too the first year has been relatively spent on awaring different stakeholders, defining structures and mechanisms and their roles and responsibilities. Therefore, this report is more an attempt to strengthen accountability for the implementation rather than to showcase list of programs implemented. However, it is a strong guideline for future course of action for effective implementation.

Since the report was limited only to the progress of the first year of NAP implementation it has its own limitations. It was challenging to identify and collect information on policies and legal provisions and activities within the short timeframe. Therefore, this first year monitoring report is more based on data and information collected from the central level and in the process, significant information from the local level may have been omitted. However, efforts will be made to include more local level data in the next monitoring report. Efforts have been made to review and assess Nepal government's policies and plans in the first year and attempts made by ministries and central level bodies for its implementation. As far as possible activities implemented by non government organizations and networks working in the sector of women and girls have been included. However, due to lack of authentic data and information on such programs, these are very minimum. Hopefully, the next report will be able to include such information more extensively through rigorous data collection process not limiting to central level alone.

Chapter – 2

Contextual Overview

After the armed conflict officially ended in 2006, various programmes have been implemented in the country to address inequalities and promote women's rights. Most of these efforts are directly or indirectly related to women, peace and security issues. Although all of these initiatives cannot be directly attributed to achievements of NAP implementation, it can be said that Nepal had already geared its efforts to implement UNSCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA) in 2006. Therefore, this chapter attempts to shed light on Nepal Government's policies, programmes and achievements to address the issue of women, peace and security within the period after signing of the CPA and prior to the adoption of the NAP.

The CPA is the first authentic document that has specifically addressed the issue of relief and recovery programme. Article 5.2.4 states: "Both parties agree to form a national peace and reintegration commission to initiate the process of reintegration and provide relief support to victims of conflict and gradually normalize the extreme situations created due to the armed conflict and establish long lasting peace."

The Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2007, which came after the CPA, established the right to participate in the state restructuring on the basis of the principle of proportionate inclusion thus giving recognition to the right to social justice. 33 percent (197 out of 601) women's participation in the Constitution Assembly can be taken as a great achievement in the sector of women's inclusion though women's participation in the other state organs such as the executive and the judiciary is very minimal. However, the government has introduced several affirmative policies to promote women's participation in other sectors.

Women's participation has not been accounted for in the sectors of security, media, legal, industry, business, etc. Although there has been significant women's participation from political parties in the Constituent Assembly, this has yet to be reflected in the various working committees and decision making level of the political parties. Similarly, women's participation has not increased in the constitutional bodies and the diplomatic sector.

The local peace committee which was established with the objective of taking peace to the local level to strengthen the peace process includes one third representation of women including conflict affected women. Similarly, it has been clearly defined in the regulation issued for implementing the work of the peace committees that the nine-member committee at the municipality/VDC level must include at least 3 women members. Women's participation in all 75 districts and more than 1500 municipalities/VDC level peace committees is highly commendable. This has stressed on women's participation in the peace process. Recently, it has been proposed that there should be 20 percent reservation for women in the recruitment process of Nepal Police, Armed Police Force and Nepal Army. In the case of recruitment of civil service and other government services under the quota system 33 percent has been allocated for women.

Women and children have been given due importance in the CPA. It has stated to put an immediate end to all kinds of violence including sexual violence, child labor

and forbid the use of children under 18 years in any armed group. Similarly, the Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007 has stated to put an end to physical, mental and other forms of violence against women and has recognized women's reproductive right as a fundamental right. The system of providing support to the victim in the Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act 2007, the issue of women's security in the National Women's Commission Act 2007, Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2009 and the three year interim plan to end gender violence can be taken as improvements in this sector. The other achievements in the sector of women's security is the adoption and implementation of National Plan of Action 2010 against gender-based violence and the national proclamation of the year 2010 as the year against gender based violence. Marital rape has been established as a criminal offence and further, for a ground for divorce.

In the Tenth Plan, gender and human rights issues have been taken as cross cutting and stress has been given to gender mainstreaming, equality and empowerment. The Three Year Interim Plan (2007/8 – 2009/10) identified addressing gender based discrimination and inequalities as the prime objective of the plan.

Participatory district development programme, local governance programme and decentralized activities for women and children have provided special contributions towards women's participation. Gender Focal Persons have been appointed in all government bodies from central to local levels. The Ministry for Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) has been emphasizing on gender equality and social inclusion in its policies and plans and increasing women's participation in the planning process leading to their empowerment. The ministry has established Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) unit for women, peace, security and development.

In the year 2011, the MoFALD formed Women's District Coordination Committee in all 75 districts. The committee is chaired by the Chairperson of the District Development Committee (DDC) and the vice chair is selected from among active women working for women's rights and development in the district. Other members are - one woman who represents the district in the Parliament is the ex-officio member till she remains in term, active and approved woman representative of political party, one woman Village Development Committee (VDC) Secretary nominated by the DDC and Women and Children Officer. It is envisaged that this organizational structure will support in bringing women forward in all sectors such as resource distribution and mobilization, implementation of programmes, monitoring and evaluation. For this purpose, Women District Coordination Committee (formation and operation) Guideline 2011 has also been adopted.

The Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007 is committed to put an end to all forms of violence – physical, mental and other forms of violence against women and established women's reproductive right as a fundamental right. As per the arrangement in the Interim Constitution, women have equal rights as men on property and employment and the policy of positive discrimination has contributed in making women self dependent. Education has been taken as the main basis for the protection of women and children's rights. In this context, initiatives for women empowerment has been started through Education for All under School Sector Reform Plan (2009-2015) and the Constitution has provided free education till the secondary level. Article 21 of Nepal's Interim Constitution

2007 has guaranteed the right to participate in state restructuring on the basis of principle of proportional inclusion under social justice and Article 33 (D1) has made the state responsible for ensuring women's participation on the basis of the principle of proportional inclusion. Article 63 (4) states that the political parties must adopt the principle of proportionate inclusion while selecting candidates and Article 63 (5) states that among the total proportionate candidates, minimum one third must be women.

There has been Constitutional arrangement for the formation of National Women's Commission and provision has been made for women's security in the National Women's Commission Act 2008.

The Gender Equality Act 2006 amended 56 discriminatory laws against women and added provisions to guarantee women's rights.

The GoN has approved and implemented a separate Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Policy 2010. Similarly, gender auditing directive has also been issued and implemented at the local level. 33 percent of women's participation has been guaranteed in local level development mechanisms such as user groups, community based organizations etc.

The government has formed a task force to assess the impacts of the conflict on individual and family as well as infrastructure. Data of conflict victims is being collected and relief and economic support and scholarship packages are being distributed to the victims. In order to make these activities transparent, the GoN has developed and implemented Citizen Relief, Compensation and Economic Support Work Plan 2009, Directives to provide economic support to the beneficiary of the deceased 2008, Directive to provide relief to the beneficiaries of those who have disappeared 2008, Rehabilitation of those children who have lost their parents 2011, etc. Through the peace fund, allocated for the reconstruction of the Nepal Police structures the government has stressed on building separate toilet, barrack and prison for women.

Chapter 3

Data Presentation and Analysis

This chapter attempts to assess the implementation status of the NAP revolving round the five pillars - participation, protection and prevention, promotion, relief and recovery, resource management, and monitoring and evaluation – as indicated in the NAP. In particular, the chapter focuses on government plans, policies, laws and regulation formulated and mechanisms formed and achievements made after the adoption of the NAP.

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.

Strategic Objective-1: Formulate and revise existing policies and laws for promoting women's participation as necessary.

Indicator-1: Number of policies and laws formulated and revised for promoting women's participation.

Along with the Comprehensive Peace Accord, the Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007 has guaranteed women's participation in all levels and structures of the state. As a result of persistent lobbying and advocacy efforts from women's rights activists and civil society organizations, all sectors have been gradually according priority to the issue of proportional participation of women, women's participation in key posts and positions as well as women's appointments and nominations in positions of public importance

While at present, a study is being carried out in order to identify the gaps and discriminatory provisions in existing laws and policies that hinder women's participation

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 1: Number of women in important public positions as well as at all levels of state mechanisms

Table 1: Women's Participation in Political Parties and Constituent Assembly

S.N.	Political Parties	Direct	Proportionate	Total
1	Unified Nepal Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)	24	50	74
2	Nepali Congress	2	36	38
3	Nepal Communist Party (UML)	1	35	36
4	Madhesi Janaadhikar Forum, Nepal	2	11	13
5	Terai Madhesh Loktantrik Party	1	5	6
6	Rastriya Prajatantra Party	0	4	4
7	Nepal Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)	0	2	2
8	Sadbhavana Party	0	2	2
9	Janamorchha Nepal	0	2	2
10	Nepal Communist Party (Joint)	0	2	2
11	Rastriya Prajantantra Party	0	2	2
12	Rastriya Janamorchha	0	1	1
13	Rastriya Janashakti Party Nepal	0	1	1
14	Nepal Majdoor Kisan Party	0	1	1
15	Sanghiya Loktantrik Rastriya Manch	0	1	1
16	Nepa:Party	0	1	1
17	Rastriya Janamukti Party	0	1	1
18	Nepali Janata Dal	0	1	1
19	Nepal Communist Party (United)	0	1	1
20	Nominated from six different parties	30	161	197

Source: www.can.gov.np

Table 2: Women's Participation in the Council of Ministers

Date of Cabinet Constituted & Reconstituted	Total No. of Ministers	Male	Female	Female %
2006/05/02	7	7	0	0
2006/05/22	18	16	2	11.1
2006/06/11	21	19	2	19.5
2007/04/01	22	20	2	9.1
2007/12/30	23	19	4	13.6
2008/01/10	30	24	6	20
2009/08/31	44	38	6	14

Source: Nepal's Ministers, 2064, Office of Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

Women's participation in Legislative Parliament/Constituent Assembly of Nepal

Year (B.S)	Total No. of Seats	Men	Women	Women %
2015	109	108	1	0.12
2038	112	110	2	0.79
2043	112	109	3	2.68
2048	205	198	7	3.41
2051	205	198	7	3.41
2056	205	193	12	5.85
2063	330	272	58	17.58
2064	601	404	197	32.78

Source: Sambaidhanik Sawalharuma Rachanatmak Chhalphal, Publisher – Sambaidhanik Kanun Byabasyee Manch

Women's Participation in Nepal's Constitution Making (1951 – 2007)

S.N.	Year (B.S.)	Total	No. of Women	% of Women
1	The Nepal Interim Government Act (1951)	6	0	0
2	The Government Act of Nepal (1948)	10	0	0
3	The Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal (1959)	5	0	0
4	The Constitution of Nepal (1962)	6	1	16.7
5	The Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal (1990)	9	0	0
6	The Interim Constitution of Nepal (2007)	16	4	25

Source: Sambidhan Sabhaka Mahila Sadasyaharu: Nepalko Sambidhan Nirmanma Mahilako Yogdan Sambandhi Addhyan, International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, 2011 (IDEA, 2068)

Table 3: Women's Participation in Cabinets formed after the establishment of Loktantra

Women's participation in the Cabinet formed in May 2006 under the leadership of Girija Prasad Koirala as per the agreement between seven political parties		
Total No. of Members	Female	Percentage
21	1	4.8
Women's participation in the Interim Cabinet formed under the leadership of Girija Prasad Koirala in December 2007		
Total No. of Members	Female	Percentage
23	3	13
Source: Prajatantra dekhi Loktantrasamma 2068 (Publisher: Baikalpik Bichar Manch)		

Table 4: Women's participation in Council of Ministers formed between 2009 – 2011

Women's participation in the Cabinet formed 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 on 2009/05/25						
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 Ministers	38	88.37	5	11.63	43
Women's participation in the Cabinet formed under the leadership of Jhala Nath Khanal on 2011/08/03						
S.N.	Ministers	Male	%	Female	%	Total
1	Ministers	24	86	4	14	28
2	State Ministers	4	58	3	42	7
3	Assistant Ministers	0	0	0	0	0
4	Total Ministers	28	0	7	0	35
Women's participation in the Cabinet formed under the leadership of Baburam Bhattarai on 2011/08/28						
S.N.	Ministers	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 Ministers	37	75.5	12	24.5	49
Source :www.opmcm.gov.np						

The above data shows that although there has been some representation of women in the Council of Ministers, women have not been able to reach other key posts such as Prime Minister, Chief Justice, Attorney General, Chief Election Officer, Chief of Army,

Chief of Police, etc. Nevertheless, women have been appointed to the posts of Deputy Prime Minister, Deputy Speaker of the House, Vice Chair of the CA, Defense Minister and other ministers, Supreme Court Judge, member of National Human Rights Commission and officers in the constitutional bodies.

Table 5: Women's Participation in Constituent Committees

Committee Type	Total No. of Members	Women Members	Women %
CA Committee	595	197	33.27
Constitutional Committee (1)	63	15	24.19
Thematic Committee (10)	421	137	32.54
Committee on Fundamental Rights Directive Principles	43	12	27.90
Committee on the Protection of the Rights of Minorities and Marginalized Communities	43	18	41.86
Committee on State Restructuring and Distribution of State Power	42	12	28.57
Committee for Determining the Structure of the Legislative Body	41	17	41.46
Committee for Determining the Form of the Government	42	9	21.42
Judicial System Committee	41	17	41.46
Committee for Determining the Structure of Constitutional Bodies	42	14	33.33
Committee on Natural Resources, Financial Rights and Revenue Sharing	42	7	15.21
Committee for Determining the Base of Cultural and Social Solidarity	41	20	48.78
National Interest Preservation Committee	44	11	25
Procedural Committee (3)	113	46	40.70
Committee on Citizen	36	14	38.88
Public Opinion Collection and Coordination Committee	41	14	34.14
Capacity Building and Resource Management Committee	36	18	50
Legislative Parliament Committee			
Legislative Committee	73	27	36.98
Thematic Committee			
Committee on Finance and Labor Relations	63		
Committee for International Relations and Human Rights	54	18	33.33
Committee on Natural Resources and Means	56	18	28.57
Development Committee	56	16	28.57
Women, Children and Social Welfare	59	38	64.40
State Affairs Committee	57	17	31.57
Public Account Committee	61	16	29.82
Special Committee	142	43	30.28
Security Special Committee	72	18	25
Parliamentary Hearing Special Committee	70	25	35.71

Source : <http://www.can.gov.np/August 2011>

Judiciary Sector

Table 6: Women's Participation in the Justice Sector

S.No.	Details	Total	Male	Female
1	Justice Council	5	5 (100%)	0 (0%)
2	Justice Service Commission	5	5 (100%)	0 (0%)
3	Supreme Court	20	18 (90%)	2 (10%)
4	Chief Judge of the Appellate Court	12	12 (100%)	0 (0%)
5	Judge of the Appellate Court	98	94 (96%)	4 (4%)
6	District Judge	134	133 (99.3%)	1 (0.7%)

Source: Justice Council Bulletin

Table 7: Women's Participation in Nepal Bar Association

S.No.	Nepal Bar Association	Total	Male	Female
1	Central Committee	17	15 (88%)	2 (12%)
2	37 branches (Only the branches where women law practitioners are present)	6899	6410 (93%)	489 (7%)

Source: Nepal Bar Association

As an important body of the state, women's representation is seen to be very low in the judiciary system. It is possible that this situation may weaken gender perspectives since women do not have sufficient participation and reach in investigation, decision making body and implementation body regarding gender violence cases.

Table 8: Women's Participation in Constitutional Bodies

S.No.	Constitutional Body	Male		Female		Total
		No.	%	Nos.	%	
1	Public Service Commission	3	75	1	25	4
2	National Planning Commission	4	100	0	0	4
3	Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority	0	–	0	–	0
4	National Women's Commission	0	–	5	100	5
5	Election Commission	3	100	0	–	3
6	National Dalit Commission	11	85	2	15	13
7	National Human Rights Commission	4	80	1	20	5

Source: Ministry of General Administration, Civil Library 2011/03/01

Security Sector

Women's participation can be seen in the technical posts of the Nepal Army since 1961 but participation in the non technical posts can be seen only after 2003. In recent years, there has been much effort to increase women's participation in the security sector. However, women's participation in the decision making level of the security sector is still very low.

Table 9: Women's representation in Nepal Army

Position	Male	Female	Total	% of female
Chief of the Army Staff	1	0	1	0
Lieutenant General	2	0	2	0
Major General	16	0	16	0
Brigadier General	66	2	68	2.94%
Colonel	121	2	123	1.62%
Lieutenant Colonel	357	20	377	5.30%
Major	1071	51	1122	4.54%
Captain	1184	125	1309	9.54%
Lieutenant	667	58	725	8%
Second Lieutenant	58	0	58	0
Total	3543	258	3801	6.78%

Source: Adjutant General Department (Record Office), Kathmandu. (16 May2012)

Table 10:

Position	Male	Female	Total	% of female
Subedar Major	143	0	143	0
Warrant Officer First Class	1682	99	1781	1.80%
Warrant Officer Second Class	3705		3705	
Sergeant	11853	937	12790	1.26%
Corporal	12652		12652	
Lance Corporal	13058		13085	
Soldiers	35346		35346	
Followers	5046	107	5153	2.07%
Civil Service in Nepal Army	182	24	206	11.65%
Recruits	936	99	1035	9.56
Total	84630	1266	85896	1.47%

Source: Adjutant General Department (Record Office), Kathmandu. (16 May2012)

Table 11: Women's representation in Nepal Police

Position	Male	Female	Total	% of Female
Inspector General of Police	1	0	1	0
Additional Inspector General of Police	10	0	10	0
Deputy Inspector General of Police	32	2	34	5.88%
Senior Superintendent of Police	69	5	74	6.75%
Superintendent of Police	119	3	122	2.45%
Deputy Superintendent of Police	315	19	334	5.68%
Police Inspector	1075	55	1130	4.82%
Sub Inspector of Police	3036	135	3171	4.25%
Assistant Sub Inspector of Police	5530	197	5727	3.43%
Police Head Constable	10538	639	11177	5.71%
Constable	33654	2227	35881	6.20%
Followers	2011	175	2186	8.00%
Total	56390	3457	59847	5.77%

Source: Police Headquarter, Naxal, Kathmandu. (22 April 2012)

Table 12: Women's Representation in Armed Police Force

Position	Male	Female	Total	% of Female
Inspector General of Police (IGP)	1	0	1	0
Additional Inspector General of Police (AIGP)	4	0	4	0
Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIGP)	11	0	11	0
Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP)	21	0	21	0
Superintendent of Police (SP)	80	0	80	0
Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP)	281	2	283	0.70%
Inspector (Insp.)	867	21	888	2.36%
Senior Sub Inspector	37	0	37	0
Sub Inspector	1128	37	1165	3.17%
Assistant Sub Inspector	1473	10	1483	0.67%
Senior Head Constable	2470	1	2471	0.04%
Head Constable	3072	3	3075	0.09%
Assistant Head Constable	5086	70	5156	1.35%
Constable	13930	739	14669	5.03%
Followers	1471	113	1584	7.13%
Total	29932	996	30928	3.22%

Source: Armed Police Force, Head Office, Kathmandu. (3 May 2012)

**Table 13: Women in Peace Keeping Missions deployed by Nepal Army
(15 January 2011- 14 May 2012)**

Position	Male	Female	Total	% of Female
Commissioned Officers	827	102	929	10.97%
Junior Commissioned Officers	691	51	742	6.87%
Others	11512	64	11576	0.55%
Total	13030	217	13247	1.63%

Source: Adjutant General Department (Record Office), Kathmandu. (16 May 2012)

UN Peace Keeping Missions Deployed by Nepal

SN	Security Force	Period	Total	Female
1.	Nepal Army	Peace Keeping Force members since 1958	76,489	197
2.	Nepal Police	Total no. in 2007	401	11
		Total no. in 2008	761	49
		Total no. in 2009	597	42
3.	Nepal Armed Police Force	Total no. in 2007	512	4
		Total no. in 2008	544	6
		Total no. in 2009	590	3

Source: Army Headquarter, Armed Police Force Headquarter, Human Resource Development Department, Police Headquarter.

Table 14: Percentage of Women in Peace Keeping Missions deployed by Nepal Police at all levels

Mission	Senior Superintendent of Police			Superintendent of Police			Deputy Superintendent of Police			Inspector			Sub Inspector			Assistant Sub Inspector			Head Constable			Constable			Followers			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
United Nations Police (UNPOL)	2	0	2	3	0	3	19	0	19	67	2	69	89	4	93	9	2	11	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	193	8	201	
Formed Police Unit (FPU) Haiti	0	0	0	2	0	2	5	1	6	17	0	17	45	1	46	32	2	34	77	11	88	67	10	77	10	0	255	25	280	
FPU Darfur	0	0	0	2	0	2	5	0	5	13	2	15	32	4	36	48	3	51	73	8	81	73	7	80	10	0	256	24	280	
UN Mission	2	0	2	7	0	7	29	1	30	97	4	101	166	9	175	89	7	96	152	19	171	142	17	159	20	0	704	57	761	

Source: Police Headquarter, Naxal, Kathmandu. (22 April 2012)

Table 15: Women in Peace Keeping Missions deployed by Armed Police Force (15 January 2011 – 3 May 2012)

Position	Male	Female	Total	% of Female
Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP)	3	0	3	0
Superintendent of Police (SP)	12	0	12	0
Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP)	49	1	50	2%
Inspector (Insp.)	82	3	85	3.52%
Senior Sub Inspector	4	0	4	0
Sub Inspector	60	5	65	7.69%
Assistant Sub Inspector	36	0	36	0
Senior Head Constable	183	1	184	0.54%
Head Constable	124	1	125	0.80%
Assistant Head Constable	29	1	30	3.34%
Constable	3	0	3	0
Followers	9	3	12	25%
Total	594	15	609	2.46%

Source: Armed Police Force, Head Office, Kathmandu. (3 May, 2012)

Civil Service

Table 16: Women's participation in Senior Positions in civil service

Description	Total	Male	Female	Women %
Secretary/Special Class	77	73	4	5.19
Joint Secretary/First Class	493	484	9	1.83
Under Secretary/Second Class	2768	2671	97	3.5
Section Officer/Third Class	8825	8154	680	7.71
Total	12,163	11,373	790	6.49
Source: Ministry of General Administration 2011				

Educational Sector

The Education Ministry has encouraged employees working in the education sector to join public posts. However, there are only three regional directors and one district education officer who are women. The participation of women in the public educational sector has been increasing gradually. Although there are no authentic statistics, there are many examples of schools, colleges and other educational institutions that are run under the leadership of women.

Indicator 2: No. of women in peace negotiations and special task forces

Women's Participation in Peace Process

Although the impact of armed conflict is seen to be more among women, their participation in the peace process is found to be very low. Whether it was the Comprehensive Peace Accord or the fifty negotiation teams formed so far to negotiate between the Nepal Government and other rebel groups women's representation is extremely low. Very few negotiation teams have included women in the peace talks. Also only few of the agreements between different parties have raised women's issues. The agreements that addressed women's issues have been presented in Annex 1. The following negotiation teams included women participants.

Table 17: Status of women's participation in Peace Negotiating Teams and Peace Agreements

Name of Peace Negotiating Teams	Date	Members of Peace Negotiating Teams			
		Government Team		Other Negotiating Team	
		F	M	F	M
Akhil Terai Mukti Morcha	2010/05/07	0	5	0	3
Samyukta Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha (Pawan)	2011/08/13	1	0	0	5
Nepal Pichhada Barga Mahasangh Kaushalkumar Singh Kuschat Samuha	2011/08/19	1	2	0	5
Samyukta Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha Shanti	2011/11/24	1	0	0	4
Brahman, Khas, Chhyatri Rastriya Sangarsha Samiti	2011/11/25	1	0	3	15
Sanghiya Limbuwan Rajya Parishad	2011/11/16	1	0	0	5
Purba Janashakti Sena Nepal	2011/12/22	1	2	1	2
Samyukta Rajnitik Dalit Sangharsha Samiti tatha Dalit Sabhasad Manch	2011/12/29	1	0	1	11
Samyukta Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha (Pawan Samuha)	2011/12/31	1	2	0	5
Bahirgamit Janamukti Sena Nepal	2012/01/05	1	0	0	3
Samyukta Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha (Aajad)	2012/01/12	1	2	0	5
Akhil Terai Mukti Morcha (Goit Samuha)	2012/01/21	1	2	1	5
Purvi Tharuwan Kochila Rajiya Samyukta Sangharsha Samiti	2012/01/21	1	2	1	6

Source: Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Peace Talk Coordination Section

Indicator 3: No. of capacity building programmes and number of participants

Although there have been various training and orientation programmes to enhance the capacity of the women for their meaningful participation by the Nepal Government and various civil society groups, these could not be included in this first year report due to lack of authentic data.

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

Indicator 1: No. of women in different levels of political parties

Women's Participation in Politics

The political sector plays the crucial role in developing the government (Council of Ministers) and including women representatives in all bodies of the state. However, women’s participation in the political parties themselves is not satisfactory. Till present, none of the political party leadership has been taken by a woman representative.

Table 18: Women’s Representation in Major Political Parties
Central Working Committee

Political Party	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)	145	13.5	132	91.10	13	9.0
Nepali Congress	79	7.3	62	78.5	17	21.5
Nepal Communist Party (UML)	116	10.8	97	83	19	16.4
Rastriya Prajatantra Party	50	4.6	43	86.0	8	14.0
Rastriya Prajapantra Party, Nepal	109	10.1	94	86.0	15	13.8
Maxist-Leninnist	35	3.3	29	82.9	6	17.1
Sadbhavana Party	19	1.8	18	94.7	1	5.3
Rastriya Janashakti Party	68	6.3	60	88.2	8	11.8
Madhesi Janadhikar Forum Nepal	34	3.2	32	94.9	2	5.9
Madhesi Janadhikar Forum, Democratic	44	4.1	40	90.9	4	9.1
Terai Madhesh Loktantrik Party	43	4.0	31	72.1	12	27.9
Nepal Majdoor Kisan Party	25	2.3	22	88.0	3	12.0

Source: Jagaran Nepal, Collected from concerned party offices 2012/04/01

Indicator 2: No. of women in Local Peace Committees

Table 19: No. of Women in Local Peace Committees

Local Peace Committee	Total No. of Members	Female	Male
District Level - 75	1579	464 (29.38%)	1115
Coordinator	75	1 (13.33%)	65
Local Peace Secretary	75	19 (25.33%)	56
Source: Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction			

It has been clearly mentioned in the Terms of Reference that the Local Peace Committee shall have one third women members from the total number of members. Accordingly, most of the districts have one third women in the committee.

Indicator 3: No. of women in different levels of civil society, private sector and non government organizations

Table 20: Women's Participation in Private and Non Government Sector

Federation of NGOs/Private Sector	No. of Members in Central Committee	Female	Male	Source
Federation of Nepali Journalists (FNJ)	27	3 (11.11%)	24	http://www.nja.org.np/
Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI)	71	3 (4.22%)	69	http://www.fncci.org.np/
NGO Federation	32	12 (37.5%)	20	http://www.ngofederation.org/
Federation of Community Forest Users Nepal	77	40 (51.94%)	37	http://www.fecofun.org/

Women's representation is seen to be very low in the Federation of Nepali Journalists (FNJ) and Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI). However, it is satisfactory in the NGO Federation and the Federation of Community Forest Users with 37.5% and 51.94% respectively.

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

Indicator: No. of programmes conducted for increasing women's participation
There have been several efforts for ensuring women's participations from both the government and non-government sectors, such as policy formulation, awareness raising, training, orientations, development and dissemination of IEC materials - audio as well as visual materials.

Programmes concerning women's issues have been aired in radio and television by the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MOPR) and Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW). As well, there have also been ongoing several awareness

raising programs related to the implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. While recently there was a program on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and the NAP aired in radio and television from the MoPR.

Similarly, NGOs have also been implementing several advocacy and awareness raising programs at district as well as local levels through various means of communication. However, effectiveness of those programmes is yet to be assessed.

Civil Society/Organizations

Besides the efforts of the government sector, several NGOs and community organizations and networks are also conducting various programmes at different levels to ensure women's participation.

- Advocacy and awareness programmes related to women's participation have been developed and broadcast in different languages and areas through various mainstream and alternative media and communication channels.
- Information materials and training manuals have been developed and published in different local languages as well as in Braille.

3.2 Protection and Prevention

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

Strategic 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: No. of free legal service received by conflict affected women and girls

Table 21: No. of GBV cases registered in National Women's Commission

Details	2010/11	2011/12 (till December)
No. of cases registered	239	157
No. of women and girls receiving legal support from NWC	91	133
No. of Cases referred to other community organizations by NWC	14	

Source: National Women's Commission, 2012

Table 22: No. of Cases/Complaints on VAW registered in nine district offices of National Human Rights Commission in the FY 2011/12

District	Khotang	Biratnagar	Janakpur	Kavre	Butwal	Banke	Jumla	Dhangadhi	Lalitpur	Total
No. of										
Complaints	12	29	29	5	14	23	2	6	25	145

Source: National Human Rights Commission, 2012

Table 23: Number of cases referred by the Commission to the Government along with recommendations and its implementation status (FY 2011/12)

SN	Subject under which Women's Human Rights were violated	Full Implementation No.	Partial Implementation No.	Not Implemented No.	Total Recommendation
1	International protocol on Civil and political rights	4	13	11	28
2	Convention against torture	-	-	3	3
3	Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	-	13	4	17
4	International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination	-	-	-	-
5	Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	2	1	1	4
6	International Protocol on the Economical, Social and Cultural Rights	-	-	1	1
7	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	-	1	2	3
8	Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities	-	-	-	-
9	Immigrants and others	-	-	-	-
		6	28	22	56

Source: National Human Rights Commission, 2012

As per the statistics, it can be seen that conflict affected women and girls have been receiving quick and free legal services from both government and the non government sectors. It was only possible to include the data provided by the National Women's Commission in the past year in this report. The services provided by various NGOs, Nepal Bar Association, various offices of the government particularly women and children offices, Paralegal committees, etc., from the central level to the district level could not be included but their contribution should not be overlooked.

Similarly, community organizations have been providing training and capacity enhancement programmes to various people, which has contributed towards the prevention and awareness raising of violence against women activities. But, it was impossible to gather data of these services because of lack of proper documentation of registered cases, situation of recommended cases, data of cases where legal counseling was provided, etc.

Indicator – 2: Number of women and girls victims of sexual violence receiving medical services and psychosocial and legal counseling and Number of Temporary residential homes established

Conflict affected women and girls and victims of violence have been receiving psychosocial counseling and legal counseling from government and non government organizations. The National Women's Commission has provided legal counseling to 224 victims among which 20 cases were referred to Nepal Bar Association and community organizations.

The services that have been provided by the National Women's Commission and other government agencies indicate that the government is positive about strengthening and widening such services. It is also a positive indication that there is good coordination between and among the organizations working in this sector.

The government has established service centers in 15 of the 75 districts of Nepal. These districts are Paanchthar, Sunsari, Solukhumbu, Saptari, Sarlahi, Makwanpur, Nawalparasi, Tanahun, Kabhrepalanchowk, Baglung, Jumla, Dang, Banke, Doti and Kanchanpur. Such service centres provides residential as well as medical and legal services to women victims of violence.

The MoWCSW has established district/community level Safe Temporary Women Service Centers based in Women Development Office where protection officer and psychosocial counselor provide psychosocial counseling service to SGBV survivors and also referral service for further legal service. Similarly, rehabilitation centers have been established in 8 districts, where health service, legal service, psychosocial counseling, awareness and social and family reintegration services are provided. So far 15 safer houses have been established for women victims of domestic violence. They are being operated in Kathmandu, Surkhet, Sunsari, Kavrepalanchowk, Jhapa, Ilam and Nawalparasi Districts. However, the kinds and quality of services provided by these centres and the number of victims receiving services could not be availed for this report. Effort will be made to include them in the future monitoring reports. These safer houses are managed by women cooperatives established under the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare and NGOs working towards combating violence against women.

The following achievements have been gained through a two-year project entitled 'Ensuring Recognition of Sexual Violence as a tool of Conflict in the Nepal Peace Building Process through documentation and provision of comprehensive services to women and girl victims/survivors (April 2010 - April 2012)' implemented jointly by UNFPA and UNICEF in colaboration with various partners. The project was implemented in 28 VDCs of 14 conflict affected districts.

Table 24: No. of women and girls receiving various services under the project (2010 – 2012 April)

Type of Service	April 2010 to April 2012	2011 (January to December)
No. of persons receiving general health services	14413	10842
No. receiving reproductive health services	27525	23463
No. receiving surgery for uterine prolapse	More than 700	474
No. receiving legal consultancy	1000	802
No. of referral for other legal services	348	286
No. receiving psychosocial counselling	3551	3193
No. of referrals for other psychosocial counseling services	375	306
No of gender and sexual violence recorded	821	695
No. of sexual and gender violence victims identified for livelihood support	280	234
No. of conflict related sexual violence	70	60

Source: UNFPA Nepal

Indicator 3: Efforts made by government, non government organizations and civil society in combating gender based violence

The Nepal Government has formed a gender-based violence (GBV) unit under the Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers (OPMCM) with the objective of combating violence and inhuman treatment against women and girls, raising awareness against gender based violence, providing protection to the victims and guarantee justice by bringing the perpetrators behind the bar. The hotline service Complaint Management Unit established in the OPMCM has been providing immediate hearing of GBV cases and complaints. The hotline service of the unit has been providing immediate hearing of GBV cases.

The GBV Unit under the OPMCM, MoWCSW and the NWC are presently involved in the collection of data on SGBV.

The Nepal Government has prepared and implemented the National Plan of Action against Gender-based violence to end different kinds of gender violence. At present, the ministries identified as responsible agencies by the Plan of Action are in the process of developing sectoral plans to implement the National Plan of Action.

Establishment of Women Section under the Nepal Army can be taken as yet another important step in an attempt to fight gender-based violence. This women's section has been given the responsibility of investigating incidents of gender based violence inside the Nepal Army as well as those related to general public.

Similarly, women and girls service centers have been established in 75 districts under the Nepal Police to investigate and take action against GBV. At present, police officers have been assigned to all the centers. However, the provision of having inspector level

women police officers in all the centers as directed by the National Action Plan is yet to be fulfilled. As per the Nepal Police, the centers have recorded 186 human trafficking cases, 289 cases of polygamy, 6 child marriages, 7 cases of abortion, 599 cases of rape, 189 cases of attempted rape, 2388 cases of domestic violence with a total of 3664 cases from January 2011 to May 2012. While in Armed Police Force (APF), 18 cases of polygamy, 12 cases of domestic violence and 3 cases of disobedience with a total of 33 cases have been investigated and prosecuted.

Issuance of Code of Conduct against GBV in the workplace 2010/11 can also be taken as another noteworthy step towards combating violence against women in workplace. This has been put into place to discourage any form of violence as physical, verbal, mental, sexual against anyone at work place. Further, this Code of Conduct has a provision of investigation and prosecution in case of any incidence of violence. As well, the Code of Conduct puts emphasis on the need for gender protocol and sensitivity in the work place and also for conducting awareness raising programmes against GBV.

Strategic Objective – 3: To end impunity by addressing issues of SGBV cases that occurred during conflict and transitional period.

Indicator: Setup of necessary mechanism to address/investigate SGBV cases

Initiatives have been taken to form the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) to address/investigate the incidence of gender-based violence occurred during the armed conflict. The draft TRC bill proposes to provide relief to conflict affected women and girls and furthermore, not to grant general amnesty to the perpetrators of gross human rights violation including rape and sexual violence.

Strategic Objective – 4: To establish the Truth and Reconciliation Commission

The government has drafted a bill on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and presented it to the Legislative Parliament. The objective of the commission is to investigate incidents of serious violation of human rights during the time of armed conflict and to find out the truth, to create an environment of reconciliation in the society and to end the state of impunity.

Strategic Objective – 5: To train officials of the security sector on SGBV

Indicator 1: No. of trainings conducted on SGBV and UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 for Nepal Police, Armed Police Force and Nepal Army and number of participants

Nepal Army

A three-month training is organized which include the topics such as human rights, gender equality and gender justice, women and children rights, civil and political right

Table 25 – Training on Resolutions 1325 and 1820 in the Nepal Army

Date	No. of Training	Training Participants	% of Women
December 2011 – February 2012	21	604	13%

Source: UN Women via email

Table 26: No. of trainings on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and gender equality

S.No.	Unit	Date	Trainee		Total	Remarks
			Male	Female		
1.	Central Division	12th – 17th Dec 2010	26		26	Basic
2.	Far-Western Division	9th – 14th Jan 2011	46		46	Basic
3.	25th Brigade	16th -21st Jan 2011	19		19	Basic
4.	21st Brigade	6th – 11th Feb 2011	30		30	Basic
5.	Eastern Division	13th – 18th Feb 2011	30	1	31	Basic
6.	Mid-Western Division	13th – 18th Mar 2011	30		30	Basic
7.	Western Division (22nd Brigade)	17th – 22nd Apr 2011	30		30	Basic
8	Valley Division	8th – 15th May 2011	26	4	30	Basic
9	Engineer/Signal Directorate	5th – 11th June 2011	29	1	30	Basic
10	18th Brigade	12th Jun – 14th Jul, 2011	29	3	32	Basic
11	AD, Artillery & Logistic School	26th Jun – 1st Jul 2011	29	3	32	Basic
12	26th Brigade	24th – 29th Jul 2011	29	3	32	Basic
13	10th Brigade	7th – 12th Aug 2011	32	3	35	Basic
14	Nepal Army Recruit Training Center	4th – 9th Sept 2011	26	5	31	Basic
15	2nd Brigade	6th- 11th Nov 2011	25	5	31	Basic
16	1st Brigade (Pashupati Prasad)	27th Nov – 2nd Dec, 2011	24	6	30	Basic
17	Valley Training School	18th – 23th Mar, 2012	32		32	Basic
18	Birendra Peace Keeping Operation Training Center	12th – 13th Jan 2012	49	10	59	Basic
19	Birendra Peace Keeping Operation Training Center,	26th – 27th Feb 2012	44	9	53	Basic
	Total		585	53	638	

Source: Nepal Army Headquarter, Kathmandu. (16 May2012)

Table 27: No. of Trainings

S.N.	Unit the Training was Provided	Date	Trainees		Total	Remarks
1	Nepal Army Headquarter	18th – 26th Sept 2011	19	8	27	Advance ToT
2	Nepal Army Headquarter	17th – 25th Nov 2011	18	4	22	Advance ToT
3	Hotel Orchid	7th – 10th Sept. 2009	14	7	21	Advance ToT
	Total		51	19	70	

Source: Nepal Army Headquarter, Kathmandu. (16 May2012)

Table 28: Description and no. of participants in training programmes conducted in Birendra Peace Training Center

S.N.	Date	Description of the Training	Description of Trainees			Remarks
			Male	Femele	Total	
1.	2011/01/29 to 2012/05/16	Two Sessions on Gender Equality and SGBV for all levels going for Peace Keeping Missions during pre deployment training	2091	23	2114	
		Total	2177	38	2215	

Source: Nepal Army Headquarter, Kathmandu. (16 May2012)

The Nepal Army has developed a training manual on gender equality and UN Resolutions 1325 and 1820. In order to make it simple and easy to understandable, 6 different levels of training manual have been developed.

Nepal Police

A large number of officials of various levels of the Nepal Police have undergone training on human rights, gender justice and equality, women and children's rights, sexual exploitation, international human rights conventions and humanitarian laws. Such training have been provided by representatives from government, non government or other organizations. This year, Nepal Police provided a one and a half month training incorporating all the above topics.

The police headquarters and Women and Children Service Directorate provided training on SGBV including psychosocial counseling (Care for Care Giver, Justice for Children, violence based on gender discrimination) to 654 police employees of Biratnagar, Pokhara, Dhangadhi, Nepalganj, Surkhet and Kathmandu from January 2011 to April 2012.

Training on UN Resolutions 1325 and 1820 is also provided to personnel going for UN Peace Keeping Missions.

Armed Police Force

In the duration of January 2011 to April 2012, a total of 75 (25 Female and 50 male) were provided training. Every month, orientation training on GBV is provided regularly by internal trainers in all units.

3.3 Promotion

Objective: 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: No. of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 translated in major local languages and programs conducted

Efforts have been made to raise awareness on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and the NAP at local level. So far the resolutions have been published in English and Nepali while training manual is available in Braille. Recently, the MoPR has initiated translation of the NAP booklet in Magar, Tamang, Maithali, Bhojpuri, Newari and Tharu languages, selected on the basis national priority and use.

Indicator 2: No. of schools which have included and implemented women, peace and security issues in the curriculum of formal and informal education.

In recent years, the topics of gender, women, peace and security concerns have been found gradually integrated in the curriculum of formal and non-formal education. As well, the subject on women, peace and security has been incorporated in school as well as university level. A detail description is provided in the table below.

Table 29: Subject Matters Included in the Curriculum of Formal and Non-formal Education

Formal and Informal Sectors	Level	Topic	Remarks
School Level	Grade 6	Awareness on Women, Peace and Security (WPS)	Included in the curriculum of all schools of 18 pilot districts
Higher Secondary School	Higher Secondary Level	Humanities - Gender Studies	Topics such as gender and peace have been included. UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 have also been mentioned.
		Humanities - Sociology, Social Studies	The course contains basic concept of peace and education but do not mention 1325 and 1820
Tribhuvan University	Bachelor	Sociology, Social Work and Political Science	Only gender and peace are incorporated. No mention of the resolutions 1325 and 1820
	Master	Conflict, Peace and Development Study (CPDS), Gender Studies Humanities - Sociology and Anthropology, Rural Development, Political Science and Post Graduate Diploma in Women Studies and Population Studies	The subject of gender and peace education is included in detail with specific mention of Resolution 1325 in CPDS program while the subjects under humanities contain gender and peace.
Kathmandu University	Bachelor	Bachelor of Social Work (BSW)	Under this topic, gender and peace are included. However, no mention of resolutions 1325 and 1820
	Master	Development Studies	Gender and peace is partially included.
Pokhara University	Bachelor	Bachelor in Development Studies (BADS)	Under this topic, gender and peace are included. However, Resolutions 1325 and 1820 are not clearly mentioned.
	Master	Population, Gender and Development Programme	Gender and peace is partially included.
Purbanchal University	Bachelor	Bachelor of Social work (BSW)	Under this topic, gender and peace are included. However, Resolutions 1325 and 1820 are not clearly mentioned.
	Master	Sociology and Anthropology, Development Studies, Social Work	Gender and peace is included to some extent
	One Year Post Graduate Diploma	Conflict Management and Peacebuilding	Not in operation at present

Source: Based on interview with concerned officials.

The topics such as women, gender, peace and security were found to have been included partially or in detail from school level to the university level.

Recently, the Public Service Commission has included these topics in the curriculum of entrance exam taken for women officers. Similarly, the National Human Rights Commission has included these topics in the training curriculum of human rights activists. The various organizations working on women, peace and security have included these topics in the orientation and training program.

Strategic Objective – 2: To ensure that Gender perspectives are mainstreamed in all aspects of conflict transformation and peace building processes

Indicator-1: Number of networks established at the district level and the number of coordinated programmes conducted by these networks

There have been formed district level networks of organizations working on women, peace and security and they have been playing an important role in taking the NAP at local level. While there has also been formed Women's Rights Monitoring Network in 60 districts in coordination of National Women Commission. The networks are mainly involved in monitoring of the activities related to UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and women's rights to education, health, employment etc.

3.4 Relief and Recovery

Objective: 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.

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: No. of child care center and the quality of service provided by the centers

The MoWCSW has been running one child care center inside Singha Durbar where most government ministries and offices are located. Similarly, the National Human Rights Commission also runs a child care center. Child care center is yet to be established in other places as per the objective of the National Action Plan.

Indicator 3: Number of women, girls and former combatants receiving relief aid and the quality of the relief program

The Nepal Government has been providing economical support as interim relief to conflict affected women and girls. Former Maoist combatants have also been receiving economic support packages. The work of identifying the real victims and providing skill development, capacity building programmes and compensation is ongoing and progressing.

Table 30: Economic support provided by the Government as interim relief to conflict affected women and girls

SN	Objective	Main Programmes	Programmes	Progress till FY 2010/11		Progress of second quarterly of FY 2011/12		Total Progress	
				No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	(A) Rehabilitation and Reunification of conflict victims	(A) Collection of data of armed conflict affected person and family and provide compensation	1. Preparation of data base of conflict victims	1. Data entry has already started in the process of developing MIS	1 Million and 9 Hundred Thousand	In the process of developing MIS, data entry has reached the final state all the employees have been trained on office automation	3 Million and 2 Hundred Thousand	1	5 Million and 1 Hundred Thousand
			2. Grant relief/economical support to those whose property was destroyed.	7085 (including 3000 provided by Home ministry)	198 Million and 719 Thousand	903 2225 separate decision of Kapilvastu incident	30 Million and 746 Thousand 70 Million	7988	229 Million and 545 Thousand
			3. Conduct skill development training to conflict victims	350 participants	5 Million and 250 Thousand	To provide employment to 3030 persons, agreement with service provider and service already started	6 Million and 900 Thousand	3380 participants	12 Million and 150 Thousand
			4. Provide economical support to the beneficiary of the deceased - Economic support to the beneficiary of the deceased under the special relief programme	13876 persons	1 Billion and 387 Million and 600 Thousand	1 person 8933 persons	100 Thousand 1 Billion and 787 Million and 200 Thousand	13877 persons 8836 persons	1 Billion and 387 Million and 700 Thousand 1 Billion and 787 Million and 200 Thousand
			5. Provide economic support single woman of the deceased.	4279 persons	106 Million and 975 Thousand			4279 persons	106 Million and 975 Thousand

		26 persons	1 Million and 964 Thousand and 4 Hundred	26 persons	1 Million and 964 Thousand and 4 Hundred	26 persons	Continuous allowance @ monthly 6200	26 persons	Continuous allowance @ monthly 6200
6. Provide livelihood allowance to martyrs family		1302 persons	130 Million and 200 Thousand	151 persons 999 498 persons	15 Million and 100 Thousand	1452 999 498 persons	145 Million and 200 Thousand		145 Million and 200 Thousand
7. Provide economic support to the beneficiary of the disappeared. - Economic support to the beneficiary of the disappeared under the special relief programme - Special relief to the wife of the disappeared					188 Million and 800 Thousand		199 Million and 800 Thousand		199 Million and 800 Thousand
8. Provide relief facilities to displaced person and family.		25000 persons	340 Million		12 Million and 450 Thousand	25000 persons	12 Million and 450 Thousand		12 Million and 450 Thousand
9. Provide scholarships to conflict affected children. Children of those sustaining 50%+ injuries in People's Movement		26	1 Million and 431 Thousand	28	416 Thousand	28	Scholarship Distribution through the MoE - Ongoing Distributed from DPO		Scholarship Distribution through the MoE - Ongoing Distributed from DPO
10. Provide relief support to persons whose private property was destroyed							mentioned in No. 2		mentioned in No. 2
11. Provide relief to those who were kidnapped		998	30 Million and 475 Thousand	1000	25 Million	1998	55 Million and 475 Thousand		55 Million and 475 Thousand
12. Provide economic support and treatment expense to those who are wounded, handicapped.		1794	165 Million and 70 Thousand	1320	103 Million and 902 Thousand	3114	268 Million and 972 Thousand		268 Million and 972 Thousand

13. Prepare and implement NAP on children affected by conflict - orphans - child rehabilitation	NAP prepared and approved on February 2011. 121	7 Million and 750 Thousand	242	1 Million and 465 Thousand	242	22 Million and 400 Thousand NAP on implementation of UN Resolutions 1325 and 1820 already prepared and approved by Nepal Government in February 2011 and presently in the implementation phase.
14. Develop and implement NAP on implementation of UN Resolutions 1325 and 1820	NAP on implementation of UN Resolutions 1325 and 1820 already prepared and approved by Nepal Government in February 2011 and presently in the implementation phase.					NAP on implementation of UN Resolutions 1325 and 1820 already prepared and approved by Nepal Government in February 2011 and presently in the implementation phase.
15. Collect data of totally destroyed infrastructures	Data collection of 5560 projects					

			12. Maintenance and reconstruction of destroyed infrastructures	2506 projects completed	5 Billion and 500 Million and 380 Thousand	14 Of the 257 projects aimed for this fiscal year, 97 completed	Total Allocated Annual Budget – 1 Billion and 140 Million and 900 Thousand No. of Project Completed – 97 Total expenditure – 411 Million and 633 Thousand	2606 completed	5 Billion and 912 Million and 13 Thousand
			12. Police unit reconstruction in the peace fund not included	270 projects conducted	3 Billion Invested				

Source: Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, 2012

Below is the gender disaggregated summary of key statistics on the rehabilitation of verified minors and late recruits (VMLRs) of the Maoist army (April 2012) under the UN Interagency Rehabilitation Program (UNIRP) provided by Michael Brown, Head, Peacebuilding and Recovery Unit, UNDP Nepal in email on 21st May 2012.

Table 31: Summary of key statistics on the rehabilitation of VMLRs

Steps in Rehabilitation Process	Of the total 4008 VMLRs	Of the 2394 VMLRs discharged through cantonment ceremonies	Of the 1614 VMLRs not present at cantonment ceremonies
Individuals who have made first contact through the toll-free phone number	2689 (67%) (34% F, 66% M)	(34% F, 66% M) 586 (36%)	2103 (88%) (34% F, 66% M)
Individuals who have received career counseling and been referred for training or education	2384 (59%) (36% F, 64% M)	1903 (79%) (36% F, 64% M)	481 (30%) (37% F, 63% M)

VMLR=Verified Minors and Late Recruits

Table 32: Individuals who have enrolled in training/education

Steps in Rehabilitation Process	Of the total 4008 VMLRs	Of the 2394 VMLRs discharged through cantonment ceremonies	Of the 1614 VMLRs not present at cantonment ceremonies
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	1310 (33%) (37% F, 63% M)	1085 (45%) (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	2149 (54%) (38% F, 62% M)	1700 (71%) (37% F, 63% M)	449 (28%) (40% F, 60% M)

Table 33: Update on status of participants

Rehabilitation Package	Total number enrolled by sector	Those currently in training /education	Those who dropped out from training/ education	Those completed training/education	Those employed/ started own business
Number Pursuing Vocational Skills 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)
Number Pursuing Microenterprises	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)
Number Pursuing Education	432 (44% F, 56% M)	415 (44% F, 56% M)	12 (17% F, 83% M)	5 (80% F, 20% M)	-
Number Pursuing 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	2149 (41% F, 59% M)	756 (42% F, 58% M)	83 (13% F, 87% M)	1310 (37% F, 63% M)	705 (44% F, 56% M)
				Employment Rate (%)	54% (of the total 1310) ²

Table 34: Update on participants provided with gender specific support

Maternity/Paternity Allowance	Child Care Grant and Baby Food	Reproductive Health Support	Referral for Medical Needs	Children in Child Care Center	Health Support to Children	Nutritional Diet
57	575	18	2	211	58	390

Phases of Rehabilitation Process	Of the Total 4009 VMLR	Among those who got out through cantonment celebration 2394 VMLR	Ss Among those who were not present in cantonment celebrations 1614 VMLR
Person who contacted for the first time from toll free phone	2689 (67%) 34% F 66% M	2103 (88%) 34% F 66% M	586 (36%) 34% F 66% M
No. of persons who received career counseling and were selected for training and education	2384 (59%) 36% F 64% M	1906 (79%) 36% F 64% M	481 (30%) 37% F 63% M

Indicator 4: Number of children getting Scholarship

There has been made a provision on providing scholarship to children of those died, disappeared and disabled (above 50%) and to the students, up to the age of 18 years, who became handicapped (above 50%) during the armed conflict. Such scholarship will be provided to maximum three children.

² 60 graduates under vocational skills training refused jobs offered, because they have income from other sources. The employment rate will rise to 58% if these are considered as employed.

Table 35: Scholarship provided to children of those sustained injury during People's Movement II

Description	Primary S	Secondary S	H. Secondary S
Wounded 70% - 90%	12,000	19,000	24,000
Wounded 50% - 69%	10,000	15,000	20,000

Source: Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, 2012

Table 36: Details of Scholarship

Scholarship Rate	Annual Lump sum Rs.
Primary School Level/Pre Primary School Level	10,000/-
Lower Secondary School Level	12,000/-
Secondary School Level	14,000/-
Higher Secondary Level/Certificate Level	16,000/-
For this purpose, NRs. 90 million was allocated for FY 2010/2011	

Source: Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, 2012

Indicator-6: Number of skill oriented training and number of those getting employment, and the type of employment and qualitative improvement in the living standard of women as a result of the implemented programmes

MoPR has implemented self employment program in 12 districts; namely, Dhankuta, Panchthar, Sindhupalchowk, Chitwan, Rautahat, Syangja, Nawalparasi, Bardiya, Rolpa, Jumla, Kailali and Bajura. This program aims to build capacity and skills of conflict affected and provide them with employment opportunities or enable them to initiate their own business.

Similarly, MoHP has been providing medical support to conflict affected people under the Citizens Relief, Compensation and Economic Assistance Procedure, 2009. As of February 2012, the number of those receiving medical expenses have reached around 323 including 21 female, 302 male. while under this, the number of those receiving transportation, health checkup, family attendants expenses have reached 648. This number does not include the free medical service provided through District Health Office and government hospitals. Similarly, One Stop Crisis Center Operational Manual, 2011 have already been implemented. As per this, One Stop Crisis Management Centre has been established in district and zonal hospitals of 8 districts while the government is further planning to establish similar centres in additional 9 districts - Kavre, Solukhumbu, Sarlahi, Tanahu, Nawalparasi, Jumla, Saptari and Dang. The centres aim to provide a holistic care and support to SGBV survivors. Similarly, the government has been providing training on GBV to doctors and nurse.

3.5 Resource Management, Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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

Indicator 1: Integration of the National Action Plan in periodic and sectoral planning, budget and programme

In order to integrate the activities stated in the NAP within the programs of the sectoral ministries, a NAP Sectoral Implementation Plan has been drafted. This remains to be approved and implemented by the concerned ministries.

Indicator – 2: Resource mobilization from international development partners, national and international non government organizations and the private sector for the implementation of the National Action Plan.

A total of NRS. 300 Million has been allocated from the Nepal Peace Trust Fund for the current fiscal year for the implementation of the NAP. The Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Nepal Police have already presented their proposals to acquire/utilize this fund which have been approved and in operation.

The Nepal Government has been collaborating with various national and international organizations to manage the resources and means for the implementation of the NAP. For this purpose, a consortium of international development partners and bilateral agencies including the UN Agencies – Peace Support Working Group (PSWG), and NGO consortium formed to monitor the implementation of NAP 1325 Action Group have been active and collaborating with the MoPR. Besides this, NGOs have been organizing interaction and orientation programmes from central, district to the village level.

At present, the following work is being done to strengthen and enhance the capacity of local institutions set up for the implementation of the NAP

- Soon after the adoption of the NAP, MoPR and Saathi (national NGO) with support from Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP) organized orientation programme to NAP District Coordination Committee members of 6 districts.
- Orientation program to DCC members was conducted in additional 19 districts by Shatimalika (Women's Peace Network) through the support of UN Women.
- Various orientation programme is being conducted for District Coordination Committee in 12 districts by CARE Nepal.
- The Norwegian Embassy has already allotted/prepared the resources and means to take programmes to 42 districts through Sankalpa – a network of non government organizations contributing to women's sector.
- An INGO Safer World is preparing the framework for monitoring and evaluation in consultation with MoPR.

- MoPR in collaboration with Saathi and GNWP has prepared a guideline to localize the NAP and Localisation Workshops to pre test and orient the guideline has been conducted in 6 districts and 18 Village Development Committees (VDCs) following a TOT workshop with participants from the 6 districts.

Strategic Objective 4: Set up mechanism for the implementation of National Action Plan

Indicator – 1: Formation of National Action Plan Implementation Committee

In this context, a high level steering committee has been formed at the central level. This committee comprised of 22 members including 11 representatives from civil society women's organizations. (Please refer to Annex for the list of members). Similarly, an inter ministerial NAP Implementation Committee has also been formed for the implementation of the NAP (Please Refer to Annex for the list of Members)

Indicator – 2: Establish a Gender Unit within the MoPR.

A gender unit has been formed within the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction for the effective implementation of the NAP. The gender unit is headed by the Joint Secretary of the Ministry with 4 members and it has been conducting its work in terms of planning, and coordination to take forward the implementation of NAP.

Indicator – 3: Formation of District Coordination Committees

The NAP clearly specifies that there will be District Coordination Committees in all districts under the chair of the Chief District Officer. There are a total of 14 members in this committee comprising of representatives from Key Local Government institutions at the District Level as well as conflict affected women and gender activists. (Please refer to annex for list of DCC Members) Orientation programmes are being conducted at the district level to aware all the members of the DCC about the UN Resolutions 1325 and 1820 and the related NAP.

Chapter 4

NAP Implementation: Challenges and Recommendations

Challenges

The NAP has initiated various programmes and activities to ensure women's participation in all levels of conflict transformation and peacebuilding process but there has not been any visible change as such as envisaged in the NAP due to lack of enough political will for amending the existing laws as required and bringing policy changes to increase women's meaningful participation. There has not been any drastic change in women's presence in the ministerial cabinet and the appointments in high posts after the implementation of NAP. In this context, the task of increasing women candidates in the election and increasing women's participation through reservation/quota system in the various levels of political parties seems to be daunting.

The task of collecting and recording data of conflict affected women and girls and the reasons for SGBV and the need to immediately address their special needs is still pending. NGOs at the local level have made some efforts to maintain data but these are not complete. The collection of data on conflict affected women and girls is not possible without the support from the local organizations. Since this work needs nationwide coverage, it will not be easy to achieve results given the resource constraints.

In a situation where there are many conflict affected women and children at the village and community level, it will be difficult to identify the real conflict affected and even more difficult will it be to find out their actual situation. Hence, it will be more challenging to formulate gender sensitive relief and recovery programs with the participation of conflict affected women and implement them immediately as envisioned by the NAP.

One of the activities of the NAP is to implement special skill-oriented training and income generating programmes for the benefit of conflict affected women and girls based on their interest, ability and market potentials. But it is challenging to enable self employment/initiate own business or to provide employment after the income generation trainings given the existing national situation of massive unemployment, lack of market, high competition etc.

Though the NAP aims to integrate the identified activities into sectoral ministries' plans and programs for concerted implementation, the sectoral ministries have not yet been able to do so. As a result, it has been challenging to mainstream NAP program into national and local development plans and programs.

A gender unit has been formed in MoPR in order to coordinate NAP programs and to mobilize resources from development partner organizations, national and international NGOs and private sector but it's challenging for the unit, which is itself under-resourced, to coordinate the overall implementation of the NAP and further for monitoring and evaluation.

At this stage there have been numerous orientation programs for DCC who play an important role in the NAP implementation. However, much more capacity and outreach

programs needs to be built for them to be able to take the dividends of NAP to the village level and remote places.

Both the government as well as non government organizations have been carrying out NAP related activities. However, there is lack of transparency on who is doing what which has made it difficult to document the contribution of NGO Sector and acknowledge their support and contribution. If NGOs coordinate with the MoPR before implementing programs, its effectiveness can be felt and duplication can be avoided. It will also help in formulating future programs.

Recommendations

It is necessary to promote the issue of Women, Peace and Security at all levels from central to local. Not only policy makers but its beneficiaries should also be aware of the NAP. Until and unless the concerned stakeholders do not develop a sense of ownership, its implementation cannot be effective. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct orientation program for all the concerned stakeholders. Most importantly, it is necessary to orient political parties. But at this stage when there is lack of political stability it is difficult to increase women's participation fully.

Both the planning and implementation of the programs related to education, health, psychosocial counseling, employment creation through skills development to conflict affected women and girls will not be achieved if authentic data is not available. Therefore, data collection efforts need to be strengthened and institutionalised.

The existing trend of limiting plans and programs in the paper only should be changed and data collection should be immediately carried out with priority with support from concerned stakeholders.

The concerned ministries, National Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance have an important role to play in mainstreaming the National Action Plan. Therefore, while planning, formulating programs and allocating budget these agencies need to incorporate the NAP with priority. Similarly, while providing guidelines at local level, the MoFALD should clearly give direction to local implementing agencies to work towards the implementation of the NAP with priority. It is evident that it is not possible to coordinate the implementation of the NAP from only one party. There is a need for coordinated and collaborative effort from all the government agencies, nongovernment organizations, external development partners, private sectors as well as beneficiaries. While implementing activities related to the NAP, a provision should be made for all the agencies, especially, funding agencies on the need to inform/notify MoPR in addition to the concerned agencies about the programs being planned/conducted through its implementing partners along with the funding amount.

Similarly, while implementing district level programs/activities, NGOs should coordinate with DCC. If there is coordination between all the programs being conducted at central level and local level, it will help in effective implementation of the NAP as well as in monitoring and evaluation and also in preparing a comprehensive report reflecting actual implementation and impacts of the NAP.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Agreements between Nepal Government and various political parties regarding women representation

Agreement made between Nepal Government and Nepal Aadibasi Janajati Mahasangh and Aadivasi Janajati Samyukta Sangharsa 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 specialties with priority to Nepal's unity, integrity and sovereignty to present to the upcoming CA. The commission will include special experts from indigenous groups, Madhesi, Dalit, women as well as various people from different class, region and community.
- In principle, Nepal Government agrees that all levels of the political parties must include the representation of all class, gender, community and caste. A task force consisting of all caste, class, community, 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, region 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 Nepal Government and Madhesi Janadhikar Forum, Nepal

- Proportionate representation and partnership in all the organs and levels of the structures of the state of long time neglected Madhesi, indigenous groups, Dalit, women, backward class, disabled, marginalized community, Muslims, 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 product, political and other perspectives, etc, and establish human rights.
- Formation of high level inclusiveness work force 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 Nepal Government and Rastriya Badi Adhikar Sangharsa Samiti
As mentioned in the report, in order to implement the programs of providing scholarship to children of Badi Community, the government will immediately form a task force coordinated by the first class officer of Nepal government and comprising of officer level representatives from Home Ministry, Local Development Ministry, Finance Ministry, Labour and Transportation Management Ministry, Land Reform and Management Ministry, Education and Sports Ministry, Forest and Soil Conservation Ministry, MoWCSW, MoHP

and two representatives from Badi Community including one woman. The Task Force will complete the study within the period of 6 months.

Agreement between Nepal Government and Samyukta Loktantrik Madhesi Morcha

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

Agreement between Government 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 Nepal Government and Representatives of Indigenous Tharu Community and Nepal Adivasi Janajati Mahasangh

Through required process, amendment of Police Act, Armed Police Act, Army Act, Education Act, Development Act, Health Service Act and Nepal Special Service Act.

Agreement between Government Negotiation Team and Samyukta Muslim Rastriya Sangharsa Samiti

Article 33 (D1) of Nepal's Interim Constitution 2063 mentions "proportionate inclusion of Madhesi, Dalit, indigenous groups, women, labors, farmers, disabled, marginalized class and region in all organs of the state" .

Annex 2: Steering Committee formed for the preparation of the Monitoring Report

- Joint Secretary Sadhu Ram Sapkota, MoPR – Chair
- Bandana Rana, Executive Chair, Saathi – Coordinator
- Representative, UN Women - Member
- Representative, UNFPA - Member
- Representative, Open Society Foundation - Member
- Representative, Royal Norwegian Embassy - Member
- Representative, Care Nepal - Member
- Representative, Shantimalika - Member
- Representative, Sankalpa – Member

Resource Team

- Sadhu Ram Sapkota
- Dal Bahadur K.C
- Kiran Dhungel
- Bandana Rana
- Pinki Singh Rana
- Lily Thapa
- Purushottam Sharma
- Samjhana Kachhyapati

Report Coordinator - Bandana Rana

Key Informants/Data Collectors

- Awani Mainali Bhattarai, National Women's Commission
- Banshi Raj Paudel, Legislative Parliament
- Gaja Bahadur Rana, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
- Laxmi Prasad Gautam, Ministry of Defense
- Padam Singh Bist, Department of Education
- Rama Aryal Panthi, Ministry of Education
- Ramesh Adhikari, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
- Rishikesh Dhungel, Ministry of Industry and Commerce
- Sudheer Bhattarai, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Sumana Aryal, the Office of Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
- Suprabha Dhungel, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
- Tulasi Prasad Dahal, Ministry of health and Population
- Anup Nasnani, Saathi
- Bhupendra Khanal, Advocacy Forum Nepal
- Hari Baskota, Saathi
- Neha Sharma, IHRICON
- Pukar Shah, Saathi
- Samjhana Kachhyapati, Saathi
- Srijana Kafle, WHR

Annex 3: List of Participants of the Consultative Workshop on National level Monitoring of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 NAP Implementation, held on 16-17 December 2011

National Level Monitoring of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 NAP
Consultative Stakeholders Workshop
16 – 17 December 2011

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National Level Monitoring of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 NAP

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Annex 4: Selected Indicators for First Year Monitoring Report

Participation

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

- Strategic Objective-1: Formulate and revise existing policies and laws for promoting women's participation as necessary
- Indicator-1: Number of policies and laws formulated and revised for promoting women's participation
- 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 1: Number of women in important public positions as well as at all levels of state mechanisms
- Indicator 2: No. of women in peace negotiations and special task forces
- Indicator 3: No. of capacity building programmes and number of participants
- Strategic Objective – 3: Increase women's participation at all levels of political parties, civil society, private sector and non government organizations
- Indicator 1: No. of women in different levels of political parties
- Indicator 2: No. of women in local peace committees
- Indicator 3: No. of women in different levels of civil society, private sector and non government organizations
- Strategic Objective - 4: To strengthen advocacy and raise wide awareness at all levels for promoting women's participation
- Indicator: No. of programmes conducted for increasing women's participation

Protection and Prevention

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

- Strategic 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: No. of free legal service received by conflict affected women and girls
- Indicator – 2: Number of women and girls victims of sexual violence receiving medical services and psychosocial and legal counseling and Number of Temporary residential homes established
- Indicator 3: Efforts made by government, non government organizations and civil society in combating gender based violence

- Strategic Objective – 3: To end impunity by addressing issues of SGBV cases that occurred during conflict and transitional period
- Indicator: Setup of necessary mechanism to address/investigate SGBV cases
- Strategic Objective – 4: To establish the Truth and Reconciliation Commission
- Strategic Objective – 5: To train officials of the security sector on SGBV
- Indicator 1: No. of trainings conducted on SGBV and UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 for Nepal Police, Armed Police Force and Nepal Army and number of participants

Promotion

Objective: 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: No. of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 translated in major local languages and programs conducted
- Indicator 2: No. of schools which have included and implemented women, peace and security issues in the curriculum of formal and informal education
- Strategic Objective – 2: To ensure that Gender perspectives are mainstreamed in all aspects of conflict transformation and peace building processes
- Indicator-1: Number of networks established at the district level and the number of coordinated programmes conducted by these networks

Relief and Recovery

Objective: 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

- 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: No. of child care center and the quality of service provided by the centers
- Indicator 3: Number of women, girls and former combatants receiving relief aid and the quality of the relief program
- Indicator 4: Number of children getting Scholarship
- Indicator-6: Number of skill oriented training and number of those getting employment, and the type of employment and qualitative improvement in the living standard of women as a result of the implemented programmes

Resource Management and Monitoring and Evaluation

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

- Strategic Objective – 1: To execute the National Action Plan in an effective manner
- Indicator 1: Integration of the National Action Plan in periodic and sectoral planning, budget and programme
- Indicator – 2: Resource mobilization from international development partners, national and international non government organizations and the private sector for the implementation of the National Action Plan
- Strategic Objective 4: Set up mechanism for the implementation of National Action Plan
- Indicator – 1: Formation of National Action Plan Implementation Committee
- Indicator – 2: Establish a Gender Unit within the MoPR
- Indicator – 3: Formation of District Coordination Committees

Annex 5:

Institutional Arrangement for the implementation of the National Action Plan Steering Committee - Constituted for Implementing the National Action Plan

● Minister of Foreign Affairs	Chairperson
● Minister of Peace and Reconstruction	Co-Chairperson
● Minister of Women, Children and Social Welfare	Member
● State Minister of Peace and Reconstruction	Member
● Member, National Planning Commission (responsible for dealing with the Peace and Reconstruction)	Member
● Member, National Women's Commission	Member
● Secretary, Ministry of Finance	Member
● Secretary, Ministry of Home	Member
● Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Member
● Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers	Member
● Secretary, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare	Member
● Secretary, Ministry of Defense	Member
● Secretary, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction	Member
● Representative, Women's Welfare Society	Member
● Representative, IHRICON	Member
● Representative, Shanti Malika	Member
● Representative, Beyond Beijing Committee (BBC)	Member
● Representative, Women's Peace Group, NTTP	Member
● Representative, Women Security Pressure Group	Member
● Representative, Women's Network for Peace, Power, Democracy and the constituent Assembly (WAPPDCA)	Member
● Representative, Rural Women's Development and Unity Centre	Member
● Representative, Saathi	Member
● Representative, Women for Human Rights, Single Women's Group	Member
● Representative, Nepal Society Development Centre	Member
● Joint Secretary, Law and Communication Division, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction	Member-Secretary

Implementation Committee

● Joint Secretary, Law and Communication Division, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction	Convenor
● Representative, Ministry for Women, Children and Social Welfare	Member
● Representative, Ministry of Home Affairs	Member
● Representative, Ministry of Defense	Member
● Representative, Ministry of Education	Member
● Representative, Un Women, Nepal	Member
● Representative, National Women's Commission	Member
● Under Secretary, Law and Human Rights Section, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction	Member-Secretary

National Action Plan District Coordination Committee

● Chief District Officer	Convenor
● Local Development Officer	Co-convenor
● Chairperson/Representative, Local Peace Committee	Member
● Chief, District Public Health Office	Member
● District Education Officer	Member
● Chief, Small and Cottage Industry Development/Office/Board	Member
● Chief, District Police Office	Member
● Representative, Technical School based in the district	Member
● Chief, District Child Welfare Board	Member
● Two Conflict-Affected Women assigned by Local Peace Committee	Member
● Two Representatives from among the NGOs workin in the women's rights sector assigned by the Committee	Member
● Women and Children Officer	Member-Secretary



Supported by



1325 Action Group