



 **Norway**



Annual Progress Report



2024

Enhancing Access to Justice through Institutional Reform
Project-II (A2J Project)



Enhancing Access to Justice through Institutional Reform Project-II (A2J) Project)

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

(January-December 2024)

Period Covering: 01 January to 31 December 2024

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJPA)

Partnership: Nepal Bar Association (NBA), Office of Attorney General (OAG), Civil Society Organization (CSOs), Universities

Funded by: Royal Norwegian Embassy (RNE) in Kathmandu, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



Picture 1: Participants receiving legal awareness during an event

PROJECT PROFILE

About the Project		Geographic coverage of the Project	
Project Title: Enhancing Access to Justice through Institutional Reform Project - II (A2J) Project Award ID: 00111756 Web link: https://www.undp.org/nepal/projects/A2J		National level coverage (Yes/No): Yes Number of Provinces Covered: 4 Number of Districts Covered: 23 Number of Municipalities Covered: 185	
Strategic Results			
UNDP Global Strategic Plan (2022-2025) Outcome: Outcome 2: No one left behind centering on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.			
UN Sustainable Cooperation Framework -UNSDCF (2023-2027) Outcome: Outcome 2: By 2027, more people, especially women, youth and the most marginalized and poor increasingly participate in and benefit from coordinated, inclusive, accessible, participatory, transparent, and gender-responsive governance, access to justice and human rights at federal, provincial, and local levels.			
UNDP Country Programme Document (2023-2027) Outputs: Output 2.1: Inclusive and participatory policies, processes, and systems strengthened for implementation of federalism at three levels of government. Output 2.2: Rule of law institutions and systems strengthened for expanded access to justice, human rights, and freedom from discrimination, in line with universal periodic review recommendations (IRRF-2.2.1) Output 2.3: Improved mechanisms for promoting transparency and public participation.			
Project Duration (day/month/year)		Implementing Partner(s)	Implementation Modality
Start Date: 2 December 2021 End Date: 31 December 2026		MoL/JPA	NIM/DIM: NIM/DIM
Project Budget (US\$)			
UNDP TRAC (00012) Contribution:		US\$ 500,000.00	
Government Contribution:		US\$ 150,000.00	
Donor Contributions:			
Cost Sharing Norway (10503):		US\$ 4,042,943.00	
Funding Window (00182):		US\$ 134,318	
UNDP BPPS ACII (00346):		US\$ 327,729.00	
Total Project Budget:		US\$ 5,154,990.00	
Total expenditure till 2024		US\$ 4,721,654.96	
Planned budget for 2024		US\$ 1,571,303.00	
Total expenditure 2024		US\$ 1,463,967.19	
Budget Utilization %		93.17%	

Signature: _____

Name: Basant Prasad Adhikari
National Project Manager

Date: 9 March 2025

Signature: _____

Name: Aruna Joshi
National Project Director

Date: 9 March 2025

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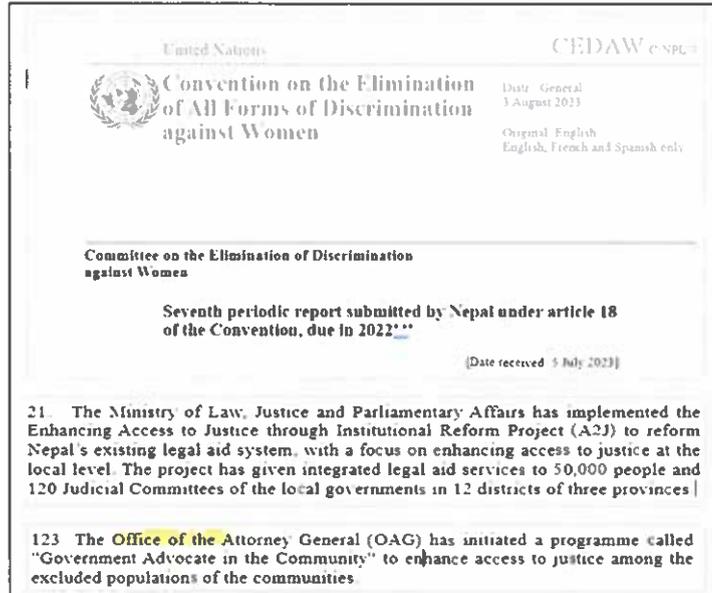
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A2J Project	:	Enhancing Access to Justice through Institutional Reform Project
AI	:	Artificial Intelligence
B+HR	:	Business and Human Rights
CAO	:	Chief Administrative Officer
CLE	:	Community/Clinical) Legal Education
CM	:	Chief Minister
CSOs	:	Civil Society Organizations
D-LAC	:	District Legal Aid Committee
FWU	:	Far Western University
FY	:	Fiscal Year
GESI	:	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GHM	:	Grievance Handling Mechanism
GoN	:	Government of Nepal
JC	:	Judicial Committee
LGBTIQ+	:	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer
MoLJPA	:	Ministry of Law, Justice, and Parliamentary Affairs
MTR	:	Mid-Term Review
NBA	:	Nepal Bar Association
PEB	:	Project Executive Board
PLGs	:	Province and Local Governments
PSEA	:	Prevention against Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Harassment and Abuse
PU	:	Purbanchal University
PWD	:	Persons with Disability
SGBV	:	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SDGs	:	Sustainable Development Goals
SoP	:	Standard Operating Procedure
UN	:	United Nations
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
UNSDCF	:	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Enhancing Access to Justice through Institutional Reform Project-II (the Project) is being implemented by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJPA) in four provinces covering 23 districts and 185 local levels. The Project has made a significant progress in three outputs and 14 result areas. Furthermore, it has also made significant contribution on higher level results i.e. UNSDCF outcomes, UNDP's global strategy including the SDGs and Royal Norwegian Embassy's priorities.

The achievements of the Project have been also recognized by the Government of Nepal in its seventh Periodic Report on Implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) submitted to the CEDAW committee in June 2023. The report states that the MoLJPA implemented A2J Project has provided integrated legal aid to more than 50, 000 across 12 districts, and applauds the role of Office of the Attorney General (OAG), a key partner of the Project, in enhancing access to justice among excluded populations¹. Furthermore, these achievements were also stated in the CEDAW review report dated 3rd August 2023².



Picture 2: Acknowledgment of A2J achievements in CEDAW Report

Within the last three years, the Project has made significant contribution in strengthening governance, participation and inclusion in the country as envisioned by the Constitution of Nepal, which are also the programme priorities of UNDP's Country Programme Document (Outcome 2).

The Project continued its efforts to facilitate and ensure the justice delivery to needy people, especially women, Dalits, Persons with disability (PWDs), LGBTIQ+ and people from hard-to-reach community, through policy formulation/reformation, legal aid services, capacity development of justice sector actors and inclusive participation.

¹ Seventh Periodic Report on Implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), June 2023 (Bullet 22 and Bullet 124).

² United Nations-CEDAW Review Report, August 2023 (Bullet 21 and Bullet 123)

The foundation has been created for the implementation of the Integrated Legal Aid Policy of the GoN with the support in drafting the Integrated Legal Aid Bill. The cabinet has already provided theoretical consent and the MoLJPA is planning to get approval from the Law Subject Matter

Box 1

Five Key results achieved in 2024

1. With the adoption of **Integrated Legal Aid Software and Mobile Application** by Central Legal Aid Committee (CLAC) and enhanced capacity of DLAC lawyers on the system, the DLAC related data collection, analysis, and reporting system become streamlined, efficient and effective. As of December 2024, a total of **604 legal aid services' data have been already recorded from 58 districts** (<https://www.ilar.gov.np/>). The government has recognized the contribution of the Project in international human rights reporting mechanism (CEDAW/C/NPL/7).
2. The justice delivery became accessible, inclusive and accountable with the enhanced capacity of more than 2500 (41% women) justice sector actors in diversified areas of justice delivery including investigation, law formulation, ICT, GESI among others. The increased disposal rate of back log cases in the judiciary (by **9% than previous year**) and increased performance (**66.96%**) of OAG as mentioned by the Mid-Term Review of its five-year strategy provide the evident on this. The increase in number of pro bono lawyers in a roster and increased access of needy people in justice system through these lawyers also support the fact.
3. The province and local governments are becoming more receptive and serious towards exercising powers given through the constitution. Drafting/review of **229 normative frameworks** their adoption strengthened legislative framework. The allocation of budget (**US\$ 1.36 million**) on law and justice by 172 LGs across four provinces can be attributed to their enhanced capacity and change in perception.
4. The access of women and other marginalized population into the legal aid and justice system has been increased. This year, a total of **35,529 persons** (19803-women, Dalit 7565-Dalits, 9915-indigenous, Muslims and Madhesi) received legal aid services (Remedial-3506 and preventive-32023).
5. The success rate of grievance handling mechanisms (GHMs), established with the support of the project in Karnali and Sudurpaschim (Hello CM and Namaste Mayor), has been **improved with an average of 13 percent**. The average success rate of both the systems is 61%, which was 48%.

Committee constituted under the Federal, Province and Local Level (Coordination and Interrelation) Act, 2020. Capacity of justice sector actors including the Judicial Committee members working at local level, enhanced in legislative process resulting in development and amendment of several normative frameworks and their implementation at sub-national level. Improvement can be seen in the redressal of backlog cases at judiciary.

The partnership with universities and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and universities across four working provinces has resulted- 1) an increase in reach to community people, 2) legal empowerment of women and marginalized groups to navigate the justice system, and 3) professional capacity development of young lawyers and law students through internship and community mobilization support in legal aid and community legal awareness to the people, who are at the bottom. Those partnerships have provided direct legal aid and imparted awareness among thousands of community people resulting in enhancement of their capacity to participate in buy-in processes with the government to claim their rights and entitlements.

The Project has also supported the judiciary especially on digital innovation. The efforts are being further institutionalized with induction of innovations and digitization. The cause list automation system of the Supreme Court of Nepal, implementation of integrated legal aid reporting system under MoLJPA and piloting of E-court hearing at Kathmandu District Court are

few examples that reflect how the Project has been supporting E-judiciary and evidence-based decision making in the country.



Picture 3: Glimpse of joint monitoring visit to Karnali province

The Project also conducted several notable activities, expected to be the cornerstones in promoting inclusive justice system in the country. A national conference of Nepal Bar Association (NBA) in Kathmandu and four provincial legal aid conferences were organized in four provinces (i.e. Koshi, Madhesh, Karnali and Sudurpaschim). The Declarations of these conferences have focused on fostering coordination and collaboration among the justice sector actors, decentralization of legal aid services up to the local levels, and more importantly, the solidarity for the adoption of the Integrated Legal Aid Bill.

The Project conducted its the Mid-term Review (MTR). The MTR findings showed that the Project is highly relevant, effective and adheres to Human Right Based Approach (HRBA). The findings also noted that the Project has strengthened the justice sector to provide effective legal and judicial remedies, strengthened mechanisms for victim and witness protection, promoted legal empowerment and civic awareness and adopted innovative outreach activities. However, the MTR also made recommendations in eight different areas, some of these are depicted in **Box 2**.

The joint monitoring mission comprised of representatives of Royal Norwegian Embassy (RNE), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), MoLJPA and Office of the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers (OCMCM), Karnali found that the Clinical (Community) Legal education (CLE) intervention has brought impact by enabling law students to provide legal support and enabled citizens to access justice. Similarly, the joint mission of RNE, UNDP and the Project carried out in Sudurpaschim observed that the services seekers were satisfied with the support of the

Box 2

Key recommendations of the mid-term review

- *The Project should review its Theory of Change to test it for its continued validity and if necessary, revise it to reflect the current socio-political context in Nepal.*
- *The project should explore opportunities for strategic partnerships to enhance coherence both within UNDP as well as with other UN Agencies and expand its partnerships at the local level.*
- *Informed by its tested and revised theory of change, the project should refine its focus with robust interventions, including on emerging areas such as Business and Human Rights, climate justice and anti-corruption and accountability.*
- *The project should review and assess the number of project implementation provinces to ensure quality, effectiveness and efficiency.*

Judicial Committee and the Grievance Handling Mechanism (GHM) at Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolis has increased accountability and transparency at the local level.

The financial progress for the reporting year is about 93.17% while referring to progress output areas of the Project in 2024, all three outputs have very good performance with more than 90% progress under each output.

2. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

The Enhancing Access to Justice through Institutional Reform Project-II (the Project) is the successor of its first phase (2018-2021), which was also a successor of the Strengthening Rule of Law and Human Rights Protection System in Nepal Programme (2013–2017). The Project has been built upon the results and learnings from previous UNDP interventions on rule of law, human rights and justice sector and has been informed by the Project evaluation recommendations of the first phase of the Project carried out in 2020.

The predecessor projects i.e. A2J-phase I and Rule of Law and Human Rights (ROLHR) program, had made significant contribution on building awareness and establishing systems and mechanisms towards improving the access to justice of women and marginalized population to navigate the justice system. The RoLHR mainly supported in developing regulatory frameworks and institutions like an integrated Legal Aid Policy, Common Justice Sector Strategy, GESI Strategy and GESI Training manual for Judiciary along with the adoption of new codes³ and establishment of Access to Justice (A2J) Commission in the country.

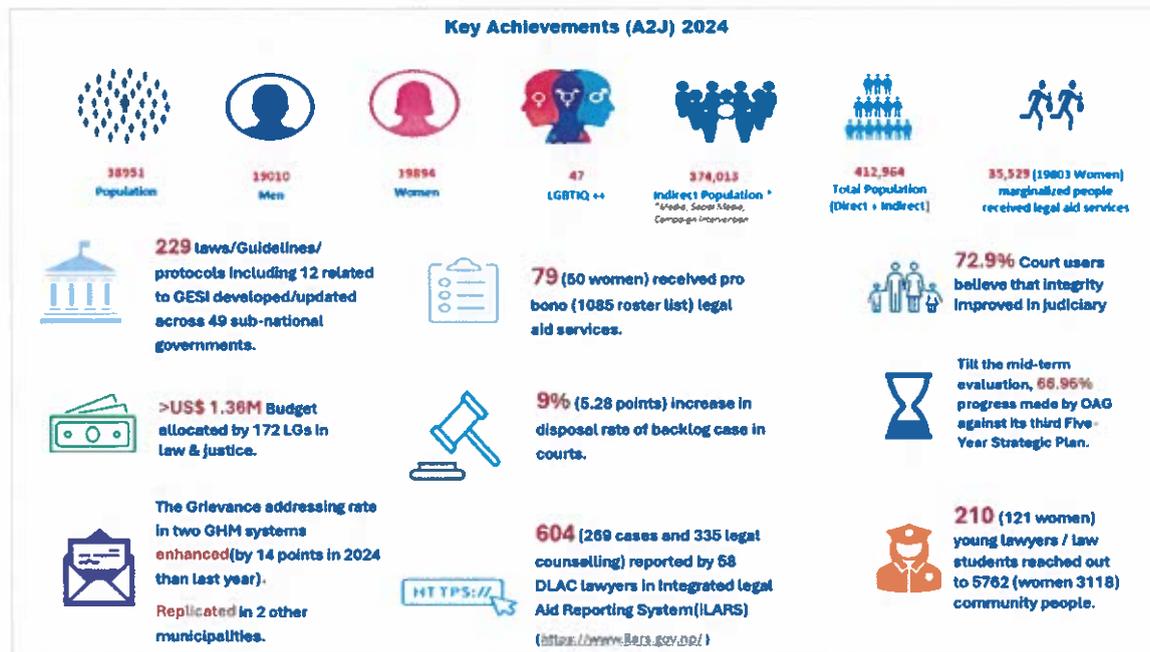


Figure 1: Glimpse of Project's achievements (dashboard) in 2024

Similarly, the first phase of A2J Project focused on implementation of regulatory frameworks developed under RoLHR. This included the support on adopting the Integrated Legal Aid Policy, developing the Code of Conduct of Legal Aid service providers and Guidelines for legal aid in response to COVID-19, adoption of Pro-bono Legal Aid Guidelines, operation of Central Legal

³ Five Acts, namely Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Civil Code, Civil Procedure and the Sentencing Act.

Aid Secretariat Office among others. In a nutshell, these two projects have contributed to expanding the legal aid services in all 77 districts with the pro bono legal aid services and embedding GESI approach in legal aid services.

The predecessor projects also taught some lessons in relation to project implementation and replicability. From these projects, it was learnt that the project approaches were duly replicable providing that considerable time, resources and more collaborative efforts would be needed to further institutionalize the efforts. Similarly, in view of the large population of women, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, more dedicated and sustainable efforts would be needed to fully mainstream GESI in the justice sector in Nepal.

Considering the fact and realizing the need for continuation of on-going efforts, as indicated by the project learnings, this new phase of the Project (A2J II) was designed to continue the successful approaches and replicating good practices towards further enhancing the access of women, marginalized and the people from hard-to-reach areas into the justice system of the country. Furthermore, the Project has been designed and implemented to support in the ongoing federalization especially in law making and the justice promotion at sub-national level.

3. PROJECT SUMMARY AND OBJECTIVES

The A2J Project is being implemented by the Government of Nepal (GoN), in the leadership of MoLJPA with the technical and financial support of UNDP and Government of Norway. The Supreme Court, OAG, NBA, universities, CSOs are some of the key partners and stakeholders of the Project. Aimed at enhancing the access of marginalized and disadvantaged community into the justice system, the Project focuses both demand (legal empowerment of women, Dalit, PWDs, LGBTIQ+, poor and other marginalized groups) and supply side (capacity building of and technical support to justice sector actors).

Box 3

Project Theory of Change

The Project's theory of change (ToC) is focused on both demand and supply side of the justice system i.e. the justice provider and the justice seeker and human rights-based approach and GESI mainstreaming are the core components. As stated in its project document, the Project envisions to create a system whereby all people in Nepal can access both formal and informal justice systems, have access to effective and quality legal aid services, and are aware of their rights, know how to access them and participate in judicial governance and civic life.

Project's ToC states that the rights of the people of Nepal would be protected and promoted through a strong and effective justice system and rule of law institutions, when: 1) justice sector is strengthened, 2) legal aid authorities and providers effectively manage and provide legal aid services, 3) people in particular women, Dalit, PWD, LGBTIQ+, poor and other marginalized groups, are empowered to claim their rights and participate in judicial governance/civic life, and 4) laws and mechanisms that enhance the quality of and access to formal and informal justice are implemented and actively used by people, especially women, Dalit, PWDs, LGBTIQ+ and other marginalized groups. The Project's ToC also assumed that the commitment of justice sector actors to implement existing laws and mechanisms, community engagement and acceptance, eagerness to use legal aid services by the community especially by women and marginalized people and the enhanced capacity of justice sector actors as some of the preconditions required to be fulfilled to achieve the desired change.

The Project applies to a human rights-based approach (HRBA) with special focus on leaving no one behind (LNOB) and reaching the *furthest behind first* principles. This intends to be people-centered and links right-holders as a key beneficiary or the service seeker of the Project to the supply side i.e. system, mechanisms and key justice providers. On this end, the Project has on one hand, the community people are made aware and capacitated to make them capable of navigating their rights and entitlements, while on the other, the service or justice providers were sensitized towards citizen's needs. On top of it, special consideration was given to women and marginalized community while selecting participants or beneficiaries.

Furthermore, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) mainstreaming is the crux of the Project. It has been embedded in its planning, implementation and results. The Project has leveraged strong partnerships with all tiers of the government and its institutions, civil society, local communities, the media, and academia considering the **"Whole of Government and Whole of Society Approaches"**. Do no harm, national ownership, sustainability, transparency and accountability along with bottom-up approach of implementation are additional features or the strategy of the Project.

The Project fully aligns with GoN priorities, specifically the Sixteenth Development Plan (2024/25-2028/29), law and justice sector strategies and priorities including the Fifth Strategic Plan of Judiciary 2024-2028; ICT Master Plan of Supreme Court; Third Strategic Plan (2021-2025) of the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) and the Strategic Plan of the Nepal Bar Association (2020-2024). It also aligns with the *agenda 2030* and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the priority areas of Norwegian Government in Nepal.

The Project has three higher level results known as the **output** (given below).

Output 1: Legal aid authorities and providers effectively manage and provide legal aid services to people, in particular women and other marginalized groups, in a sustainable and quality manner to increase access to justice.

Output 2: The justice sector strengthened to provide effective legal/ judicial remedies in line with national and international standards.

Output 3: People, in particular women, Dalit, PWD, LGBTIQ+, poor and other marginalized groups, are empowered to claim their rights and participated in judicial governance/civic.

In line with these outputs, there are altogether **14 activity results** and several activities under each of the result areas.

4. PROGRAMMATIC REVISIONS

To ensure that the Project is responsive to the priorities of the partners and stakeholders, the Annual Work Plan (AWP) 2024 is revised. The adoption of Legal Aid Act in line with the integrated legal aid policy is one of the strategic outputs, hence, the Project is supporting the MoLJPA to conduct dialogues with legal aid providers and larger stakeholders both at national and sub-national levels. The MoLJPA has prioritized the engagement of provincial and local level in provision of legal aid services and intended to conduct conferences at the provincial level before finalizing the bill. Equally, to proceed the Integrated Legal Aid Bill, all tiers of the government (federal, provincial and local level) and all justice sector actors including Judiciary, MoLJPA, Office of Attorney General, Nepal Bar Association, NHRIs and CSOs need to work in

collaborative manner. It has been necessary to urge the Government of Nepal to endorse the Integrated Legal Aid Act with clarity on roles of provincial and local governments in providing free legal aid services in line with the constitution of Nepal and Integrated Legal Aid Policy. For this, the provincial legal conferences proved to be effective platform for dialogues among all tiers of government, justice sector actors and service providers. The conferences could showcase the best practices, assess their working modality, identify challenges and develop action points to enhance access in legal aid to marginalized communities.

The Government of Nepal has rolled out the integrated legal aid reporting software developed by the Project and expanded legal aid services through district legal aid committee lawyers in 77 districts. To orient the lawyers on current trend of service delivery, reporting and support them manage real time reporting, information and data management on free legal services, comprehensive training and orientation was provided. The workshop proved to be very useful to encourage the legal aid lawyer to enter legal aid service-related data into the online software

To achieve the gender responsive targets on capacity strengthening support of the justice sector actors, the specific engagement of women lawyers needs to be maximized. For this, targeting new/young lawyers the workshop has been planned in collaboration with DLA piper.

However, no significant revisions have been made in Project's result framework this year.

5. NARRATIVE ON KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED

The following table shows the linkage of outcome and output statements of the Project:

Table 1: Outcome and Output Statements of A2J Project

Outcome Statement	Output Statement
UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome 2: No one left behind centering on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.	
UNSDCF Outcome 2: By 2027, more people, especially women, youth and the most marginalized and poor increasingly participate in and benefit from coordinated, inclusive, accessible, participatory, transparent, and gender-responsive governance, access to justice and human rights at federal, provincial, and local levels.	<p>CPD Outputs:</p> <p>2.1: Inclusive and participatory policies, processes, and systems strengthened for implementation of federalism at three levels of government.</p> <p>2.2. Rule of law institutions and systems strengthened for expanded access to justice, human rights, and freedom from discrimination, in line with universal periodic review recommendations (IRRF-2.2.1)</p> <p>2.3. Improved mechanisms for promoting transparency and public participation.</p>
<p>Project Outputs:</p> <p>Output 1: Legal aid authorities and providers effectively manage and provide legal aid services to people, in particular women and other marginalized groups, in a sustainable and quality manner to increase access to justice.</p> <p>Output 2: Justice sector strengthened to provide effective legal/ judicial remedies in line with national and international standards.</p> <p>Output 3: People, in particular women, Dalit, PWD, LGBTQI+, poor and other marginalized groups, are empowered to claim their rights and participate in judicial governance/civic life.</p>	

5.1 Progress towards UNSDCF Outcomes

The Project contributes to the Outcome 2 of the UNDP's Global Strategy 2022-2025 that intends to leave no one behind putting inclusion and equitable access to opportunities at the center applying right-based approach to human agency and human development. To this end the

UNSDCF Outcome 2: By 2027, more people, especially women, youth and the most marginalized and poor increasingly participate in and benefit from coordinated, inclusive, accessible, participatory, transparent, and gender-responsive governance, access to justice and human rights at federal, provincial, and local levels.

Project targeted women, Dalits, PWD, LGBTIQ+ and people from hard-to-reach community. As a result, the access of these people to the government services and the formal justice system has been enhanced. Institutionalization of pro bono legal aid services and District Legal Aid Committee (DLAC) lawyers' services, and the successful operation of legal Help Desks and GHM become the means to enhance equitable access to opportunities and ensuring inclusion in the justice sector.

Furthermore, the Project contributes to UNSDCF 2023-2027 results, particularly the **Outcome 2** that focuses on participation of women, youth and the most marginalized and poor into the benefits of inclusive governance, democracy and federalism. The participation of women (55%), Dalits (24%), ethnic & religious minorities (31%) and youths (51%) in legal aid activities this year clearly demonstrate the Project's contribution to the specified Outcome.

The Project further aligns with its two outputs, particularly **Output 2.1** that focuses on implementation of federalism through policy reform and system strengthening, and **Output 2.2** which focuses on expanding access to justice and promoting human rights through rule of law. The introducing of pro bono legal aid services, formulation of integrated Legal Aid Bill, strengthening E-judiciary, E-library and enhanced capacity of both right-holders and duty-bearers are some examples that illustrate how the Project has contributed to these two outputs. The table below shows progress against baseline till date.

Table 2: Progress on Outcome Indicators

Outcome statement	Outcome indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2021-2024	Total target achieved till 2023	Milestone for 2024	Achievement in 2024	Cumulative progress till 2024	Source of data for 2024
Outcome 2: By 2027, more people, especially women, youth and the most marginalized and poor increasingly participate in	2.1.3. Number of gender-sensitive and inclusive policies and laws drafted, reviewed and implemented in line with the Constitution	30	12	97 laws/procedures	3	229	326	No. 33, 69, 98, 102, 112,113,115,117,118,119, 162,176 of the List of Laws. (Annex 1)

and benefit from coordinated, inclusive, accessible, participatory, transparent, and gender-responsive governance, access to justice and human rights at federal, provincial, and local levels.	(IRRF-2.4.1)							
	2.2.1. Number of people benefiting from integrated legal aid services (IRFF-2.2.3)	9964 Persons (2021) (61% women)	37000 (55% female)	22951 Persons (Women 60%)	20000	35529 (Women 56%)	58480 (Women-57%)	Remedial support provided under the Project (Compiled sheet)
	2.3.3. Number of complaints received and addressed by grievance handling systems	485 (2022) (10% addressed)	500 (30% addressed)	705	500	1054	1759 (61% addressed)	https://hellocm.karnali.gov.np/ https://gunaso.dhangadhimun.gov.np/

Given below are some of the Project's achievements that have contributed to stated UNSDCF outcomes:

- *The access to legal aid services has been significantly increased with a total of 35,529 community people, including 56% women and 36% youth, have assessed the legal aid (both remedial and preventive) this year. Within the Project period, a total of 58,580 people including 57% women across the four provinces received legal aid with the Project support.*
- *The integrated Legal Aid Bill, which was expected to be sent to the Cabinet for approval, intends to create favorable environment for victims, especially women and from marginalized community. Proposed decentralized approach of legal aid services will streamline the federalization of justice service, especially at local level. In this reporting year, the Project supported drafting or reviewing a total of 229 legal instruments including act, regulation, and procedures among others. (For details, please refer Annex 1)*
- *Supporting to conduct policy dialogues to implement 19-Points Parliamentary Resolution on human rights of Dalit issues paving the way for developing a Dalit Rights Empowerment Act to implement the fundamental rights related to Dalit.*
- *The declarations adopted by justice sector actors during provincial legal aid conference across four provinces put pressure to federal government to immediately bring new Legal Aid Act recognizing the roles of sub-national level and the 28-point declaration of NBA conference focusing*



Picture 4: Integrated legal aid reporting software orientation, Kavre

implementation of gender and professional safety policy intends to create just environment for women lawyers.

- Transparency and accountability promoted, and the reporting system become integrated with the adoption of the Integrated Legal Aid Reporting Software and Mobile Application by Central Legal Aid Committee (CLAC), As of December 2024, a total of 604 cases have been already documented in the software by 58 DLAC lawyers across the country.
- The access of community people, especially women and marginalized people increased into the justice system of the country as a result of facilitation and counselling support provided by 32 Help Desks, including five supported by the Project, working across the four provinces. As per data from A2J supported Help Desks, more than 815 (women 323) people received with remedial legal aid services in this reporting year.
- The disaggregation of Project beneficiaries i.e. more than 52% women (19963 of 38951 direct reach), 21% (N=8207) Dalits and 29% (N=11489) ethnic and religious minorities reflects the responsiveness of Project toward GESI mainstreaming.
- Sensitization of more than 374,000 community people, mostly women and marginalized population, indirectly through means such as media on legal and human rights issues, as a preventive measure, playing a key role in promoting legal access at local level, and fostering the cordial relation between right-holders and duty bearers.
- The access of public to the justice sector becomes easier and the process becomes efficient, and effective with the digitalization and capacity development supports in the systems such as digital grievance handling mechanism at selected subnational level (Hello CM, Namaste Mayor etc.), the case list automation in all courts, E-court (piloting) at Kathmandu district C.

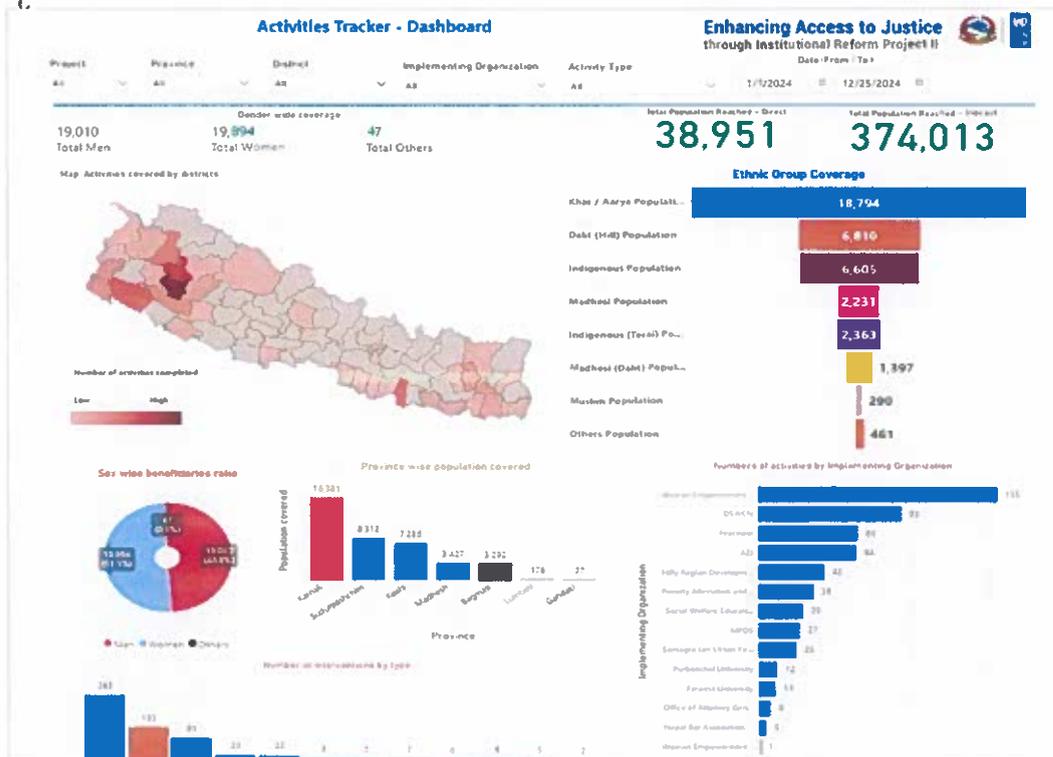


Figure 2: Glimpse of Project beneficiaries in 2024

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- The Central Law Library and Integrated legal aid reporting software rolled out by Central Legal Aid Committee. These supports also intend to institutionalization of federalism and promotion of transparency and accountability within the judiciary. The promising case resolving rate of Courts particularly at i.e. District Court (67.2%) and High Court (67.82%)⁴ have shown the improved effectiveness of justice delivery. The average rate of resolving backlog cases of all three courts has also increased by 9% last year (2022/23) in comparison to previous year (2021/22) can be attributed to the digitalization and capacity development support.
- The capacity of Judicial Committee members at local governments (LGs) has been increased. Resolving more than 45% cases through mediation at local level and increased rate of settled cases (by 22%) reaching to 72% this year from 59% in 2023 in Karnali demonstrate the fact. In addition, the changes have been also observed in the workings of the LGs, which can be evident from the allocation of NPR 184.07 million (US\$ 1.36 million) budget to Judicial Committees activities by 162 LGs across four provinces in this reporting year (FY 2024/25).

5.2 Progress on Project Outputs

The Project has also made progress at output level. The detailed of the progress under each of the activity results planned under three Project outputs has been presented below. While looking at the Project result framework, most of the indicators have been achieved or exceeded the yearly targets.

Table 3: Progress on Output Indicators

Output	Indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target (2021-2024)	Progress upto 2023	2024 Milestone	2024 Progress	Cumulative Progress Till 2024	Means of verification
Output 1: Legal aid authorities and providers effectively manage and provide legal aid services to people, in particular women and other marginalized groups, in a sustain	1.1 Legal aid act and regulation in line with integrated legal aid policy are adopted.	Integrated legal aid policy adopted at federal level; Legal Aid Act drafted	2 (Act and Regulation)	1	1	0	1	1. Integrated Legal Aid Bill drafted but its regulation is delayed due to delay in adoption of the Bill.
	1.2 National Legal Aid Secretariat at federal and Provincial Legal Aid Committee at Province Level establish and are in operational.	National Legal Aid Secretariat at federal level established	7 (Fed-1, Prov-6)	1	3	0	1	This is dependent on Indicator 1.1. Decentralized legal aid system pushed through provincial conferences.
	1.3 Roster of free legal aid service providers and pro-bono service developed and its SOP for the mobilization adopted.	0	2	1 (55 Bar Units)	1 (1085 Bar units)	1	2	1. Roster is created and updated. (2023) 2.SOP for the mobilization of the Roster.

⁴ Annual Report of Supreme Court for the FY 2079/80.

able and quality manner to increase access to justice.								(2024)
	1.4 # people benefited from integrated legal aid service, in accordance with integrated legal aid policy (SDG 16.3).	9964 (People received legal aid service (SDG 16.3); (Remedial measure)	37000 (55% women)	22951 (13712 women)	20000 (55% women)	35,529 (19803 women-56%)	58480 (33515 women-57%)	Data sheet. Remedial-3506 (women 2103) and Preventive-32023 (Women 17700)
	1.5 % of people from Project districts are satisfied with the quality legal aid service (including pro-bono legal aid).	56.8% (Perception Survey: Baseline, 2022)	71.8% (15% increase)	NA	71.8%	N/A	N/A	To be assessed in 2025.
Output 2: The justice sector strengthened to provide effectively legal/judicial remedies in line with national and international.	2.1 A comprehensive need assessment on the e-judicial system in Nepal conducted and rolls out.	0	1	1	0	0	1	This target was achieved in 2023. Cause list automation and E-court system is ongoing.
	2.2 # justice sector actors trained on judicial administration, criminal justice system and service delivery. (SDG 16.6)	5728 (law officers, lawyers, mediators and JC members (1713 women)	5000 (40% women)	4352 (991 Women)	2500 (40% women)	2546 (1048 women-41%)	6898 (2039 women-30%)	Key stakeholders : Court Officials-235 LG officials - 766 Elected Reps-626 OAG officials-365 Other-554
	2.3 # SOP/Guidelines/protocols developed including GESI and adopted.	7	10	107	4	229	336	List of acts and policies supported (Annex 1)
	2.4 % increase in disposal rate of backlog case in courts (SC, high court and District court) Disposal rate of district, high and supreme courts.	61.57%	65% (5% increase)	58.84%	65.0%	64.13%	64.13%	Supreme Court Annual Reports of 2078/79 (2021/22) and 2080/81 (2022/23) with 5.29-point increase in 2022/23. But the report of 2023/24 is not available yet
	2.5 % of women and marginalized citizen who believe that integrity has been improved in the justice sector.	45.70%	55.7% (5% Increase)	72.90%	55.7%	NA	72.90%	Situation of A2] Assessment Report 2023 (page 143).

Output 3: People, in particular women, Dalit, PWD, LGBTIQ+, poor and other marginalized groups, are empowered to claim their rights and participated in judicial governance/civic life.	3.1 # of law graduates from marginalized communities to empower women, Dalit, PWD, LGBTIQ+ and other marginalized communities with targeted interventions.	119 (Women, 10 Dalit, 2 PWD and 0 LGBTIQ+)	223 (Proportional rep.)	378 (196 women)	100	210 (121 women-58%)	588 (317 women-54%)	Data sheet 191 Law Students (110 Women), 19 Lawyers (11 women),
	3.2 Ratio of students from marginalized community's law graduates in Project's affirmative legal education increase.	11% (A total of Dalit, Indigenous and Madhesi)	25% (A total of Dalit, Indigenous and Madhesi)	40.70%	25% (All-marginalized)	25% (52 out of 210-25%)	29% (171 out of 588)	2022: 38 of 179 2023: 81 of 199 2024: 52 of 210
	3.3 # of women and marginalized population reached out for legal empowerment.	10,258 (Directly reached by A2J)	45,000 (Community empowerment and Media aware.)	79333 (49042 women)	20000	28048 (20373 Women)	107381 (69415 Women)	"Data sheet- preventive measures by CSO, CLE and interns. Indirect- 374013 person.

Progress (in narrative) under each Output has been presented below.

Output 1: Legal aid authorities and providers effectively manage and provide legal aid services to people, in particular women and other marginalized groups, in a sustainable and quality manner to increase access to justice.

After being capacitated in various areas of justice delivery, the legal aid authorities and providers are strived to deliver justice to citizens, especially the women and other marginalized community using new system and mechanism, and by taking ownership.

The Integrated **Legal Aid Bill** drafted by the MoLJPA in 2023 is GoN's priority and has been already briefed in the Legislation Committee of the Cabinet. The proposed bill incorporates many people-centered provisions, such as inclusion of social aspects (gender, marginalization, Disability, age etc.) along with economic aspect as one of the key eligibility criteria for legal aid. The definition of indigent person has been expanded to include gender and social diversity group together with economic vulnerability. Integration of all legal aid providers and inclusion of preventive measures as a part of legal aid are some other features of the Bill.

Legal aid services are becoming more institutionalized and increasingly accessible nationwide. The Project data also supports the fact that 64% more beneficiaries (79 in 2024/24 and 52 in 2023/24) got benefitted through pro bono services reported from six different NBA units across the country. The legal aid service across the country is increasing as evident by the Supreme Court data, which shows an increase of 4% (i.e. reaching 41563 in 2023/24 from 40055 in the previous year) legal aid beneficiaries in a year⁵.

The **integrated legal aid reporting software** (<https://www.ilar.gov.np/>) that aspires to document and monitor the legal aid services provided and received from all 77 districts has now been implemented. The MoLJPA has owned the process with the conduction of an orientation for DLAC lawyers in December 2024. Within a month of its implementation, more than 604 data have been entered into the system.

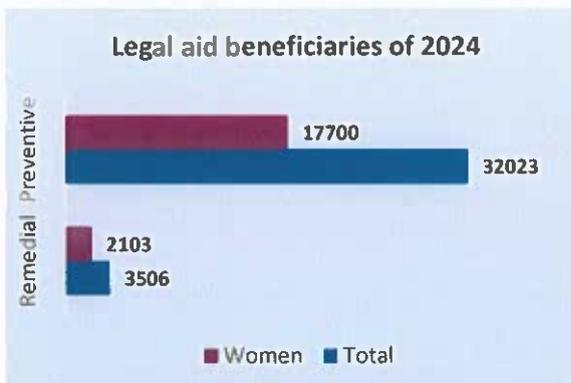


Figure 3: Number of people received legal aid support

A total of **35,529⁶ people including 56% women received legal aid services** (both remedial and preventive) through the project across the target provinces. The table below displays the segregation of remedial and preventive legal aid services:

Table 4: Types of legal aid provided by different entities

SN	Particulars	Total	Women	PWDs
A	Remedial legal aid			
1	CSOs	264	151	
2	University volunteers/interns	170	45	
3	NBA Help desks	386	187	
4	NBA Interns	113	35	
5	A2) Help Desks (4 Nos)	429	136	14
6	DLAC Lawyers (57 Districts)	2,144	1,549	18
	Sub-total (Remedial)	3,506	2,103	32
B	Preventive			
1	CSOs	26,261	14,582	
2	University volunteers/interns	5,762	3,118	
	Sub-total (Preventive/Affirmative)	32,023	17,700	
	Grand Total (Remedial +Preventive)	35,529	19,803	

The public trust that their voices will be heard, and complaints will be resolved is an increasing trend as more complaints are registered as well as addressed every year. This year, a total of 1737 grievances have been registered (1332 last year) with an average of 61% success rate, (48% last year) from two GHMs (Hello CM-Karnali and Namaste Mayor-Dhangadhi). This shows an increase in case registration by 30% and redressal of these cases by 25% in comparison to last year (2023). This also reflects the increasing accountability and responsiveness of provincial and local government on public issues.

⁵ The Annual Reports of Supreme Court of Nepal 2022/23 and 2023/24 shows that the number of pro bono legal aid beneficiaries in 2022/23

⁶ The total number includes, Remedial: 3506 (women 2103) and Preventive:32023 (women 17700).

The progress under each activity results of the output have been presented below:

Result 1.1: Access to integrated legal aid services is advanced through the implementation of the legislative and policy framework in the federal context.

To increase the access of women, marginalized and other vulnerable population into the legal aid services, the Project has been working continuously with legal aid authorities and providers in the areas of creating favorable policies and strengthening institutions. Some of the progress areas are:

- Cabinet provided theoretical consent on Integrated Legal Aid Bill to support effective implementation of Integrated Legal Aid Policy:** The Integrated Legal Aid Bill, expected to be the milestone in accessing legal aid services especially, for women, marginalized and other vulnerable people, particularly the women, Dalits, ethnic & religious minorities, PWDs and people from hard-to-reach areas. The MoLJPA is planning to present the Bill in a Law Thematic Committee Meeting (planned for the 3rd week of February 2025) as per the Inter-Governmental Relation Act 2020 and the to the Cabinet after getting approval from the committee.

- Legal Aid Services are being expanded at sub-national level:** The Provincial Legal Aid Conferences in Koshi, Madhesh, Karnali and Sudurpaschim paved the way for clarity on role of the provinces and local level in cascading the legal aid service at the sun national level. The Conference suggested the mutual coordination and collaboration among the three tires of government on ensuring efficient and effective legal aid services. These



Picture 5: Glimpse of Province level legal aid conference, Surkhet, Karnali

declarations were adopted by the provinces amid province-level legal aid conferences, a total of 700 (women 190) participants participated. As shared by the Secretary (law), Sudurpaschim and Koshi province, have already initiated drafting a Provincial Legal Aid Bill. This might inspire other provinces to develop such Bills for their provinces.

- The Integrated Legal Aid Reporting Software and Mobile Application has been an important avenue in promoting accountability of legal aid service providers through digitalization.** The Integrated Legal Aid Reporting Software and Mobile Application has been rolled out by Central Legal Aid Committee (CLAC). Till



Figure 4: Glimpse of dashboard from integrated legal aid reporting system

December 2024, a total of 604 (269 cases and 335 legal counselling services) reported by 58 DLAC lawyers in Integrated legal Aid Reporting System (<https://www.ilars.gov.np/>).

Result 1.2: Functional, integrated and quality legal aid services are accessible to all in the selected districts, in particular women and other marginalized groups.

The legal aid services are being made accessible, functional and integrated with better quality through coordination, collaboration and enhanced system, mechanisms and processes in target municipalities and provinces. These efforts have resulted in several positive changes as given below:

- Help Desks and CSOs in Project areas become means to enhance access to legal aid services.** A total of 863 (332 women and 14 PWDs) people received remedial legal services including case registration, vital registration, legal counselling, while 32,023 people (17700 women) received preventive legal aid services such as legal awareness through four Help Desks, seven CSOs and CLE students, across four provinces⁷. The CSO mobilization has not only increased accessibility, but also awareness among the people towards vital registration as shown by 21% increase⁸ in ward level vital registration in Madhesh province.
- DLAC lawyers in 57 districts across the country are the closest source of free legal aid service especially for women and marginalized community.** As reported by DLAC lawyers across 57 districts of the country, more than 2144 (women 1549) local people including 18 PWDs in 1964 legal cases benefitted this year. The DLAC lawyers provided remedial services including case filling, linking among others. Also, the DLAC lawyers also provided legal counselling to hundreds of people from these districts.
- While looking at the disaggregation of overall legal aid beneficiaries in this reporting year, 55% of total legal aid beneficiaries are women, 24% Dalits, 31% ethnic and religious minorities (indigenous, Madheshi and Muslims) and 2% PWDs. This reflects the inclusiveness and priority targetting of the Project with improved **accessibility of marginalized groups**.



Picture 6: Lawyer providing counselling to an elderly woman, Dadeldhura

Result 1.3 Provision of pro-bono services is further institutionalized and expanded.

Systems, mechanisms and institutions are being developed and strengthened to ensure pro-bono legal aid services to the most marginalized and indigent people as envisioned by Article 20 of the Constitution. Some of the progress in this area are:

⁷ Koshi, Madhesh, Karnali and Sudurpaschim

⁸ Survey conducted by the CSO partner in Madhesh (Samagra Janautthan Kendra) in 2024.

- **More lawyers are associated with pro bono legal services resulting in increased access of needy people into the justice system.** The Nepal Bar Association (NBA) updated a **roster of 1085 pro bono lawyers** (171 women) comprising of 91 bar units, SoP for their mobilization developed and capacity of 101 lawyers (26 women) enhanced. As the data from six different units of NBA suggest, a total of 79 people (women 50) benefitted through pro bono legal aid services in 2024, **with an increase of 64%** than last year (2023). Furthermore, more than 50 lawyers from the roster already reported that they have provided pro bono services in cases related to domestic violence, partition of property, divorce, caste-based discrimination and domestic violence.
- **Young lawyers at NBA work as a change agent for efficient and effective justice delivery.** In partnership with NBA, 19 young lawyers (11 women, 1 PWD and 2 Muslims) deployed at district/local level justice institutions to enhance their knowledge and skills and to support institutions in their day-to-day work. A total of These interns dealt or supported a total of 386 cases (182 Civil and 203 Criminal cases), of which the same number of people including 187 women benefitted.



Picture 7: Beneficiary (right) during a counselling at NBA help Desk, Kathmandu

- **The Help Desk at Nepal Bar Association is an instrumental means of providing legal advice and counselling.** This year, a total of 113 persons (women 35) benefitted through the NBA Help Desk, where they received guidance and counselling on diversified areas such as gender-based violence, property disputes, mutual transactions, harassment, land disputes, homicide among others. It has been a tool and a bridge between the legal system and the public, making legal information and assistance more accessible to everyone
- **Lawyers come together for a common cause of promoting efficient and effective justice delivery in the country.** The NBA brought together a total of 2653 lawyers (women 606) together through a conference and provided a platform for sharing and to create common understanding on legal issues. This event on one hand has enhanced the capacity of these lawyers on evolving legal issues including the issues of women, on the other it expected to pave the way for pro bono and people-centric lowering in days ahead.

Result 1.4 Strengthened provincial and local governments' to effectively handle legal grievances and provide legal information to women and vulnerable communities.

As a part of promoting transparency, accountability and responsiveness of sub-national government, the Project has supported one province and three local governments in managing grievances. Given below are some progresses made by the Project in this reporting period:

- Well-functioning grievance, handling mechanisms in the target province and local governments become the bridge between right-holders and duty bearers and is moving towards sustainability. There are 1121, grievances have been registered in *Hamra Kura Hamra Mukhyamantri* (Hello Chief Minister -CM) portal in Karnali with a redressal rate of **61%**



Picture 8: Glimpse of Hello Chief Minister (CM) Portal, Karnali

- (<https://hellocm.karnali.gov.np/>). Likewise, a total of 616 grievances have been registered in *Namaste Mayor* portal of Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan city (<https://gunaso.dhangadhimun.gov.np/>) with a redressal rate of **60%**. Most of the grievances were related to day-to-day public services such as education, road, electricity, health among others. The data also shows an **increase of 13% in redressal** of grievances than last year reflecting enhanced accountability and responsiveness of authorities at sub-national level. As a part of sustainability, all 19 Wards of Dhangadhi are now linked with the GHM systems, while the Karnali Province government decided⁹ to look for the possibility of linking all 79 LGs of Karnali in a common platform through an integrated software for the Grievance Handling Mechanism (GHM).
- The GHM has been replicated in two more municipalities.** As a result of successful implementation of GHM in Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan, the Project has replicated the GHM systems in two additional municipalities i.e. Gurans Rural Municipality of Karnali and Ramdhuni Municipality of Koshi provinces. Furthermore, Mohan Maya Dhakal, Mayor of Birendranagar Municipality, Surkhet, Bimal Kumar Pun, Deputy Mayor of Musikot Municipality, Rukum West have also committed to establish grievance handling mechanisms in the municipalities.
 - Capacity of local government officials enhanced to manage GHM.** As a part of sustainability of GHM efforts developed under the Project, it imparted skills to a total of 65 local government officials (21 women) to operate the grievance handling system including the technical issues of documentation, referral and information dissemination.

Output 2: The justice sector strengthened to provide effective legal/ judicial remedies in line with national and international standards.

This output focuses on improving access to the formal and informal justice system through strengthening systems, procedures and mechanisms in line with national and international standards by inducing changes in the legal system and improving coordination and collaboration among all tiers of the government and the stakeholders.

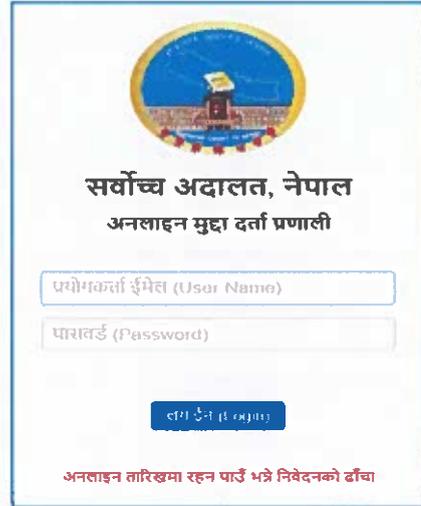
⁹ Meeting minute (Decision No. 1) of Karnali Provincial Coordination Meeting for Strengthening the Effective Grievance Handling System held in Birendranagar, Surkhet, Karnali on 11 December 2024.

The implementation of the cause list automation system in all courts has promoted efficiency and effectiveness in court procedure. Overall, the rate of disposal cases in judiciary increased by 1.5 percent in 2023/2024. Out of 497034, a total of 325446 cases (65.48%) have been disposed of in the Supreme and subordinate courts and tribunals¹⁰. Further, the Supreme Court, as a pilot **E-court initiative**, has started an online case registration system and the Project has supported in piloting E-judiciary in the Kathmandu District Court.

The Office of the Attorney General (OAG) has won 68.27 per cent of the cases that it filed in the fiscal year 2023/24¹¹. Changes can be observed in OAG functioning evident by the further progress on the implementation of its third five-year strategic plan and its efforts towards crime victims and witness protection. The increase in success rate of state party cases in 2023/24 and establishment of Crime Victim and Witness Protection Centers in four districts validate the progress. These changes can be attributed to the capacity development and system strengthening support provided to the OAG and justice sector actors by the Project in last three years. Monitoring of prison and detention centers by OAG in 24 districts across seven provinces, establishment and operation of Crime Victim and Witness Protection Centers at four districts¹² and establishment of dedicated planning divisions at each government attorney offices are some examples that show the progress in the areas of criminal and victim justice system. .

The launching of **National Action Plan (NAP) on Business and Human Rights (B+HR)** by the GoN and development of pool of 46 (13 women) master trainers representing from private sector, CSOs and National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) on B+HR is another notable progress in relation to protection and promotion of human rights. Further, the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (MoLESS) has developed a detailed implementation plan of the B+HR national Action Plan and established a Secretariat for multi-stakeholder coordination to implement NAP on Business and Human Rights. The Project has been providing technical and coordination support in this regard.

The enhanced capacity of **Judicial Committees and Legislation Committees of local level** across the working provinces have resulted in changes in discourse on formulation of law at local level and performance of Judicial Committees in dispute settlement. The local levels have started revisiting the legislation based on the standardized legislative drafting procedures. After obtaining training on the legislative drafting more than **229 legislative frameworks** including Acts, Procedures and Guidelines have been developed/updated by the 49 local level across four provinces. Additionally, the impressive rate of dispute settlement through mediation, for example 92% in Karnali and 72% in Sudurpaschim provinces, can be attributed to the enhanced capacity of Judicial Committee members at local level. Similarly, more than **NPR 184 million**



Picture 9: Glimpse of Supreme Court's online case registration system

¹⁰ सर्वोच्च अदालतको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन_२०८०।२०८१.pdf (Annual Report of supreme Court 2024)

¹¹ <https://myrepublica.nagariknetwork.com/index.php/news/oag-successful-in-6827-per-cent-cases-in-fiscal-year-202324-6783b4dbd1cde.html>

¹² District Government Attorney Offices in Rautahat, Surkhet, Chitwan and Banke.

(US\$ 1.36 million) budget has been allocated by 172 local governments across four provinces to support law and justice related activities.

As a result of continuous capacity development support to justice sector actors and intense lobby for **women and other marginalized representation**, the representation of women in legal services has been improved. As for example, the share of women in Government of Nepal's legal service in 2023/24 was 37%, which was 16% more than the previous FY of 2022/23¹³.

The progress under each activity result of the output has been presented below:

Result 2.1: Access to the formal justice system is enhanced through greater standardization and coordination.

The bullets below reflect how access of people to the formal justice system has been enhanced through different targeted activities undertaken in this reporting year.

- **Cause list automation, a step toward E-judiciary.**
- The Supreme Court of Nepal has fully rolled out an automated cause list system in all courts which has brought efficiency, effectiveness and transparency in court procedure. This system has removed human embezzlement by fixing hearing dates, benches, priorities of the cases etc. Further, the Supreme Court has started online registration cases and planned E-court system in other court units gradually.
- The Kathmandu District Court is being piloted as an e-Court. Project has already installed E-court-related equipment. The E-court system will be fully functional after development/procurement on virtual hearing software i.e. zoom.
- An Online Library System (E-library) for legal information that was supported by the Project in 2023 is now being hosted on a local server. This system facilitates data entry and migration processes for the library's digital resources. The Radio Frequency Identification Device (RFID) set up by the Project has facilitated to solve the book loss and inventory of library and tracked for accountable system in the library.
- **The knowledge and skills of judicial authorities enhanced in diversified areas.**
- To support 10 years long IT Master Plan of Supreme Court of Nepal developed in FY 2072/73 (2015/16), the technical capacity of 189 (11 Women) officials from 19 district courts enhanced on operation of cause list automation system. The training identified challenges, bottlenecks and knowledge gaps and helped the court officials develop further strategies to smoothly run the system.
- Skill of 601 (134 women) local government officials representing from 150 local levels of 14 districts¹⁴ enhanced on Federal, Provincial and Local level on legislative drafting process, especially, technical aspects such as 12 stages of legislative drafting, the structure of laws, its amendment, Gazette publication. Similarly, a total of 626 (women 537) local elected representatives capacitated on

"The IT promotes transparency and has been used to provide access to justice to the general public and people living in remote areas. All the writs and cases can be now registered online."

Rt. Hon. Bishowambhar Prasad Shrestha, Chief Justice

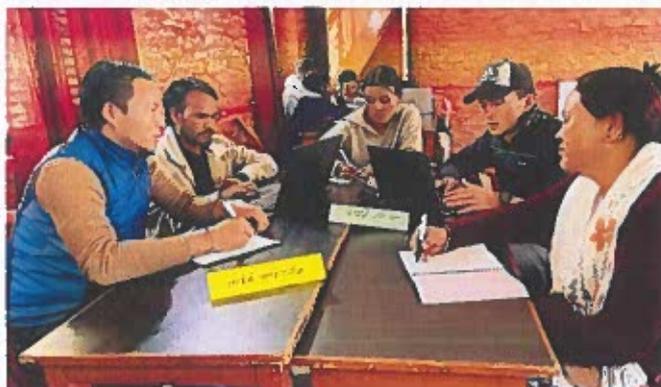
¹³ The 64th (2022/23) and 65th (2023/24) Annual Reports of Public Service Commission of Nepal. (p 59 & p70 respectively).

¹⁴ Panchthar, Tehrathum, Jhapa, Sankhuwasabha, Khotang, Rautahat, Dhanusha, Bara, Dadeldhura, Achham, Kailali, Dolpa, Dailekha and Jumla

legal aid facilitation skills and 165 (women 64) Judicial committee members shared their learning through community of practices (CoPs).

With the enhanced capacity of local authorities, the legislative drafting and justice delivery at local level has been enhanced.

- A total of 229 Acts, Procedure and Guidelines developed or updated 49 sub-national governments across the four provinces. These laws are mostly related to inclusive basic delivery service of local governments including child education, disaster and climate change and inclusion such as rights Dalits, marginalized community and children among others.
- After the legislative drafting training in Karnali, 12 local levels organized the law drafting orientation to the elected representatives including ward chairs and different committees of local levels.
- Based on learning from the law-making practice of sub-national level, GoN has tabled Legislation Bill to standardize the legislative drafting which is recently adopted by the parliament. The new Legislation Act 2024 offers standards for legislative drafting, participatory law making, discussion in subject matter committee, scope and limitation of delegated legislation, publication and dissemination etc. which the Project was advocating for.
- The local levels have started publishing local laws in local level gazettes, which was not taken as mandatory process in the past.
- More than NPR 184 million (US\$ 1.36 million) budget is segregated by 172 local governments across four provinces to improve rights and justice delivery for the community people at local level. These initiatives include the capacity enhancement of Judicial Committees, and legal awareness of citizens among others.



Picture 10: Law drafting exercise during a law drafting event in Dolpa

Result 2.2: A2J is increased through improvements to the criminal and civil justice system including strengthening of victim and witness protection mechanisms.

The key progress made under this result in this reporting year is given below:

The capacity of justice sector actors enhanced and strategic reforms within the organization and in the justice, delivery initiated as a result of OAG partnership.

- Capacity of 365 (women 76) government attorney and other justice sector actors including judges, government attorneys, and investigation officers, enhanced on investigation, prosecution, and witness and victim protection issues.
- The OAG has made strategic reform and provisioned the clause to both parties of the case into mediation even during the process of execution of court's decision and disseminated the circular to districts and special court attorney offices (<https://ag.gov.np/oag-post/5255>).

- The OAG has delegated prosecution power of Attorney General to subordinate Government Attorneys in the cases that are to be prosecuted under Banking Offence and Punishment Act, 2008 and Secured Transaction Act 2006 and Banking Crime and Punishment Act. Before this delegation, all such cases were being prosecuted by Attorney General in Kathmandu.
- A total of four Crime Victim and Witness Protection Centers were established at Rautahat, Surkhet, Chitwan, and Banke districts. These centers have improved victim support through better facilities, IT-enabled services, and victim-friendly spaces, enhancing access to attorneys and courts.
- Similarly, the jurisdiction of hearing cases related to cybercrime and banking offence and punishment is provided to District court.

The working style and performance of staff is improving, leading to an overall performance of the organization.

- The Mid-term Review of OAG's Five-year Strategic Plan (2021-2025) illustrates that 66.96% progress on the implementation of the strategic plan made till the evaluation date. The same report also pointed out a significant improvement in the areas of professional development of government lawyers and institutional development of the organization. It also showed a slight increment (from 67.95% to 69.19%) in overall performance of the organization in 2022/23 in comparison to previous year¹⁵.



Picture 11: Glimpse of an orientation on GESI friendly investigation and prosecution

- As an action point of evaluation, the OAG has developed a Human Resources and O&M plan along with capacity development plan to strengthen its institutional capacity.
- Based on the monitoring of prisons and detention centers in 24 districts across seven provinces, OAG issued a circular directive to three detention centers (Bara, Parsa and Rautahat) to improve the situation of prisons and detention centers and forwarded recommendations to Ministry of Home Affairs to improve the human rights situation and infrastructure. This will draw the attention of the government to standardize the prison and detention center.

In line with the recommendations of a research study on the challenges and gaps in the effective implementation of cyber law in Nepal conducted by the OAG, it has launched a number of capacity enhancement activities for law enforcement agencies, judiciary, and service providers on cybercrime issues and made the cyber

¹⁵ Mid-term Evaluation of OAG's third Five-Year Plan Report, June 2024 (page 50)

labs functional to support investigation and developed required monitoring and regulatory mechanism. The study report can be reached at: https://ag.gov.np/storage/postFile/Cyber%20Kasur%20Inner_1725980571.pdf.

Result 2.3: Systems/ procedures are developed to monitor the implementation of national and international human rights standards and

The key progress made under this result in this reporting year is given below:

- **The 19-Points Resolution passed by the parliament committee of National Assembly paving the way for developing an Integrated Dalit Rights Act.**

Box: 4

The key action points of Parliamentary resolution

- Conduct study and research on implementation status of existing laws and policies regarding Dalit rights and caste-based discrimination.
 - Form a Team of Experts including Sociologists, Anthropologists, Dalit right activists, lawyers, legislative drafting experts to prepare a draft.
 - Conduct the consultations and outreach with different stakeholders widely to solicit collect feedback.
 - Conduct perception survey non -Dalit Community in the legislation drafting process on integrated Dalit rights act
 - Conduct lobby and consultative workshops with parliamentarian of House of representatives.
- The Committee on Development, Economic Affairs and Good Governance of National Assembly of Federal Parliament has passed a 19-Points Resolution in relation to development of Integrated Dalit Rights Act. The Committee has also formed a sub-committee to widely conduct consultations and policy dialogues for providing the way forward to initiating drafting an integrated law related to rights of Dalits. Further, a policy dialogue in participation of 34 (5 women) parliamentarians, policy makers, lawyers, Dalit rights activists and relevant stakeholders held resulting the list of **action points** (See box 4 below) to implement the resolutions on SDG and social justice.
 - In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly the SDG 5, breastfeeding and childcare centers have been established at Special and District Attorney Offices in Kathmandu.

Result 2.4: The implementation of the UN Guiding principles on Business and Human Rights is supported through awareness raising, policy development,

The key progress made under this result in this reporting year is given below:

- The **Government of Nepal has launched the National Action Plan (NAP) on B+HR** and disseminated to private sectors and government stakeholders through three provincial consultations (Lumbini, Gandaki and Karnali). About 2100 individuals (693 women, and 6 others) reached through these and other similar events. The detailed implementation plan for business and human rights is at the final stage. Further, the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (MoLESS) has established a separate B+HR secretariat for the multistakeholder coordination to implement the National Action Plan of Business and Human Rights. Taking into consideration the nature and scale of work, UNDP has developed separate Project on Business and Human Rights.

Result 2.5 Access to the semi/informal justice system is enhanced through strengthened capacities of the Judicial Committees.

The key progress made under this result in this reporting year is given below:

- **The capacity of government officials and elected representatives enhanced, on their roles and responsibilities.** A total of 626 (537 Women) elected representatives, especially women and Dalits from 9 districts¹⁶ capacitated on their roles and responsibilities. As a result, they prepared **action plans** for their engagement in building awareness on eradication of GBV and caste-based discrimination, child marriage, domestic violence and legal aid support among others. Similarly, a total of 601 (women 134) government officials capacitated on legislative drafting process.
- The Project led the community of practice (CoP) to a total of 165 (64 women) women judicial committee members from 37 judicial committees.
- **As a result of enhanced capacity, the local representatives and officials have been utilizing their knowledge and skills in promoting human rights and justice at local level.**
 - The Chaukune Rural Municipality in Surkhet formed a women's network, conducted legal awareness programs for women, facilitated for the treatment of PWD at Banepa hospital and facilitated program for Senior Citizens.
 - After the training on legal assistance and other issues, 10 local levels placed banners with information on legal aid flow at their municipalities for promoting legal aid services.
 - As shared by the judicial committee (JC) members in a sharing program with province government in Karnali, 10 municipalities¹⁷ have adopted the necessary procedures for dispute settlement (both hearing and mediation) under their jurisdiction as a result of JC training conducted by A2J Project in 2023.
 - Furthermore, some of these local levels have established breastfeeding center (Narayan Municipality) and close hearing room (Chandannath Municipality), provided training on pertinent legal issues including jurisdiction and working modality of the judicial committee to the elected women representatives.
 - As per the data reported by 170 LGs across four provinces, a total of 5507 cases registered in 2023/24 with a success rate of 61%. About 3 out of 4 cases (i.e. 73%) of settled cases were resolved through mediation.



Picture 12: Counselling in-progress during a legal aid campaign, Dailekh

¹⁶ Surkhet, Bhojpur, Mahottari, Siraha, Kanchanpur, Dailekh, Surkhet, Rukum (west) and Dailekh

¹⁷ 1. Sanibheri Rural Municipality- Rukumwest, 2) Soru Rural Municipality- Mugu, 3) Aathbishkot Rural Municipality- Rukumwest, 4) Kushe Rural Municipality- Jajarkot, 5) Chandan Nath Municipality- Jumla, 6) Tripura Sundari Municipality- Dolpa, 7) Tatapani Rural Municipality-Jumla, 8) Subhakalika Rural Municipality- Kalikot, 9) Narayan Rural Municipality- Dailekh, and 10) Gurans Rural Municipality- Dailekh.

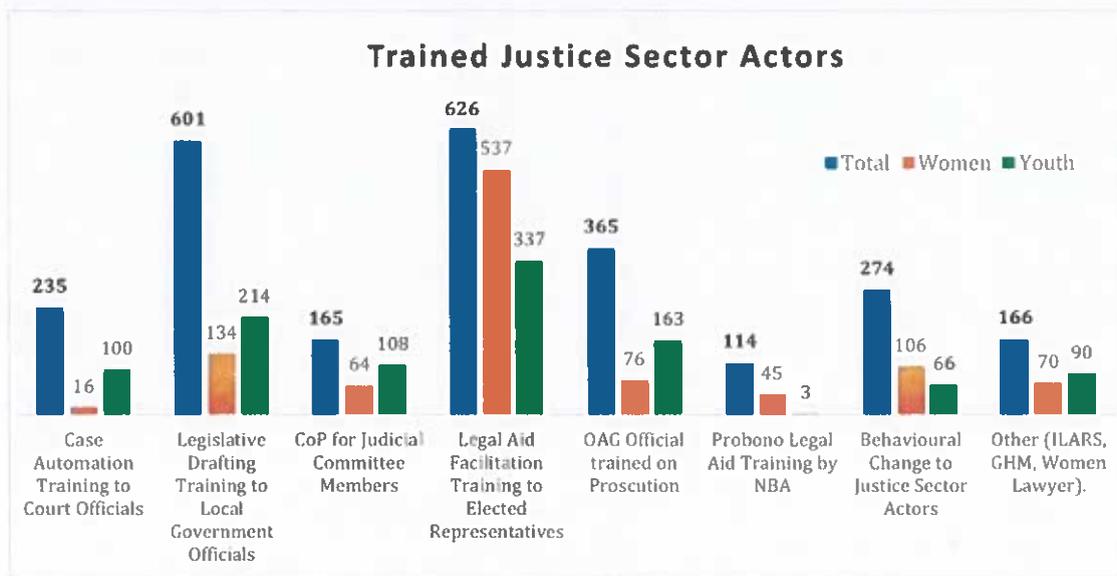


Figure 5: Justice sector actors and their areas of capacity development

OUTPUT 3: People, in particular women, Dalit, PWD, LGBTIQ+, poor and other marginalized groups, are empowered to claim their rights and participated in judicial governance/civic.

This output focuses the legal empowerment of people, especially women, Dalit, PWD, LGBTIQ+, poor and other marginalized groups, intend to make them capable of search for and claim their rights, which is key to ensure inclusive justice delivery. The Project ensured this in partnership with CSOs that have reached hard-to-reach areas and served with knowledge and legal aid. This partnership has improved access to justice of these people and enhanced the links with public services such as social security, vital registration, health facilities, judicial committees etc.



Picture 13: Legal awareness class in Narayan Municipality, Dailekh

In addition to the remedial legal aid support, the Project reached to more than 32023 (Women 17700) community people directly through innovative initiatives such as drama, song competition, *Nyaya Kachahari (justice dialogues)* etc. in partnership with the CSOs, universities and through A2) Project supported Help Desks. In addition, more than 374,000 community people including women, youth and children sensitized on legal and human rights issues through media (radio, TV and social media) and information, education, and communication (IEC) materials.

The partnership with universities has encouraged youth mobilization resulting in community sensitization on legal issues and human rights with lower cost, higher efficiency and higher outreach through **community legal education (CLE)** interventions. A total of 5762 (women 3118) community people sensitized diverse legal matters such as SGBV, CBD, child marriage, polygamy, cybercrime, drug abuse etc. through CLE students who were placed in the community and 170 (women 125) received remedial legal services through legal aid camps in Far Western province.

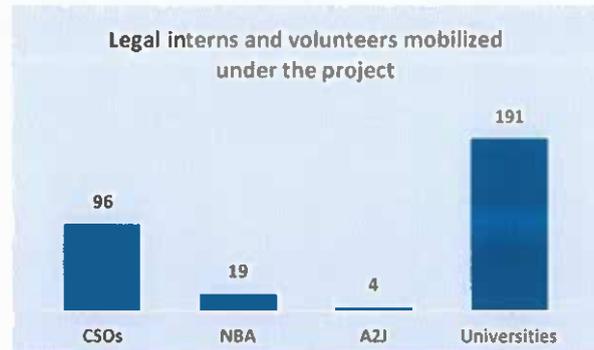


Figure 6: Legal interns mobilized by different entities

The Capacity enhancement and mobilization of legal interns and volunteers have changed their mindset and imparted enthusiasm to work for their community. As for example, the CLE students from Sudurpaschim University on their own have visited various high schools and oriented students on issues like drug addiction, cybercrimes, polygamy, child marriage among others. They also visited Dalit and landless settlements, made people aware on legal issues and linked them with formal/semi-formal justice systems like Judicial Committees.

The Project **supported the GoN's national campaign on vital registration** that helped to register the vitals of 86 community people in Bajura district of Sudurpaschim province.

The progress under each activity result of the output has been presented below:

Result 3.1: Legal empowerment & civic awareness increased leading to better access to formal and informal justice services.

The key progress made under this result in this reporting year is given below:

- **Innovations in implementation helped make people from hard-to-reach areas and marginalized communities sensitized on legal issues across four provinces.** More than 400,000 people from remote areas, especially women and from marginalized communities sensitized on legal and human rights issues across four provinces. Door to door drive, establishment of defender booth, school-based legal awareness events, legal literacy classes, folk songs, street drama and Deuda song competition are some of the innovative tools the CSOs used to sensitize people in direct reach activities, while radio, TV, social media and IEC materials used under indirect reach.



Picture 14: Glimpse of a community drama at Manara Municipality,

- **Students sensitized on legal issues.** A total of 51 students (41 girls) of Janata Madhayamik Vidyalaya in Koshi province and 144 school students (82 girls) from four schools in Sudurpaschim province sensitized on GESI, caste discrimination and child rights with the support of these CSO partners.
- **Legal cases facilitated to reach under legal jurisdiction.** As a result of CSO outreach in selected local governments, people were able to register their vital registration, and many legal cases got streamlined with the formal judicial process. As for example, in facilitation of CSO in Koshi Province, six cases were registered in district court and two of them already settled.



Picture 15: Glimpse school level debate competition, Sudurpaschim

Result 3.2: Justice is brought closer to the people through innovations designed to ensure no one is left behind.

The key progress made under this result in this reporting year is given below:

- **Citizens received services from their doorsteps.** A total of 86 vital events have been registered/reported in a “National Vital Event Registration Campaign 2081” conducted in collaboration with Badimalika Municipality of Bajura District in Sudurpaschim province. Among them, most of the events were related to birth registration, death registration, and marriage and divorce cases. During the campaign, the team resolved 80% of these cases on the spot. Furthermore, a total of 188 vital events were registered in Koshi, Karnali and Madhesh.
- **Community people and civil society members in remote areas of Dolpa district in Karnali province were sensitized.** In partnership with Women Empowerment Center (WEC), Dolpa, more than 6971 people (women 3521, Dalits 1974, indigenous 1058, PWD 223, GBV survivors 105) particularly religious leaders, community groups, media personnel among others sensitized on human rights and women rights issues through public service announcement (PSA) radio jingles, street drama and dialogues.



Picture 16: Vital event registration campaign, Bajura, Sudurpaschim

Result 3.3: Quality tailored affirmative legal education is increased and expanded to increase the representation of women and marginalized community in legal/justice sector

The key progresses made under this result in this reporting year are given below:

- **Thousands of community people reached through Community Legal Education (CLE).** As a part of partnership with two universities (i.e. Purbanchal University and Far-West University), a total of 5762 community people (women 3118) reached through CLE with the help of 191 (110 women) law students and interns. These activities provided the platform to law students to better perceive the community to prepare their career. The Purbanchal University (PU) now has CLE unit at Law Campus that has been successfully supporting access to justice at local level and promoted the concept of 'University in the Community'.
- Similarly, a total of 386 people (women 187) received legal aid support from 19 legal interns mobilized by NBA in different units of Bar and Court this year.

Result 3.4: Studies conducted, and campaign created on behavioral change at the local government level to reinforce the effective implementation of laws and policies on gender equity and empowerment.

The key progresses made under this result in this reporting year are given below:

- **A training manual developed, and training conducted resulting behavior action plans by the participants.** The Project developed a training manual and conducted four training courses on behavioral change, which is an integral resource that encourages justice service providers to change in behavior, attitude and practices towards respecting human dignity, human rights value, client orientation in the justice service delivery. A total of 274 (106 women) justice sector actors including judges, lawyers, law enforcement officers, members of judicial committees, mediators, and representatives of CSOs have been trained on victim centric, women and marginalized friendly behavior in accessing justice. The training brought self-realization over their own behavior and developed a 21-days behavior action plan. The local government representatives have committed to allocating budget for conducting such initiatives at local level.

6. BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

The yearly financial progress for 2024 stood at 93.17% upon finalization of the Combined Delivery Report (CDR). The details of the financial progress have been depicted in the tables given below:

Donor-wise budget and corresponding expenditure as of 2024

Donors	Funding Period (Start-End date)	Total Project Budget USD (2021-2024) (A)	Expenditure 2024 (USD) (B)	Expenditure USD (2021-2023) (C)	Cumulative Expenditure USD (D)=(B)+(C)	Total Budget Utilization % (E) = (D)/(A)	Remaining Balance USD (F)=(A)-(D)
NORWAY (10503)	2021-2024	4,042,942.56	1,276,594.91	2,671,233.05	3,947,827.96	98%	95,114.60
UNDP TRAC (00012)	2021-2026	317,755.95	187,372.28	117,756.41	305,128.69	96%	12,627.26
Funding Window (00182)	2021-2023	140,969.02	-	140,969.02	140,969.02	100%	0.00
ACII	2021-2023	327,729.29	-	327,729.29	327,729.29	100%	0.00
Total		4,829,396.82	1,463,967.19	3,257,687.77	4,721,654.96	98%	107,741.86

Output-wise budget and corresponding expenditure as of 2024

Outputs	Annual Budget (USD)	Annual Expenditure through Project (USD)	Annual Expenditure through UNDP (USD)	Total Expenditure (USD)	Budget Utilization %
Output1: 00110602	322,337.52	187389.71	99970.22	287,359.93	89.15%
Output2: 00129477	598,184.10	384004.32	181962.76	565,967.08	94.61%
Output3: 00129478	396,474.69	310062.44	49027.79	359,090.23	90.57%
Output4: 00110602	254,306.69	159237.6	92312.35	251,549.95	98.92%
Total	1,571,303.00	1,040,694.07	423,273.12	1,463,967.19	93.17%

M&E Expenditure: In 2024, the Project spent on M&E activities.

Total spent on Monitoring	Total Amount \$
Costs associated with UNDP/project staff, consultants, project partners, supporting national statistical systems in designing project-specific data collection methodologies (qualitative and quantitative), monitoring methods including stakeholder surveys and other qualitative methods, collection of data, analysis, and dissemination of the findings to inform a project, either with project partners or to fulfill specific UNDP/project requirements (preferably the former).	78,409.72
Costs associated in Review, field visits, designing, implementing, and disseminating evaluations for specific projects	23,706.66
Combined total spent on M&E	102,116.38

Narrative on Progress related to Budget and Expenditure

The Project projected USD 1,571,303.00 budget for 2024, while it spent USD 1,463,967.19 rating 93.17 % of delivery.

The budget planned and delivered for 2024 for each activity is as follows:

- The Project planned the resources from TRAC and donors fund in the year 2024.
- The Project allocated adequate resources, (USD 102,116.38), to monitor the implementation of Project activities in 2024. Monitoring costs included project monitoring from MoLJPA joint monitoring, and project board Project Executive Board meetings, a community of practices, annual review and reflection workshops, publication and dissemination of knowledge products, NIM audit, Spot checks, and salaries of MER Specialist.

7. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

7.1 Targeting and voice/Participation of Target groups

Two out of three Project outputs i.e. Output 1 and Output 3 explicitly state women, Dalits, PWDs, LGBTIQ+, poor and other marginalized community as a key beneficiary. The Project has not only focused on the end, but also the means i.e. the change agents working for these beneficiaries, for example the lawyers and law students, who are youth and mostly from the marginalized community working in raising awareness and increasing access of people from hard-to-reach and most marginalized community (Women, Dalit, indigenous etc.).

As for example, while collecting feedback on draft Legal Aid Bill through a consultation event, the Project also consulted with 11 key affected population (HIV affected and risk population, sexual minorities, injected drug users, women sex worker) as a part of ensuring victim-centric approach. The Project targeted to train 37 women lawyers on gender responsive legal aid services, set up help desk with four local levels and NBA Unit Kathmandu, trained elected representatives from local level especially from women and Dalit category on legal aid facilitation targeting to cater services of voiceless people in accessing justice.



Picture 17: People participating in a Legal Aid Van activity, Dailekh

The Project also consulted with 11 key affected population (HIV affected and risk population, sexual minorities, injected drug users, women sex worker) as a part of ensuring victim-centric approach. The Project targeted to train 37 women lawyers on gender responsive legal aid services, set up help desk with four local levels and NBA Unit Kathmandu, trained elected representatives from local level especially from women and Dalit category on legal aid facilitation targeting to cater services of voiceless people in accessing justice.

7.2 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Mainstreaming

GESI has been the crux of the Project since its inception. The Project has applied dedicated approaches (given below) in mainstreaming GESI in its activities, processes and results.

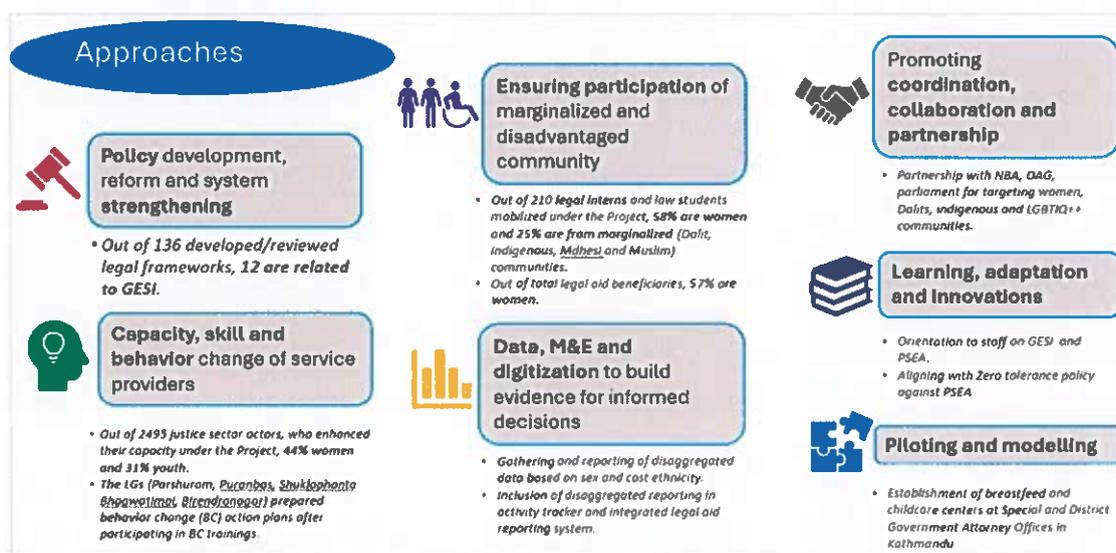


Figure 7: Project's GESI mainstreaming approaches

Based on these approaches, the Project collaborated with various stakeholders including parliamentarians, government officials, civil society organizations, universities to mainstream the GESI in Project processes and results. This included the formulation of GESI-sensitive policies, enhancing the capacity of officials and sensitizing citizens. Some of the key interventions and results achieved in the reporting year are given below:

- In collaboration with OAG, **breastfeeding and childcare centers** have been established at Special and District Attorney Offices in Kathmandu.
- More than **NPR 184 million** (US\$ 1.36 million) budget allocated by 172 LGs across the four provinces targeting law and justice related activities mostly for women and marginalized communities.
- Following a policy dialogue entitled “Caste-Based Discrimination and Untouchability: its Implementation and Way Forward” among members of Development, Economic Affairs and Good Governance Committee of National Assembly, a **sub-committee** was constituted to support the implementation of **19-point resolution related to formulation of an Integrated Dalit Rights Act** passed by the National Assembly in the past. The resolution among others focuses on proportional representation and participation, free education to Dalit children and land & housing issues of Dalit communities.
- A **training manual on behavior change** of justice sector actors that aimed at changing the attitude, behavior and beliefs of the participants to address prejudices and belief systems existing in society for the people-centric service and justice delivery, has been developed and adopted. Based on this manual, capacity of a total of 274 people (106 women) capacitated, which expected to play a vital role in structural changes related to GESI mainstreaming in days to come.
- As a part of enhancing the capacity, **36 women lawyers**, mostly youth, capacitated on legal process and evolving legal issues.

“This kind of training is needed and very useful for personnel of Nepal Police. I got chance to learn more practically and enhanced my capacity on Behavioral changes. I assure to apply the acquired knowledge in my personal and professional life.”

Ms. Namita Niraula, Nepal Police, Biratnagar

- Out of total people directly reached through Project interventions this year, **51% are women, 21% Dalits, 29% from indigenous and Madhesi community**. In addition, 290 persons are from Muslim



Picture 18: Participants exchanging learning during women lawyers' event, Kathmandu

and 47 from LGBTIQ+ communities. Similarly, about 55% (671 of 1217) elected representatives and government officials, who participated in legal aid facilitation and legislative drafting trainings at local level were women. Likewise, out of 310¹⁸ legal interns and law volunteers mobilized under the Project, **54% were women and 55% youth**.

¹⁸ By CSOs-96, NBA-19, A2J-4, Universities-191

- Of total normative frameworks developed or reviewed by 48 LGs and one province across four provinces, **12 were GESI-sensitive**.
- While looking at the total expenditure of the reporting year, about **35%** of Project expenditure was related to GESI.

7.3 National Capacity Development

The Project integrates its activities into plan and priorities of the implementing authorities such as MoLJPA, Provincial government, NBA, OAG, Universities so that the national capacity is developed.

Like in the previous years, the Project worked closely with the MoLJPA, Nepal Bar Association (NBA), Office of Attorneys and CLAC at federal level and provincial government, DLAC and Judicial Committees at sub-national level. The Project has contributed to enhancing the capacity of justice sector actors at national level through training, workshops and conferences. A total of 2546 (women 1048) justice sector actors capacitated on evolving issues of law and justice, ICT, GESI and other issues. Similarly, the Project brought together 2653 lawyers (women 606) and 700 (women 190) justice sector actors together through five different conferences aimed at capacitating them in legal issues.

As a result of these capacity development efforts, positive changes can be seen in the performance of the delivery agencies and the individual capacity of their staff. The increased disposal rate of backlog cases in courts, success rate of OAG, increased rate of grievance management and establishment of breast-feeding centers, promotion of E-judiciary are few examples demonstrating the changes.

7.4 Sustainability

Since the Project has its own sustainability plan and initiated developing the exit strategy of the Project as per the recommendation of MTR. The sustainability strategy focuses on developed capacity of change agent such as universities law students and young lawyers with NBA, built awareness of community people, the policies such as the integrated Legal Aid Bill, systems and tools such as case automation system at Supreme Court, E-library initiatives at Central Library and the institutions such as the help desks among others as part of sustainability and will spell out the strategy and approaches to continue these efforts after the Project. The approach would focus on commitment from judicial authorities and other government agencies, mobilization of CSOs and partnership and linkage with other UN agencies and development partners.

"The radio program was extremely informative. It made me understand how judicial committees can help us resolve issues like land disputes and domestic violence."

Sita Sunar, Narayan Municipality

At sub-national, the provinces and the local governments have fully owned the Project intervention and results as evidenced by the segregation of budget by 172 LGs, capacity enhancement of their staff and addition of values to the existing mechanisms and systems. As for example, as shared by the Mayor of Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolis, it has rapid response team equipped with vehicles, communication and security in place to respond the grievances. Furthermore, the people centered initiatives of the Project's partners are continued by the local level even after discontinuation of partners interventions (examples: Sanibheri RM of Rukum West has continued legal aid help desk and provision of youth volunteer to support in counselling and drafting).

7.5 South-South Triangulation Cooperation

Since Nepal adopted National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, the Project facilitated south-south cooperation and peer learning and B+HR. Through the technical and financial support of the Project, the Government and NHRIs representatives were able to engage on 6th UN Responsible Business and Human Rights Forum and share experience on the implementation of National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights with Government of Thailand. Learning from these south-South cooperation has resulted in development of detail implementation plans and establishment of Secretariate at the MoLESS for multi-stakeholder coordination for implementation of National Action Plan on B+HR. Furthermore, the Project engaged the representatives from Government and justices sector actors in the Regional Conference on "Achieving Just Societies: Inclusive Justice Pathways for People and Planet in Asia and the Pacific" in Thailand that boosted up that multilateralism, global and national partnership for People-centered Justice.

7.6 Partnerships

To achieve its goals and maximize the results, the Project has expanded the formal partnership with several governments, non-government and academic institutions. This includes the partnership with the actors in formal Justice system such as Supreme Court on Nepal, OAG, NBA, Judicial Committee members to enable standard and coordinated efforts in formal justice system. In partnership with Supreme Court of Nepal, the Project has supported judiciary introducing E-court piloting and case automation. Additionally, the Project digitalized the central law library and introduced E-library system partnering. Furthermore, the Project supported strengthening the capacity of local government in legislative drafting, review and case management.

The Project leveraged partnership with nine CSOs in four provinces to enhance participation of marginalized and vulnerable communities in decision-making, conduct legal awareness, outreach and accountability. Similarly, the Project has built up its partnership with Purbanchal and Far-West University for CLE provided internship/externship to law graduates from women, Dalit and other marginalized communities for research, legal aid and assistance.

7.7 Promotion of Civic Engagement

Civic engagement has been the crux of the Project with a dedicated output (i.e. Output 3) that focuses on empowerment of women, Dalit, PWD, LGBTQI+, poor and other marginalized groups to make them capable of lobbying for their rights and participate in civic life. The Project in partnership with nine CSOs and two universities reached out to a large number of women, Dalit, PWD and other marginalized community people through activities like legal aid van, consultation among right-holders and duty bearers, townhall meetings, vital registration campaigns, CLE among others. As a result, more than 400K people including women and marginalized people reached through



Picture 19: Dissemination of information about legal aid event, Mahottari, Madhesh

direct and indirect means of legal aid (both remedial and preventive).

7.8 Youth empowerment

In line with UNDP's strategic priorities, the Project has given priority to youth engagement and their mobilization throughout the Project period. The Project has partnered with NBA to mobilize young lawyers aimed at enhancing their legal knowledge and skills, and with two universities to provide internship opportunities to young law students by engaging them in CLE activities. These lawyers and students, on the one hand, have enhanced their knowledge and Professional skills, while, on the other hand, they have got an opportunity to work with the community, engaging in their social responsibility ultimately contributing to the overall justice system of the country. As for example, in partnership with the NBA, the Project deployed 19 (women 11) young lawyers at different judicial entities. Similarly, as a part of community legal education initiative, and in partnership with Purbanchal and Sudurpaschim universities, it deployed 191 (Women 110) law students, most of which were youth, in various communities across the Koshi and Sudurpaschim provinces. Also, 195 students (girls 123) from two schools of Koshi and Karnali provinces sensitized on human rights and legal aid issues.



Picture 20: A youth volunteer from CSO partner during household survey

7.9 Innovation

Given below are the innovative approaches or systems applied in relation to Project implementation this year.

Integrated Legal Aid Software and Mobile Application: The Integrated Legal Aid Software and Mobile Application has been rolled out by Central Legal Aid Committee (CLAC). The Project trained a total of 56 (13 women) from 56 District Legal Aid Committee lawyers on reporting systems to input and manage data in digital solutions. The system has provided up-to-date data for decision-making, fostering transparency, accountability, and inclusiveness in the justice sector. As a result, more than 600 cases from 58 districts have been already registered in the system by the end of December 2024.

Automated cause list system at judiciary: The cause-list automation system has been fully implemented in all courts and online case registration system rolled out by Supreme court starting from July 2024 as a part of E-court system (User Login). This has reduced complaints against irregularity and minimized human errors, thereby promoting transparency in case management. For its continuity and operation, the Project has transferred technical skills to a total of 189 (11 Women) officials from 19 district courts on the system.

E-Court in Kathmandu District Court: In line with the UNDP's strategic plan 2022-2025, the Project has given priority to digitalization of systems for efficient, effective and inclusive delivery service. On this part, the Project in coordination with the Kathmandu District Court has been piloting the E-Cour systems on all its 28 Benches. The system consists of a secure network

infrastructure with systematic video conferencing providing a platform for judges, lawyers, witnesses, and litigants to engage remotely. With the introduction of this online streaming of court proceedings, the Court proceedings expected to be efficient and effective and more importantly, it will promote accountability within the justice system. The District Court has already imparted basic training to its staff and initiated pilot proceedings online.

Use of non-conventional IEC solutions such as social media platform of CSO, street drama, cultural events etc. The Project in collaboration with six partner CSOs exclusively used the social media platform of CSO, cultural songs and street drama to create legal awareness and to provide legal aid to the community people. More than 35K people especially, women, Dalits, indigenous and people from hard-to-reach areas across four provinces were benefitted through such interventions. As shared by the community people, these efforts were cost-efficient and very effective in taking their issues and problems to service providers and getting solutions. As a result, hundreds of local people were able to get remedial legal aid services including the citizenships, vital registration and legal solutions to their issues at their doorsteps.

7.10 Anti-corruption and Accountability

The Project has given due consideration to anti-corruption and accountability while selecting partners, recruiting staff and conducting procurement. Similarly, the Project shared audit findings in Project Executive Board (PEB) meetings and ensured that the findings would be properly addressed by the management. All the financial, administrative, monitoring and reporting guidelines of the Project are in line with the UNDP's standard policies and procedures. The action points of the Project Executive Board and the Annual Consultation are implemented in timely and effectively.

The Project has its own online reporting system to track Project events and activities in real time for robust reporting and monitoring. This system allows CSOs, Legal Aid Outreach Officers, and Project staff members to enter event details, including disaggregated data, narratives, and event photos. The internal online reporting system has an interactive dashboard visible to all staff and partners.

The Grievance Handling Mechanism has shown good progress of 61% in terms of grievance resolution in Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces and has planned to expedite in Koshi province due to increased demand by the local government.

7.11 Human Rights Based Approach

Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) has been one of the major approaches the Project has followed throughout the project cycle. To the extent possible, the beneficiaries were selected keeping in mind the inclusion and vulnerability. The stakeholders were consulted while conducting activities. As for example, the list of stakeholders for MTR of the Project were selected based on inclusivity and relevancy. The Project adhered to zero tolerance against any forms of discrimination in the office environment and does not tolerate its partners. The Project focused on both right-holders and duty bearers/service providers, while building their capacity and fulfilling their responsibilities.

7.12 Environment and Climate Change

Based on inputs from previous Project Executive Boards (PEBs) and annual consultations, the Project has given priority to climate change and environment in its operation. This has been reflected in supports digital innovation (less paper to paper less initiative) such as cause list

automation for Supreme Court officials intending to promote digitalization at the Supreme Court intending to move towards paperless operation. The case list automation was supported under the Project last year. The Supreme Court of Nepal is planning to implement this system in High court and District Courts as well. The support of digital equipment for online hearing would also be instrumental in promoting E-judiciary in Nepal. Similarly, the E-library system at National Law Library has been instrumental in reforming legal resources through digitization and would have long-term implications for environment protection.

The Project introduced paperless GHM system in Kanali, Dhangadhi sub-Metropolitan Municipality, Ramadhani Municipality and Gurans Municipality, placed digital chartered to inform the people about the works of judicial committees in four local level (Krishnapur, Ramadhani Municipality and Gurans Municipality Bardibas Municipality). In Gurans Municipality, the Project provided technical support to review and draft the laws related to disaster management, natural resources and environment.

Project's effort to orient its partners on environment, and integration of climate change in the Project activities and the program management process also expected to have implications in environment protection and reducing carbon footprints.

Finally, the Project has adopted a strategy to have a minimal impact on the environment. The Project encouraged staff members and implementing partners for minimal use of paper, use of recycled paper, limited use of plastic products, minimal use of energy and water in the Project operation. The use of digital banners and prohibition of plastic bottled water in the programs are some approaches taken by the Project in relation to reducing the carbon footprint. This has not only contributed to save the environment but also reduced operation cost by 35% compared to last year.

7.13 Social and Environmental Standard (SES)

In line with the UNDP's commitment towards sustainable development via mainstreaming of social and environmental sustainability in its programme and projects, the A2J Project has been following all five programming principles i.e. 1) Leave No One Behind (LNOB), 2) Human Rights, 3) Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, 4) Sustainability and Resilience and 5) Accountability throughout the project cycle.

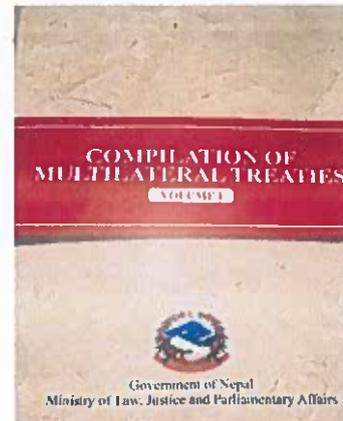
Furthermore, as per the nature of the Project, i.e. governance and rule of law, not all the standards are fully aligned with Project interventions. Therefore, no specific assessment in relation to SES has been made so far. However, the Project has considered socio-environmental sustainability through tools like quality assurance, risk management, and engagement of stakeholders throughout the project cycle.

The Project has also considered environmental sustainability through policy review and promoting behavioral practices such as use of local resources, discouraging the use of products such as single-use plastic, use of digital resources etc. that have impacts on climate change.

7.14 Knowledge Management and Products

Given below is the list of knowledge products produced under the Project in this reporting period:

- 1) Multilateral Treaty Series (VOL I - VOL VI) - 500 copies each
 - 2) Supreme Court Bar Journal - (1000 copies)
 - 3) Animation documentary capturing the Project results
- Video documentary capturing Project stories and yearly results



Picture 21: Cover page of first volume of Multilateral Treaties

8. LESSON LEARNED

Given below are some lessons learnt from the Project in this reporting period.

- **Adopting a human rights-based approach and working with duty bearers and rights holders can help bring justice closer to the people and ensure a people-centered approach to justice.** Legal empowerment initiatives together with innovative service campaigns such as mobilizing legal aid camps, legal aid clinics, beneficiary help desks, interface of right holders with service providers are proved to be very useful tools to provide on-the spot legal services.
- **Institutionalizing pro bono can significantly increase Legal aid service,** but broader engagement and awareness among lawyers and service seekers are essential for effective implementation of Pro bono legal aid services.
- **Structured grievance handling mechanisms can enhance community trust and reduce conflicts,** highlighting the importance of transparency and accountability. Transparency in grievance mechanisms involves clear, open, and honest communication about how complaints are handled. Early resolution of grievances can mitigate the risk of prolonged disputes, protests, or legal actions.
- **Capacity building and standardization of local justice mechanisms are critical for effective local dispute resolution.** Developing standardized templates and formats has streamlined operations and ensured consistency across Judicial Committees (JCs), successfully building trust between communities and JCs. This trust is evidenced by increased budget allocations and community recognition of JCs' roles.
- **Affirmative Legal education and community engagement initiatives are effective in empowering marginalized groups** but require ongoing adaptation, effective coordination and broad-based partnership.
- **Legal awareness programmes and local government partnerships were instrumental in addressing community-level justice issues effectively.** By combining the power of knowledge with the support and resources of local governments, communities can be better equipped to handle legal challenges, resulting in more just and equitable societies. This collaborative approach not only



Picture 22: Pamphlet on Tharu language related

resolves immediate issues but also builds a foundation for long-term justice and empowerment within the community.

- **Prioritizing national ownership and stakeholder involvement can support sustainability efforts**, although challenges can remain in fully embedding results institutionally.
- **Innovative communication strategies such as media mobilization, radio programs and use of local language are vital while educating local communities, especially in areas where the literacy rate is low. Awareness programs aired through local FMs and use of postures and pamphlets in local languages are helpful in enhancing awareness among the community people in issues such as vital registration, civic documentation, child marriage, gender-based violence, and caste discrimination.**

9. ISSUES, RISKS AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Table 5: Project associated issues, risks and mitigation measures

Issues/Risks	Probability	Impact	Assumptions	Mitigations Measures
Risks				
<p>Delay in the adoption of the integrated legal aid Act and Regulation will have a greater impact on the result of output# 1</p> <p><i>Update: The MoLJPA has already obtained approval from the cabinet to move Bill into parliament. The MoLJPA will update the draft Bill to incorporate feedback received from provincial level legal aid conferences and plan a high-level meeting among legal aid actors for political and institutional buy-in. MoLJPA has planned to submit Bill in upcoming session</i></p>	Moderate	Moderate	The MoLJPA will sort out pending issues in consultation with Supreme Court, OAG, NBA and Provincial Government	<p>Persuade MoLJPA to incorporate the feedback received from legal provincial level legal aid conferences for decentralized legal aid.</p> <p>MoLJPA planned meeting of the Subject Matter Committee to finalize the Bill.</p> <p>Develop an action plan with a timeline to expedite the process.</p> <p>Capacitate existing Legal aid lawyers on integrated legal aid reporting software and application.</p> <p>- Integrate the activities in line with an integrated legal aid system to the possible extent.</p>
<p>Frequent change in strategic leadership (Change of Minister (3), Secretary (3) of MoLJPA) and transfer of the government officials at federal and province level (4 Law secretaries)</p> <p>Update: <i>Change of Minister and Secretary of MoLJPA and NPD (3 NPDs in one year)</i></p>	Likely	Low	Leadership of the Project partners consistently support Project management team in Project implementation.	<p>- Include Project's information in the handover note of the outgoing officials.</p> <p>- Organize briefing meetings with incoming officials immediately after the change in leadership.</p> <p>- Escalating to accommodate the new priorities to the extent that quality of results as specified in the Project</p>

Transfer of Principal Secretaries and of Law Secretaries (OCMCM) in Provinces				document are not compromised.
Vacuum of Law Secretary in Koshi				
Increased expectation of the partners and availability of resources	Moderate	Moderate	UNDP and MoLJPA address the resource limitations of the Project. Project escalates complementarity approach with its partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project partners are well informed about the resource limitation in a timely manner. - UNDP, MoLJPA and Partners prioritize resource mobilization. - Follow Midterm evaluation recommendation on validating the TOC and revisiting Project outreach. - Explore more Cost sharing possibilities (strategic and event-based partnership)
Issues				
Limited cooperation among all three tiers of the government may increase the possibility of duplication of resources, and will have an effect on sustainability	Low	Low	All tiers of the government will have a common understanding on legal aid and access to justice after adoption of new legal aid bill and complement each other in accordance with the constitutional spirit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Project will work closely with three governments. Project will select working areas with the clarity on cooperation and collaboration mechanism. -Conduct coordination meetings in close coordination with MoLJPA and provinces.
Low priority of Partners to effectively implement Project's footprint/initiatives (Online law drafting course, integrated legal aid reporting system, institutionalization of pro bon services etc.)	Low	Low	Partners are committed to effectively institutionalizing Project footprints.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Persuade partners to include Project's initiatives in their plan and programs. -Continue to provide support to partners to implement the Project's initiatives. -Develop plans and implement the findings and recommendations of research and studies conducted by the Project.
Judiciary expects dedicated Project for E-judiciary	Low	Moderate	Funding is available to continue E-judiciary initiative	Brief the judiciary leadership about funding crisis and continue engagement with the judiciary under A2J Project

Govt. Priority on Hardware support in justice sector (IT equipment, furniture etc.)	Likely	High	government authorities understand the nature and scope of the project	-Brief the concerned government authorities about Project's scope and nature -Support IT equipment's and furniture if program requires (e.g E-Court)
Increased Turnover of the Project staff due to the uncertainty of the project beyond March 2025 Update: <i>staff resigned looking for other opportunities</i>	Moderate	Moderate	UNDP and MoL/JPA are able to assure Project funding beyond March 2025 in a timely manner.	-Contracts of all staff will be extended until March 2025. -Project management has informed all staff members about the Projects funding statues beyond March 2025. -UNDP/MoL/JPA adopts staff exit plan and informs the Project team accordingly.

10. PRIORITIES FOR 2025 AND BEYOND

The following are the strategic priorities of the Project in the year 2025:

1. Adoption of Legal Aid Act and Rules in line with the Integrated Legal Aid Policy and support for the implementation.
2. Support in collective action to strengthen the integrity system, promote effectiveness, judicial integrity, enhance public trust and contribute towards inclusive, accountable and resilient societies.
3. Promotion of social accountability mechanisms at the sub-national level and enhancement of capacity of local capacities to effectively implement legal frameworks in alignment with UNCAC provisions.
4. Enhancement of access to justice for women and marginalized communities on issues related to environmental and climate justice, including climate-related disasters and displacement
5. Advocacy and engagement of national stakeholders on justice and rule of law, especially on supporting victim-centric transitional justice processes.
6. Strengthening comprehensive and disaggregated monitoring, evaluation and reporting frameworks and indicators on legal aid services including on quality assurance,
7. Supporting to standardize the law-making process and offering technical support to draft necessary bills in line with the constitution in federalizing the country.

11. SPECIFIC STORIES

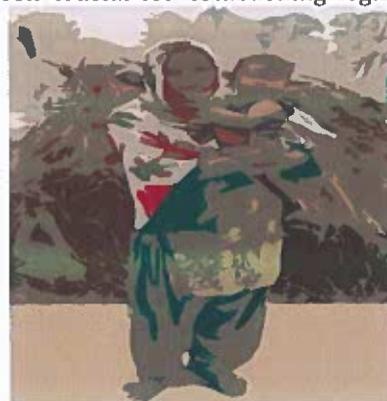
Given below are some stories from the project.

Case 1: Legal awareness reducing legal ambiguity: A success story from Koshi Province

Mr. Ram Limbu (Name changed), aged 37 from Sangurigadhi Rural Municipality-1, Dhankuta had no idea about vital event registration until he attended community-level legal awareness event. After his wife married to another man, he also married to another women seven years ago. His two children had not had births registered yet. During the legal awareness event, he was provided on-spot legal support by the Project's Legal Officer Sumitra Rai. As of now, the divorce case is resolved in the Dhankuta District Court on June 9, 2024. Now he is proceeding for marriage registration with wife and securing a birth certificate for his children. He mentioned that this awareness and legal support by the lawyer has been crucial for establishing legal recognition of his current family unit.

Case 2: Sona gets freedom from domestic violence inflicted by her in-laws and lives an independent life

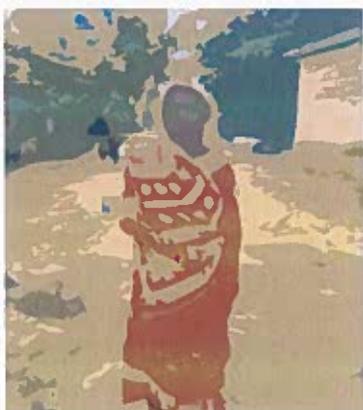
Ms. Sona Khatun (Name changed) aged 22 from Manara Shisawa Municipality Ward No.5, got married to Sohail Safi (name changed) from the same municipality and used to live with her in-laws along with a son. The economic condition of the family was not good, and the family had a loan from a local bank to run the household expenses. In the given condition, her husband decided to go to India in search of a job. Everything was normal initially, but as her husband stopped sending money, her family members started torturing her and asked her to leave the home. As she was pregnant and had no marriage certificate, she stayed there despite the domestic violence.



Sona Khatun with her child

In the meantime, she came to know about the legal support provided the A2J supported civil society organization i.e. Dalit Society Welfare Committee Nepal (DSWCN) working in the same municipality, she approached the Project team and requested support. The Project team helped her to prepare an FIR and linked with the municipality's judicial committee. With the intervention from the Judicial Committee, she is now separated from her in-laws and living happily with her son.

Case 3: Citizenship card enhancing the access to government services and paving the way for civic participation



Sony Sada

Sony Sada (name changed) aged 61 of Bodebarsain Municipality-2 had lived her entire life without a citizenship card—a legal identity required to get access to basic rights and services provided by the government of Nepal. For decades, Sony faced barriers common among marginalized women in rural areas: limited understanding of the bureaucratic process, lack of support, and a deep-rooted sense of disconnection from systems meant to serve her.

With the implementation of Access to Justice through Institutional Reform Project in partnership with a local NGO called *Samagra Janutthan Kendra* in the municipality, local people got to know about the support provided by Project, especially in the areas of improving access to justice. Meanwhile, various awareness building activities such as household visit and legal aid van mobilization were organized within the municipality. During these events, Ms. Rambha Kumari Sah, a Social Mobilizer working under the Project, came to know about the non-availability of Sony's importance of citizenship for guided her through each step process and helped her received her citizenship card

Similarly, the long aspiration aged 33 from Municipality to receive fulfilled with the dedicated Chaudhary, who worked as a Project in the municipality.



Radha Das

of Radha Das (name changed) Laxmipurpatari Rural citizenship certificate got support of Ms. Pratima Social Mobilizer under the A2J

With citizenship, they can now have access to government services and entitlements such as health care facilities and can participate in civic life fully.

Case 4: Children entitled to government services after being registered in the system

Laxmi Sarki (name changed), aged 22 of Alital Rural Municipality, stays with her family consisting of four members including husband and two children. Her husband is in India for a seasonal job. The children were unable to get social security allowances, they were entitled to because they didn't have birth certificates. Children under the age of five from the Dalit community are entitled to receive NPR 400 per month under the Additional Nutrition Program of government of Nepal.

In the given context, the Multipurpose Development Society Dadeldhura, a local NGO, in partnership with the A2J Project conducted a dialogue program among the community people and the judicial committee in Aalital Rural Municipality as a part of regular Project activities, and Laxmi was among the participants. During the program, she raised her issue of deprivation from children allowance in absence of birth certificate. Realizing this fact, Mr. Bharat Bogati, a Social Mobilizer working for the A2J Project, communicated with Ms. Laxmi about the need to register the birth of her children at the respective Ward Office and supported her in registering the birth certificates of her children on 18 August 2024. With these certificates, now Laxmi's children are eligible to get children's allowances they are entitled to and at the same time, these documents would also be required for their admission at schools. Meanwhile, the Ward Chairperson, Mr. Pramod Malla, assured her that the ward office would provide facilities as per the rules.

Case 5: Legal awareness leads to domestic violence case registration

After being aware of rights and legal processes, Muna Thapa (name changed), aged 40 years of Mahabu Rural



Municipality of Dailekh district has been able to register a domestic violence related case against her husband.

Muna's husband used to inflict physical and emotional abuse on her for a long time. But, in absence of proper knowledge about her rights and the legal process, she stayed silent until she participated in an awareness event organized by A2J's CSO partner, Women Empowerment Action Forum (WEAF) Nepal in her municipality. In the event, she got to know about among others the socially harmful practices and domestic violence as well as the role of the Judicial Committee in addressing those issues.

After being sensitized on issues and process to be followed to address those issues, she approached the local Judicial Committee of the municipality to seek justice. After continuous support including counselling and guidance on documentation from the Judicial Committee, she formally registered a domestic violence case against her husband. As shared by the Judicial Committee member, the case has encouraged others to break the silence against such abuses or violence resulting in an increase in the number of cases reaching to the Judicial Committee.

12. PROGRESS AGAINST ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Table 6: Progress against target activities

EXPECTED OUTPUTS (Please include baseline, associated indicators and annual targets)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES (List of key activities to be undertaken during the year which will contribute to respective outputs)	Targets for Planned Activities	Source of Fund	Budget Code	Budget Description	Unit Costs (USD)	No of Units	Revised Amount in USD (Aug 2024)	Expenditure (USD)	Spending %
Project ID: 00110602: Output 1: Legal aid authorities and providers effectively manage and provide legal aid services to people, in particular women and other marginalized groups, in a sustainable and quality manner to increase access to justice										
Indicator: Activity Result 1.1: Access to integrated legal aid services is advanced through the implementation of the legislative and policy framework in the federal context										
1.1 Legal Aid Act and Regulation in line with integrated legal aid policy are adopted. Targets: 1.1.1: 1 Legal Aid Act and Regulation adopted. 1.1.2: Digitized and roll out 1 Legal Aid Monitoring & Reporting Software and its operation. 1.1.3. 1 National Legal Aid Council Secretariat becomes functional. 1.1.4. At least 4 legal aid conferences with	1.1.1: Conduct baseline survey of the project to assess its effectiveness on legal aid services									
	1.1.2 Adopt and implement umbrella Legal Aid Act and Regulation	1 Consultation meetings with stakeholders /High level discussion on legal aid bill/ Bill dissemination workshops (40 pax each)	NORWAY	75700	Training, Seminar/Workshop	5,200.00	1	5,200.00	5,133.32	99%
	1.1.3: Decentralize the legal aid system through strengthening coordination mechanisms, development of guidelines and SoPs									
	1.1.4: Establish/Strengthen National Legal Aid Council Secretariats with necessary support to make it operational									

on legal aid services conducted	1.1.5 Conduct need assessment of new governance mechanisms of integrated legal aid policy																					
	1.1.6 Support MoLPA to conduct dialogues with legal aid providers	2	15,750.00	Training, Seminar/Workshop	75700	NORWAY	2 Legal aid conferences in 2 provinces (100 pax in each event)														100%	
	1.1.7 Support to strengthen the legal aid mechanisms at district and provincial level																					
	1.1.8: Support to roll out comprehensive and disaggregated monitoring, evaluation and reporting frameworks and indicators on legal aid services including on quality assurance	1	200.00	Training, Seminar/Workshop	75700	NORWAY	1 SoP and 1 dissemination/launching workshop															91%
		1	4,300.00	Contractual Services- Companies [Firm]	72100	NORWAY	Annual maintenance contract Cost (AMC) to Legal Aid Monitoring & Reporting System															99%
		1	20,200.00	Training, Seminar/Workshop	75700	NORWAY	1 workshop with DLAC lawyers on integrated legal aid reporting system (2 days, 75 pax)															92%
				Training, Seminar/Workshop	04000		1 workshop with DLAC lawyers on integrated legal aid reporting system (2 days, 75 pax)															

	1.1.9: Develop and implement of an integrated coordination and referral system in line with new legal framework									
Indicator:	Activity Result 1.2: Functional, integrated and quality legal aid services are accessible to all in the selected districts, in particular women and other marginalized group									
1.2 National Legal Aid Secretariat at Federal and Provincial Legal Aid Committee at Province Level establish and are in operational.	1.2.1: Support the roll out of legal aid systems in selected province and districts – particular focus on survivors of SGBV, conflict related sexual violence, Dalit, Tharu, Muslim & LGBTQI+ communities	Low value grants (6 CSO in 4 provinces)	NORWAY	72600	Grants to Institution & other Beneficiaries	1,125.00	6	6,750.00	6,629.23	98%
Baseline: National Legal Aid Secretariat at Federal level established Targets: 2.1.1 : 2 (1 national, 1 province) Legal Aid Secretariat established	1.2.2: Support to assess the situation of women and marginalized communities from access to justice point of view and make necessary recommendations to the legal aid governance mechanism									
2.1.3. At least 8 coordination workshops among 200 legal aid stakeholders (paid lawyers, paralegals, mediators) at provincial and local level.	1.2.4: Establish coordination among all the legal aid stakeholders (paid lawyers, paralegals, mediators) at provincial and local level	2 Coordination meeting with legal aid/justice sector actors in district/province (40 pax in each event)	NORWAY	75700	Training, Seminar/Workshop	480.00	2	960.00	937.29	98%
2.1.4. At least 2 innovative systems to ensure easy access to the legal aid/assistance,	1.2.5: Strengthen partnership with national and international legal aid providers including with barefoot lawyers, paralegals and community mediation practitioners	1 women lawyers training (35 pax) in partnership with DLA piper	NORWAY	75700	Training, Seminar/Workshop	8,700.00	1	8,700.00	8,677.06	100%

information and awareness are functional 2.1.5. At least 5000 people get benefit and receive mobile legal aid services and mobile legal van	1.2.6: Implement mobile legal aid services (by introducing mobile legal van) in partnership with CSOs to increase legal aid outreach as well as provide support on civic documentation and legal information and to reach the hardest to reach communities	Low value grants (6 CSO in 4 provinces)	NORWAY	72600	Grants to Institution & other Beneficiaries	2,475.00	6	14,850.00	14,685.38	99%
	1.2.7. Develop innovative systems/SOPs to ensure easy access to the legal aid/assistance, information and awareness based on international practices.	Low value grants (7CSO in 4 provinces)	NORWAY	72600	Grants to Institution & other Beneficiaries	5,515.00	2	11,030.00	11,021.62	100%
		2 monitoring visits (CSOs- LVG)/ Conduct CSO micro assessment/cont inue monitoring with CSOs to ensure quality delivery	04000	72600	Grants to Institution & other Beneficiaries	5,300.00	2	10,600.00	10,568.64	100%
Indicator: 1.3 Roster of free legal aid service providers and pro-bono service developed and its SOP for the mobilization adopted.	Activity Result 1.3: Provision of pro-bono services is further institutionalized and expanded									
71600 NORWAY 2,514.39 2,600.00 97%										

accordance with integrated legal aid policy (SDG 16.3)	1.3.6: Develop SoP and Protocol for the effective operations of the pro bono lawyering	Case reporting for roster pro bono lawyering)	NORWAY	72100	Contractual Services- (LOA)	3,470.00	1	3,470.00	3,467.68	100%
Indicator 1.5: % people from project districts are satisfied with the quality legal aid service (including pro-bono legal aid). Baseline: 8% (Perception Survey: Baseline: 71 %) Overall Targets : 75%	1.3.7: Support to develop the reporting system of the pro bono legal aid services									
Activity Result 1.4 Strengthened provincial and local governments' to effectively handle legal grievances and provide legal information to women and vulnerable communities										
Targets: 1.4.1: 1 complaint handling mechanism (Hello Sarkar) 1.4.2.: At least 3 policy dialogues to inform stakeholders on government accountability conducted. 1.4.3: 24 hours online hotline in 2 province/local governments 1.4.4: 6000 people informed about Hello CM' and Namaste Mayor	1.4.1: Support to establish the Complaint handling mechanism (Hello CM) at the provincial and local level to report cases on accountability, delay in service delivery, and lack of accountability 1. Continue the support to operate and review of the functioning of Hello CM and Namaste Mayor to revisit the focuses the Hotline room at OCM/CM (Human resource, IT support)	3 ICS (Informaton Management Associates) in three Provinces SIP PBX operation cost (KP) Internet Connectivity (ISP) 1 Coordination workshop at province level (35 pax) 2 Web based Software (Ramdhuni, Gurans)	04000	71300	Local consultant	3,600.00	3	10,800.00	10,787.42	100%
			04000	72100	Contractual Services - Company	-		-		
			04000	72100	Contractual Services - Company	90.00	4	360.00	344.14	96%
			NORWAY	75700	Trainings/Workshops	950.00	1	950.00		
			NORWAY	73300	Maintenance cost- Software licenses	2,255.00	2	4,510.00	4,304.49	95%

	IT Equipments (Ramdhuni)	NORWAY	72800	IT equipments	5,750.00	1	5,750.00	5,657.19	98%
	Furnitures, curtains, carpet to Gurans	04000	72200	Furniture and equipments	355.00	1	355.00	353.65	100%
	IT Equipments (Gurans)	NORWAY	72800	IT equipments	3,650.00	1	3,650.00	3,378.13	93%
	2 trainings on web based software and app (Ramdhuni & Gurans)	NORWAY	75700	Training. Seminar/Workshop	550.00	2	1,100.00	1,067.74	97%
	1 cross learning workshop (30 pax) in province	NORWAY	75700	Training. Seminar/Workshop	5,560.00	1	5,560.00	5,554.33	100%
	1 policy dialogue (Karnali or Sudurpaschim) 40 pax	NORWAY	75700	Training. Seminar/Workshop	900.00	1	900.00	872.34	97%
1.4.2: Conduct corruption mapping and analysis at the local level through data analytics tools and is used in strengthening law enforcement and identify the key action points from the study conducted									
1.4.3: Support CSOs to engage with Women and excluded groups, especially at the local level to increase the access to legal information about and capacity to use public services and grievance handling mechanisms	2 CSOs Grants on GHM in Karnali & Sudurpaschim	NORWAY	72600	Grants to Institution & other Beneficiaries	15,950.00	2	31,900.00	31,829.20	100%
	1 CSO Grant - Leaving no one behind	04000	72600	Grants to Institution & other Beneficiaries	4,950.00	1	4,950.00	4,940.14	100%
	IFC materials- Anti corruption/GHM campaign	NORWAY	74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	8,200.00	1	8,200.00	8,183.29	100%
01. Monitoring and Evaluation Officer - 1	1 staff/NPSA	04000	71400	Contractual Services - Indivi	1,300.00	5	6,500.00	6,421.02	99%

Sub-total for Output 1		322,337.52	287,359.93	89%					
Project ID 00129477: Output 2: Justice sector strengthened to provide effective legal/ judicial remedies in line with national and international standards									
Indicator 2.1									
Activity Result 2.1 – Access to the formal justice system is enhanced through greater standardization and coordination									
One comprehensive need assessment on the e-judicial system in Nepal conducted and rolls out. Baseline: 2.1. Targets: 1	2.1.1 Conduct comprehensive needs assessment for the introduction of innovative (through ICT) elements for accessible justice delivery system (virtual/e-justice system)	100 sets of IT Equipment to SC for e-judiciary	NORWAY 72800	Information Technology Equipment	1,240.00	100	124,000.00	107,574.85	87%
2.1.1: One innovative system (through ICT) elements developed and rolled out for e-justice system (virtual/e-justice system).	2.1.2 Strengthen the nation-wide ICT network within Judiciary with a view to modernize the administration of justice based on international practices and standards.	5 automation workshops/5 provinces (50 pax in each event)	04000	75700	Training, Seminar/Workshop	5	22,330.00	22,328.53	100%
2.2: SOPs and protocols/digitized system on virtual court hearing/case automation system rolled o	2.1.3 Further development and roll-out of SOPs and protocols on virtual court hearing system rolled out to be in the selected cases								
At least 100 judiciary official trained on online court/case automation system	2.1.4 Support Supreme Court to enhance access to justice through introduction of online information dissemination about court services for women and poor/vulnerable								
2.1.4: 1 digitized system/RFD tracker system for	2.1.5 Support to extend judicial outreach by developing systems and protocol and roll out it in the selected districts and roll out meet the judges'								

<p>2.1.11 Establish a legal research wing at the MoLJPA to outsource expertise and to create a continuous learning/sharing platform - including conducting a justice audit to identify bottlenecks and gaps in the system as well as time and costs associated with accessing justice at different levels of the system</p> <p>2.1.12 Develop Minimum Standards for law-making to allow for greater standardization, harmonization and compliance at the local, provincial, federal levels, promotion of web-based law-drafting training, development of model laws</p>	11 Legislative drafting training/workshops (40 pax each)	NORWAY	75700	Training, Seminar/Workshop	8,300.00	11	91,300.00	87,595.11	96%	
	1 workshop on law drafting manual (40 Pax)	NORWAY	75700	Training, Seminar/Workshop	700.00	1	700.00	694.62	99%	
	1 digitalized system/RFID tracker system for E-Library	NORWAY	72100	Contractual Services- Companies [Firm]	18,200.00	1	18,200.00	18,151.83	100%	
	Products printings (Legal awareness handbook/journal/manual/A2J note pads/A2J promotional materials)	NORWAY	72800	Information Technology Equipment	11,100.00	1	11,100.00	11,066.86	100%	
	1 review	NORWAY	74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	6,100.00	3	18,300.00	18,270.05	100%	
			04000	75700	Training,		1		3,575.63	99%

		workshops with IP			Seminar/Workshop	3,600.00	3,600.00		
	2.1.13 Support MOLIPA (in close consultation with Nepal Law Commission) to introduce and strengthen system to gather feedbacks/submissions on legal aid and law drafting process in Nepal								
	2.1.14 Conduct needs assessment of the training and orientation at the changed context and conduct necessary orientations for the capacity development of judges, prosecutors, investigators, police and representatives of the Judicial Committees including expanding the provision of online and distance learning								
	2.1.15 Support SC to develop necessary frameworks to establish and fast track court procedures in cases of SGBV and caste based discriminations -								
	2.1.16 Conduct the study on backlog cases to identify the bottlenecks and strengthen the calendar system in Supreme Court and selected districts								

	<p>2.1.17 Coordinate and conduct numbers of dialogues among the member of justice sector coordination committee to discuss and address backlog cases and introduce the system of judicial internships from women and marginalized communities. It will have twofold impacts.</p>								
	<p>2.1.18 Support to the implementation of the Judicial Strategic Plan</p>								
	<p>2.1.19 Support A2J commission of SC to create a GESI friendly environment at court level by introducing and implementing a GESI protocol;</p>								
	<p>2.1.20 Support N/A to conduct survey and research on confidence/trust of the people</p>								
	<p>2.1.21 Support to standardize the judicial outreach programmed targeted to women and marginalized communities in the selected districts</p>								
<p>Indicator 2.2: # justice sector actors trained on judicial administration, criminal justice system and service</p>	<p>Activity Result 2.2: A2J is increased through improvements to the criminal and civil justice system including strengthening of victim and witness protection mechanisms</p>								

<p>delivery. (SDG 16.6)</p>														
<p>Targets: 2.2.1: 250 justice sector actors trained on judicial administration, criminal justice system and service delivery 2.2.2: : 60 Government attorneys trained on thematic area. 2.2.3.: Four witness and victim protection center established 2.2.4. One comparative study report on minimum standards for humane treatment in detention center, prisons and juvenile correctional homes developed.</p>	<p>2.2.1 Support to assess the capacities of the OAG – support to conduct self-capacity assessment for the implementation of OAG’s 3rd Strategic Plan</p>	<p>2.2.2 Support to develop capacity development plan for the Chief Attorneys at provincial level</p>	<p>2.2.3 Provide capacity building support to all levels with regards to specialization and professionalization on organized crime, anti-corruption, money laundering, human trafficking, cyber-crimes and crimes on SGBV and caste-based discriminations, and cybercrimes etc.</p>	<p>2.2.4 Strengthen the capacity of investigators and prosecutors on key elements of Sentencing Act</p>	<p>2.2.5 Support to the implementation of the Sentencing Act – development of revised Sentencing Guidelines, development of software to monitor implementation of SGs; capacity</p>	<p>LOA/OAG /2 workshop(40 pax)</p>	<p>NORWAY</p>	<p>72100</p>	<p>Contractual Services- [LoA]</p>	<p>4,350.00</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>8,700.00</p>	<p>8,609.92</p>	<p>99%</p>
<p>2.2.4. One comparative study report on minimum standards for humane treatment in detention center, prisons and juvenile correctional homes developed.</p>	<p>Upgrading website of MOJPA</p>	<p>04000</p>	<p>72100</p>	<p>Contractual Services- Company</p>	<p>11,000.00</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>11,000.00</p>	<p>10,805.36</p>	<p>98%</p>					
<p>2.2.4 Strengthen the capacity of investigators and prosecutors on key elements of Sentencing Act</p>	<p>LOA/OAG /2 workshop(40 pax)t</p>	<p>NORWAY</p>	<p>72100</p>	<p>Contractual Services- [LoA]</p>	<p>3,000.00</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>6,000.00</p>	<p>5,755.11</p>	<p>96%</p>					

Activity Result: 2.3 -Systems/procedures are developed to monitor the implementation of national and international human rights standards and norms												
Indicator: 2.3 # SOP/Guidelines/pro tocols developed including GESI and adopted.	Baseline:7 Targets: 5	2.3.1: 5 SOP/Guidelines/pro tocols developed including GESI and adopted.	2.3.1: Support to developing indicators on the implementation of laws on right to housing, victim justice and right to health and education from GESI point of view	2 Events (Policy dialogue on integrated law on diversity and discrimination among stakeholders and parliamentarians)	NORWAY	75700	Training, Seminar/Workshop	2,905.00	2	5,810.00	5,803.48	100%
			2.3.2: Support to conduct dialogues between National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and OAG to enhance coordination (to develop coordination framework with prosecutors for the implementation of its recommendations and conduct number of dialogues with relevant interlocutors)									
			2.3.3: Support the development of an interface between relevant parliamentary committees at federal and province level and NHRC to discuss on human rights and policy reform									
			2.3.4: Support NHRIs to develop referral system with NBA, OAG, Court and CSOs to act upon the critical issues/complaints									

	2.4.6: Study the challenges and promote the application of the UNDGP's in the informal sector	2 study/sharing visit/hosting (on 8+HR +Climate change)	04000	75700	Training, Seminar/Workshop	1,282.50	2	2,565.00	2,564.30	100%
<p>Indicator 2.5: % of women and marginalized citizen who believe that integrity has been improved in the justice sector. (5 % increase in baseline)</p> <p>Baseline: (TBD) Target: 5 % increase in baseline (TBD)</p> <p>2.5.1: At least 120 JM members trained. 2.5.2: At least 180 members from Judicial Committees and Mediation Centers at ward level trained to improve their services. 2.5.3: At least 4 help desks at local level become functional 2.5.4: At least 60 students and interns (especially from women, Dalit</p>	<p>Activity Result 2.5 Access to the semi/informal justice system is enhanced through strengthened capacities of the Judicial Committees</p>									
<p>2.5.1 Conduct needs assessment (lesson and good practices) of the Judicial Committees and develop capacity development plan</p>										
<p>2.5.2 Support Judicial Committees to strengthen its case management and documentation system</p>		4 JC-COPs in 4 provinces (40 pax)/Learning sharing workshop	04000	75700	Training, Seminar/Workshop	4,400.00	2	8,800.00	8,788.41	100%
<p>2.5.3 Support to customize and standardize the resource materials and normative framework developed for Judicial Committees</p>			NORWAY	75700	Training, Seminar/Workshop	3,350.00	2	6,700.00	5,985.83	89%
<p>2.5.4 Support continue coordinate meeting's with MoLIPA and MOFAGA to develop systems of complementarity</p>										

and other marginalized communities) to provide necessary assistance to the Judicial Committees deputed	2.5.5 Further strengthen the capacities of the Judicial Committees and Mediation Centers at ward level, including through the establishment of Judicial Committee Resource Centers;	6 Legal Aid Facilitator for elected representatives, Dalit, Women (35 pax) (Koshi/Madhes/Sudurpaschim/Koshi)	04000	75700	Training, Seminar/Workshop	5,828.46	6	34,970.72	34,934.70	100%
3.2.5 : At least 20 case managed by 8 judicial committees benefiting from Inter judicial committee exchange/sharing among provinces events in case management		1 Legal Aid Facilitator for elected representatives, Dalit, Women (35 pax) (Koshi/Madhes/Sudurpaschim/Koshi)	NORWAY	75700	Training, Seminar/Workshop	7,400.00	1	7,400.00	6,988.50	94%
		4 JC support/ JC chartered/ICT equipments MoLJPA/University	NORWAY	72800	Information Technology Equipment	2,500.00	4	10,000.00	9,850.23	99%
		4 legal consultant (4 provinces- 10 months)	NORWAY	72200	Furnitures	5,000.00	1	5,000.00	4,925.51	99%
		2 orientation workshops JC (30 pax) with JC on client help desks	NORWAY	71300	Local consultant	2,210.00	4	8,840.00	8,833.21	100%
		4 help desk monitoring (4 Provinces)	NORWAY	71600	Travel-local	540.00	2	1,080.00	1,071.31	99%

Baseline: 119 Women, 10 Dalit, 2 PWD and 0 LGBTQ+ mobilized to reach out community through Clinical Legal Education and legal internship program Targets: 63 3.1.1: 70 Law graduates/ students from marginalized communities mobilized to empower women, Dalit, PWD, LGBTQ+ and other marginalized communities with targeted interventions mobilized to reach out community through Clinical Legal Education and legal internship program. 3.1.2: Reach with 30,000 people for awareness of the public on their fundamental rights	3.1.1 Enhance participation of marginalized and vulnerable communities in decision-making through strengthening their awareness and capacities to participate in civic life	Low value grants (6 CSO in 4 provinces)	NORWAY	72600	Grants to Institution & other Beneficiaries	2,900.00	6	17,400.00	17,144.11	99%
	3.1.2 Strengthen capacities of CSOs to empower women other vulnerable and marginalized communities, including GBV and CRSV focused CSOs	Low value grants (6 CSO in 4 provinces)	NORWAY	72600	Grants to Institution & other Beneficiaries	1,600.00	6	9,600.00	9,501.19	99%
	3.1.3 Establish "helpline" and 'defender booth' mobilizing paralegals (barefoot lawyers) at the ward level to provide necessary legal information and assistance to the women, Dalit, PWD, LGBTQ+ and other marginalized groups	Low value grants (6 CSO in 4 provinces)	NORWAY	72600	Grants to Institution & other Beneficiaries	1,300.00	6	7,800.00	7,636.95	98%
3.1.4 Enhance public participation at local level on service delivery and entitlements (Merge 3.1.1)	3.1.4 Enhance public participation at local level on service delivery and entitlements (Merge 3.1.1)	Low value grants (6 CSO in 4 provinces)	NORWAY	72600	Grants to Institution & other Beneficiaries	1,375.00	6	8,250.00	2,101.83	25%
	1 Induction Workshop (6 CSOs & LOA partners)	1 Induction Workshop (6 CSOs & LOA partners)	NORWAY	75700	Training, Seminar/Workshop	8,250.00	2	16,500.00	16,426.27	100%
2 review workshops with IP	2 review workshops with IP		04000	75700	Training, Seminar/Workshop	8,200.00	2	16,400.00	16,369.97	100%

and to access and protect them through informal and formal justice mechanisms by mobilizing clinical law students	3.1.5 Build the awareness of the public on their fundamental rights and how to access and protect them through informal and formal justice mechanisms by mobilizing clinical law students	LOA/Universities (2 CLE program with law colleges)	NORWAY	72100	Contractual Services- (LoA)	1,000.00	2	2,000.00	1,959.90	98%
3.2.: Reach out to 4000 people (women, Dalit and other marginalized communities) for civic documentation and vital registration	3.1.6 Provide fellowship to women, Dalit, and other junior lawyers to work in selected districts to conduct research and provide necessary legal assistance in coordination with district legal aid committees									
	3.1.7 Support on civic documentation and vital registration of women, Dalit and other marginalized communities;	Low value grants (6 CSO in 4 provinces)	NORWAY	72600	Grants to Institution & other Beneficiaries	1,915.00	6	11,490.00	11,416.79	99%
		Low value grants (6 CSO in 4 provinces)	04000	72600	Grants to Institution & other Beneficiaries	250.00	6	1,500.00	1,477.19	98%
	3.1.8 Conduct the outreach activities, focused on the hardest to reach places and communities	Low value grants (6 CSO in 4 provinces)	NORWAY	72600	Grants to Institution & other Beneficiaries	1,500.00	6	9,000.00	8,811.22	98%
		3 workshop legal aid facilitation and awareness training to ward level elected representatives	NORWAY	75700	Training, Seminar/Workshop	8,800.00	3	25,400.00	10,521.58	40%
	3.1.9 Strengthen and promote ADR and informal justice mechanism	4 Monitoring (CSO/IPs' activities)	NORWAY	71600	Travel-local	580.00	4	2,320.00	2,268.54	98%

	3.1.10 Conduct training for youths from women, Dalit, LGBTQI+ on mediation and certify them as the community mediators	Procure 1 consultant to develop 1 assessment report	NORWAY	71300	Local consultant	2,050.00	1	2,050.00	99%
	3.1.11 Support in operation of a safe house and financial aid (technical assistance, legal help desk, coordination and collaboration with existing support mechanism) to access judiciary needed to indigent rights holders	1 Report sharing workshops (40 pax each) with MoLJA/OCMCM & stakeholders	NORWAY	75700	Training, Seminar/Workshop	300.00	1	259.26	86%
Indicator 3.2 Ratio of students from marginalized community's law graduates in project's affirmative legal education increase. (by 15%)	Activity Result 3.2 – Justice is brought closer to the people through innovations designed to ensure no one is left behind								
Baseline: 626, 11 % Dalit, Janajati and Madhesi, ethnic group 65 and 2 % from women and PWD in affirmative legal education	3.2.1 Introduce the innovative activities to connect the justice system to the people e.g. a mobile application on rights and justice – justice@home - with a focus on GBV, survivors of conflict related sexual violence (CRSV) and victims of caste based discriminations on their rights and civil vis a vis	Low value grants (4 CSO in 4 provinces)	NORWAY	72600	Grants to Institution & other Beneficiaries	750.00	6	4,500.00	100%
Targets: 20% (A total of Dalit, Janajati and Madhesi)									

<p>3.2.1: 3 Clinical Legal education units established in Universities. 3.2.2 At least 4 innovative activities to connect the justice system to the people(e.g. a mobile application on rights and justice – justice@home – with a focus on GBV, survivors of conflict related sexual violence (CRSV) and victims of caste based discriminations) developed 3.2.3: Ratio of students from marginalized community's law graduates reached by 20%.</p>	<p>remedial processes and how to restore their rights</p>									
<p>3.2.2 Introduce a mobile legal aid van/clinic to provide support on civic documentation and legal information and to reach the hardest to reach communities</p>										
<p>3.2.3 Support them pay the court fees on certain civil cases</p>										
<p>3.2.4 Conduct dedicated/targeted judicial outreach and judicial committee outreach programme to interact with women, Dalit and other marginalized communities; and also promote ADR and informal justice mechanism</p>	<p>Low value grants (7CSO in 4 provinces)</p>	<p>NORWAY</p>	<p>72600</p>	<p>Grants to Institution & other Beneficiaries</p>	<p>10,400.00</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>62,400.00</p>	<p>61,931.50</p>	<p>99%</p>	
<p>3.2.4: At least 100 law students mobilized for clinical legal education at decentralized model. 3.2.5: At least 20 students received internship/fellowships and provide legal aid</p>	<p>3.2.5 Expand collaboration with law academia to mobilize law students and interns to reach the most difficult communities and those furthest behind</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>75700</p>	<p>Training, Seminar/Workshop</p>	<p>4,680.00</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>4,680.00</p>	<p>4,678.12</p>	<p>100%</p>	

	marginalized communities	months)										
		LOA/Universities (2 CLE program with law colleges)	NORWAY	72100	Contractual Services [LoA]	1,100.00	2	2,200.00	2,071.11		94%	
		LOA/NBA (19 Legal internship programs for 5 months)	NORWAY	75700	Training, Seminar/Workshop	4,350.00	1	4,350.00	4,321.92		99%	
	3.3.4 Conduct fellowship programme for women, Dalit and other marginalized youths for research, legal aid and assistance to the district legal aid committees, judicial committees and women and children cell at police											
	3.3.5 Introduce three years LLB scholarship programmed for youth from women, Dalit and other marginalized groups at the provincial level (selected provinces) in partnership with local law faculties											
Indicator: 3.3 # of women and marginalized population reached out for legal	Activity Result 3.4: Studies conducted and campaign created on behavioral change at the local government level to reinforce the effective implementation of laws and policies on gender equity and empowerment											

empowerment	<p>Baseline: 10258 directly reached from A2J project outreach events</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>3.3.1: 20,000 women and marginalized population reached out for legal empowerment</p> <p>3.3.2: 1 training manual and knowledge products on behavioral part developed</p> <p>3.3.3: At least 100 community leaders and justice sector actors oriented on behavioral change.</p>	3.4.1 Conduct campaign at the local level to change the behavior insights and attitude of the local government officials and judicial committees and organize a series of reflective dialogues with women in the community with the goal of addressing the barriers women and other marginalized communities face for accessing justice	1 product/1 consultant	04000	71300	Local consultant	2,450.00	1	2,450.00	2,445.89	100%
		3.4.2 Prepare and disseminate the disability inclusive IEC materials (such as poster with information about justice services) will be developed and disseminated in the community-	4 workshop (40 pax) / Behavior change of JS Actors (Activity budget planned in 1.3.3.+3.4.1)	04000	75700	Training seminar/workshops	5,125.00	4	20,500.00	20,446.27	100%
<p>Activity Result: 3.5. Better understanding and practices received from the local government and law enforcement agencies including informal justice actors on gender justice and inclusion</p>											
	3.5.1 Organize orientations for the secondary target group of service providers (judicial committee members) to sensitize the service providers and enable delivery of justice in a gender-responsive justice manner										

	<p>3.5.2 Create platform to foster dialogue between women and marginalized groups service seekers and service providers at the community level (JCs) to create opportunities for women to seek accountability from service providers and also to build trust of service seekers towards the service providers</p>												
	<p>3.5.3 Conduct continued dialogues on gender and judges (district courts) in selected districts in close partnership with National Judicial Academy</p>												
	<p>3.6. Technical Program Staff cost</p>												
	<p>3.6.1. Staff cost other</p>	<p>1 person</p>											
	<p>3.6.2. National Technical staffs [25%]</p>												
	<p>Project Management Specialist-1 [SB5/PEG1]</p>	<p>1 person</p>	<p>NORWAY</p>	<p>71400</p>	<p>Contractual Services - Indivi</p>	<p>570.69</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>6,848.25</p>	<p>5,972.86</p>			<p>87%</p>	
	<p>M & E and Reporting Specialist-1 [SB4/PEG3]</p>	<p>1 person</p>	<p>NORWAY</p>	<p>71400</p>	<p>Contractual Services - Indivi</p>	<p>460.22</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>3,681.77</p>	<p>3,667.92</p>			<p>100%</p>	
	<p>Legal Aid Outreach Officers-4 [SB4/PEG2]</p>	<p>4 person</p>	<p>NORWAY</p>	<p>71400</p>	<p>Contractual Services - Indivi</p>	<p>1,598.83</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>19,185.91</p>	<p>16,031.17</p>			<p>84%</p>	
	<p>Gender Equity & Social Inclusion Expert -1 [SB4/PEG2]</p>	<p>1 person</p>	<p>NORWAY</p>	<p>71400</p>	<p>Contractual Services - Indivi</p>	<p>399.71</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>4,796.48</p>	<p>4,007.79</p>			<p>84%</p>	
	<p>ICT Expert -1 [SB4/PEG2]</p>	<p>1 person</p>	<p>NORWAY</p>	<p>71400</p>	<p>Contractual Services - Indivi</p>	<p>449.71</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>3,147.95</p>	<p>3,005.98</p>			<p>95%</p>	
	<p>3.7. Program Monitoring Cost</p>												

	Delivery Enabling Services (DES)	12 months	NORWAY	74500	DPC cost	1,730.00	12	20,760.00	18,902.88	91%
	GMS cost	12 months	NORWAY	75100	GMS cost	3,009.24	12	25,224.34	23,782.05	94%
	Sub-total for Output 3							396,474.69	359,090.22	91%

Project ID 00110602: Project Management Support Cost

A. Evaluation (Impact, Mid-Term & Final

Targets: 4.1.1: One annual progress video documentary of AZJ developed 4.1.2: One mid-term evaluation report of the project developed. 4.1.3 One joint monitoring visit was conducted.	4.1.1 International/National Consultant Costs / Impact Assessment	1 Mid-term evaluation report	04000	71300	Local Consultants	6,760.00	2	13,520.00	13,503.70	100%
		1 consultant-Theory of Change	NORWAY	75700	Local Consultants	2,500.00	1	300.00	-	
		1 Mid-term evaluation report	NORWAY	75700	Training, Seminar/Workshop	2,500.00	1	2,500.00	2,406.36	96%
		1 Mid-term evaluation report	NORWAY	71200	International Consultants	26,000.00	1	26,000.00	25,976.41	100%
		1 ICT expert for stop-gap	NORWAY	71300	Local Consultants	5,000.00	1	5,000.00	3,184.99	64%
	4.1.2 Review Reflection workshop etc.	1 Video documentary of AZJ and photo story book 2 review workshops with IP	NORWAY	72100	Contractual Services-	8,200.00	1	8,200.00	8,167.14	100%
			NORWAY	75700	Training, Seminar/Workshop	13,900.00	1	13,900.00	12,314.79	89%
			04000	75700	Training, Seminar/Workshop	700.00	1	700.00	634.61	91%

	Printing and publication and other media cost	NORWAY	74200	Other Media costs	2,000.00	1	2,000.00	1,699.72	85%
	Donors consultation meetings	04000	75700	Training, Seminar/Workshop	20.00	2	40.00	39.43	99%
	Planning/sharing meeting with MoLJPA/PEB meeting	NORWAY	75700	Training, Seminar/Workshop	1,000.00	2	2,000.00	1,942.83	97%
	1 workshop with DLAC lawyers on integrated legal aid reporting system (2 days, 75 pax)	NORWAY	75700	Training, Seminar/Workshop	12,220.00	1	12,220.00		
4.1.3: Conduct Mapping and Field monitoring visit	Field visit to monitor activities of LVG and LoA Partners	NORWAY	71600	Travel-local	1,000.00	4	4,000.00	3,827.93	96%
4.1.4: Joint Monitoring visit of Donor and Partners	1 JM visit	NORWAY	71600	Travel-local	3,000.00	1	3,000.00	2,340.65	78%
4.1.5: Induction, Inception and capacity development activities	Workshops	NORWAY	71600	Travel-local	800.00	1	800.00	737.29	92%
		04000	75700	Training, Seminar/Workshop	150.00	1	150.00	148.10	99%
B. General Management Support									
1. National support professional									
	National Project Manager (NPM)-1 (SB5/PEG2) Admin & Finance Officer (AFO)-1 (SB4/PEG2)	NORWAY	71400	Contractual Service-Indiv.	3,914.52	12	46,974.21	43,957.84	94%
2. Support staffs Costs									

	Project Associate-2 (SB3/PEG2), Admin Clerk-1 (SB2/PEG2), Drivers-2 (SB1/PEG2), Office Assistant-2	12 months	NORWAY	71400	Contractual Service-Indiv.	3,537.72	12	42,452.62	40,461.59	95%
3. Officer running costs										
	Office security cost + Office cleaning costs	12 months	NORWAY	73100	Rental & maintenance-premises	980.00	12	11,760.00	11,574.50	98%
	Communication and audio-visual equipment (Internet, email, mobile phone etc.)	12 months	NORWAY	72400	Communication and audio-visual equipment	230.00	12	2,760.00	2,703.75	98%
	Rental and maintenance of transport equipment's (vehicle running and maint.)	12 months	NORWAY	73400	Rental and maintenance of transport equipment's	1,100.00	12	13,200.00	12,431.62	94%
	Stationery and office supplies (Including field offices)	12 months	NORWAY	72500	Stationery and office supplies	380.00	12	4,560.00	4,353.07	95%
	Equipment (Projectors, laptops printers), furniture and office utilities laptop bags and raincoats for staffs)	1 time	NORWAY	72200	Equipment & Furniture's	950.00	1	950.00	903.67	95%
	Office space renovation	1 time	NORWAY	72805	IT Equipment	4,000.00	1	4,000.00	1,748.69	44%
	Operating expenses (Audit fee etc.)	1 time	04000	74100	Contractual services-Company	500.00	1	500.00	-	0%
	Sundry expenses	12 months	NORWAY	74500	Professional services	4,412.28	12	4,412.28	4,344.90	98%
					Sundry expenses	710.00	12	8,520.00	8,479.88	100%
4. Program Monitoring Cost										
	Delivery Enabling Services (DES)	12 months	NORWAY	74500	DPC cost	25.00	12	300.00	269.63	90%
	GMS cost	12 months	NORWAY	75100	DPC cost	-	12	-	-	99%

					1,374.09		19,587.59	19,401.79	
	04000	75100	GMS cost			12		23,995.09	
Sub-total Project Management Support									
							254,306.69	251,549.97	98.92%
TOTAL									
							1,303.00	1,463,967.19	93.17%

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>(Please include baseline, associated indicators and annual targets)</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>(List key activities to be undertaken during the year which will contribute to the respective outputs)</i>	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual achievement of Targets	Annual achievement of Targets (in %)
<p>Output 1: Legal aid authorities and providers effectively manage and provide legal aid services to people, in particular women and other marginalized groups, in a sustainable and quality manner to increase access to justice.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1: Legal Aid Act and regulation in line with integrated legal aid policy are adopted. Baseline: Integrated legal aid policy adopted at federal level; Legal Aid Act drafted. Target: 1 Regulation</p> <p>Indicator 1.2: National Legal Aid Secretariat at federal and Provincial Legal Aid Committee at Province Level establish and are in operational. Baseline: National Legal Aid Secretariat at federal level Target: 3 Provincial Committees</p> <p>Indicator 1.3: Roster of free legal aid service providers and pro-bono service developed and its SOP for the mobilization adopted. Baseline: 0 Target:1 SoP</p> <p>Indicator 1.4: # people benefited from integrated legal aid service, in accordance with integrated legal aid policy (SDG 16.3). Baseline: 9964 Target:20,000</p> <p>Indicator 1.5: % people from Project districts are satisfied with the quality legal aid service (including pro-bono legal aid). Baseline: 56.8% Target: 71.8%</p>	Activity Result 1.1: Access to integrated legal aid services is advanced through the implementation of the legislative and policy framework in the federal context.			
	1.1.2 Adopt and implement umbrella Legal Aid Act and Regulation	40 Persons	52 Persons	130%
	1.1.6 Support MoLJPA to conduct dialogues with legal aid providers	100 Persons	660 Persons	660%
	1.1.8 Support to roll out comprehensive and disaggregated monitoring, evaluation and reporting frameworks and indicators on legal aid services including on quality assurance	75 Persons	50 Persons	67%
	Activity Result 1.2: Functional, integrated and quality legal aid services are accessible to all in the selected districts, in particular women and other marginalized groups.			
	1.2.1 Support the roll out of legal aid systems in selected province and districts...	6 CSOs	6 CSOs	100%
	1.2.5 Strengthen partnership with national and international legal aid providers...	35 persons	36 Person	103%
	1.2.6 Implement mobile legal aid services (by introducing mobile legal van) in partnership with CSO...	11,000 Persons	32,023 Persons	219%
	1.2.7 Develop innovative systems/SOPs.	2 systems	2 System	100%
	Activity Result 1.3: Provision of pro-bono services is further institutionalized and expanded			
	1.3.3 Support to strengthen training unit in the NBA, including conduct NBA national conference	200 Persons	707 Persons (W-632)	353%
	1.3.5: Establish helpline (remote engaging) at the selected district bar..	1 Help Desk	1 Help Desk	100%
	1.3.6: Develop SoP and Protocol for the effective operations...	1 SoP	1 SoP	100%
	Activity Result 1.4 Strengthened provincial and local governments' to effectively handle legal grievances and provide legal information to women and vulnerable communities			
	1.4.1 Continue the support to operate and review of the functioning of Hello CM and Namaste Mayor ...	-3 Events -3 IMA -Software in 2 LGs	3 Events -3 IMA -Software in 3 LGs	150%
1.4.2 Conduct corruption mapping and analysis at the local level ...	40 Persons	53 Persons (w-13)	132%	
1.4.3 Support CSOs to engage with Women and excluded groups...	3 CSOs	3 CSOs	100%	
Sub-total Activity Result 1				
Output 2: Justice sector strengthened to provide	Activity Result 2.1: Access to the formal justice system is enhanced through greater standardization and coordination			

<p>effective legal/ judicial remedies in line with national and international standards.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1: A comprehensive need assessment on the e-judicial system in Nepal conducted and rolls out. Baseline: 0 Target: 0</p> <p>Indicator 2.2: # of justice sector actors trained on judicial administration, criminal justice system and service delivery. (SDG 16.6) Baseline: 5,728 Target: 2,500</p> <p>Indicator 2.3: # of SOP/ Guidelines/protocols developed including GESI and adopted. Baseline: 7 Target: 4</p> <p>Indicator 2.4: % increase in disposal rate of backlog case in courts (SC, high court and District court) Disposal rate of district, high and supreme courts. Baseline: 61.5% Target: 65%</p> <p>Indicator 2.5: % of women and marginalized citizen who believe that integrity has been improved in the justice sector. Baseline: 45.7% Target: 55.7%</p>	2.1.1 Conduct comprehensive needs assessment for the introduction of innovative ... (virtual/e-justice system)	E-judiciary	E-Court in Ktm. District Court	100%	
	2.1.2 Strengthen the nation-wide ICT network within Judiciary ...	250 Persons	240 Persons (W-11)	96%	
	2.1.10 Conduct capacity development activities for officials of the Ministry...	40 Persons	30 Persons (W-15)	75%	
	2.1.12 Develop Minimum Standards for law-making to allow for greater standardization, harmonization and compliance	480 Persons	540 Persons (W-113)	112%	
	Activity Result 2.2: A2J is increased through improvements to the criminal and civil justice system including strengthening of victim and witness protection mechanisms.				
	2.2.3 Provide capacity building support on organized crime, anti-corruption, money laundering, human trafficking etc.	390 Persons	365 Persons (W-76)	94%	
	2.2.4 Strengthen the capacity of investigators and prosecutors on key elements of Sentencing Act	40 Persons	43 Persons	107%	
	2.2.7 Conduct comprehensive need assessment to establish and strengthen the forensic laboratories in 4 provinces	40 Persons	40 Persons (W-7)	100%	
	2.2.9 Support in mainstreaming GESI by integrating it into crime prevention, policies,	40 Persons	46 Persons	115%	
	2.2.10 Support AG Office to monitor and provide necessary support to the detainees	1 Report	1 Report	100%	
	2.2.11 Establish and strengthen victim and witness protection systems in selected prosecutor's office...	4 Nos.	4 Nos.	100%	
	Activity Result 2.3: Systems/procedures are developed to monitor the implementation of national and international human rights standards and norms.				
	2.3.1: Support to developing indicators on the implementation ...	2 Events	2 Events	100%	
	Activity Result 2.4: The implementation of the UN Guiding principles on Business and Human Rights is supported through awareness raising, policy development, advocacy and dialogue				
	2.4.6: Study the challenges and promote the application of the UNDGP's in the informal sector	2 learning sharing Visits	2 learning sharing	100%	
	Activity Result 2.5: Access to the semi/informal justice system is enhanced through strengthened capacities of the Judicial Committees				
	2.5.5 Further strengthen the capacities of the Judicial Committees and Mediation Centers at ward level, including through the establishment of Judicial Committee Resource Centers;	245 Persons	588 (W-522)	240%	
	2.5.6 Establish and strengthening help desks at the Judicial Committees	4 Help Desks	4 Help Desks	100%	
	2.5.9 Depute law students and interns (especially from women, Dalit and other marginalized communities)	60 Students	191 students (W-110)	318%	
	Sub-total Activity Result 2				
<p>Output 3: People, in particular women, Dalit, PWD, LGBTQI+, poor and other marginalized groups, are empowered to claim their rights and participate in judicial governance/civic life.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1: # of law graduates from marginalized</p>	Activity Result 3.1: Legal empowerment & civic awareness increased, leading to better access to formal and informal justice services				
	3.1.1 Enhance participation of marginalized and vulnerable commu..	6 CSOs	6 CSOs	100%	
	3.1.2 Strengthen capacities of CSOs ..	6 CSOs	6 CSOs	100%	
	3.1.3 Establish "helpline" and 'defender booth' mobilizing paralegals ...	6 CSOs	6 CSOs	100%	
	3.1.4 Enhance public participation at local level on service delivery and entitlements (Merge 3.1.1)	6 CSOs	6 CSOs	100%	
	3.1.5 Build the awareness of the public on	3000	5762 Persons	192%	

<p>communities to empower women, Dalit, PWD, LGBTIQ+ and other marginalized communities with targeted interventions. Baseline: 119 Target: 100</p> <p>Indicator 3.2: Ratio of students from marginalized community's law graduates in Project's affirmative legal education increase. Baseline: 11% Target: 25%</p> <p>Indicator 3.3: # of women and marginalized population reached out for legal empowerment. Baseline: 10,258 Target: 20,000</p>	their fundamental rights ... by mobilizing clinical law students-	Persons	(w-3110)		
	3.1.7 Support on civic documentation and vital registration of women, Dalit and other marginalized communities.	6 CSOs	6 CSOs	100%	
	3.1.8 Conduct the outreach activities, focused on the hardest to reach places and communities	6 CSOs	6 CSOs	100%	
	3.1.10 Conduct training for youths from women, Dalit, LGBTIQ+ on mediation and certify them as the community mediators	1 report	1 report	100%	
	3.1.11 Enhance participation of marginalized and vulnerable commu..	6 CSOs	6 CSOs	100%	
	3.1.2 Strengthen capacities of CSOs ..	6 CSOs	6 CSOs	100%	
	Activity Result 3.2: Justice is brought closer to the people through innovations designed to ensure no one is left behind				
	3.2.1 Introduce the innovative activities to connect the justice system to the people e.g. a mobile application	4 CSOs	4 CSOs	100%	
	3.2.4 Conduct dedicated/targeted judicial outreach and judicial committee outreach	6 CSOs	6 CSOs	100%	
	3.2.5 Expand collaboration with law academia to mobilize students and interns...	2 LoAs	2 LoAs	100%	
	Activity Result 3.3 Quality, tailored affirmative legal education is increased and expanded to increase the representation of women and marginalized community in legal/justice sector				
	3.3.1 Establish Clinical Law Education for Social Justice (CLEJ) ...	3 CLE Units	3 CLE Units	100%	
	3.3.2 Prepare students to provide legal information/awareness ...	100 Persons	191 students (W-110)	318%	
	3.3.3 Provide internship to the selected students ...	20 Lawyers	19 Lawyers	95%	
	Activity Result 3.4: Studies conducted, and campaign created on behavioral change at the local government level to reinforce the effective implementation of laws and policies on gender equity and empowerment				
	3.4.1 Conduct campaign at the local level to change the behavior insights and attitude of the local govt officials	160 Persons	274 (W-106)	171%	
	Activity Result: 3.5. Better understanding and practices received from the local government and law enforcement agencies including informal justice actors on gender justice and inclusion.				
	Sub-total Activity Result 3				
	Project Management and HR	4.1.1 Project's Impact Assessment	1 Report	1 Report	100%
		4.1.2 Review Reflection workshop etc.	2 Events	2 Events	100%
4.1.3 Conduct Mapping and Field monitoring visit		4 Visits	4 Visits	100%	
4.1.4 Joint Monitoring visit ...		1 Visit	1 Visit	100%	
4.1.5. Induction, Inception and capacity development activities		1 Event	1 Event	100%	
Sub-total Project Management and HR					
Grand Total					

ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of legal documents supported by the Project in this reporting year.

SN	Laws	Government	Links to municipality
A	Province: Madhesh		
1	Economic Act 2081/082	Chandrapur Municipality	https://chandrapur.mun.gov.np/en/act-law-directives
2	Irregular or Unreasonable Financial Transactions Settlement Directives, 2024		
3	Financial Procedures and Financial Responsibility Regulations 2081		
4	Annual planning, programme and budget formation directives, 2024		
5	Revenue Reform Plan Draft 2081		
6	Chandrapur Municipal Hospital Operation and Management Procedure 2080		
7	Sports Development Procedure 2081		
8	Regulation on Local service establishment, operation and Conditions	Kalaiya Sub-Metropolis	https://kalaiyamun.gov.np/en
9	Economic Act 2081/082		
10	Teaching Facilitator Management Procedure, 2081	Jitpur Simara Sub-Metropolis	https://jeetpursimaramun.gov.np/en
11	Grants and Financial Assistance Procedure, (First Amendment) 2081		
12	Jitpur Simara Sub-Metropolitan City Financial Act 2081		
13	Appropriation Act, 2081		
14	Criteria for scholarships to be provided to students studying science subjects at the secondary level (Class 11 and 12), 2081	Kalhabi Municipality	https://kolhabimun.gov.np/
15	Kolhabi Municipality Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2081		
16	Kolhabi Municipality Annual Plan Program and Budget Formulation Guidelines 2081		
17	Kolhabi Municipality Revenue Reform Plan Development Draft 2081		
18	Kolhabi Municipality Health Institution Operation and Management Procedures 2081 Gazette		
19	Kolhabi Municipality Financial Procedures and Financial Responsibility Regulations 2081		
20	Kolhabi Municipality Unpaid Expenses Directive, 2081		
21	Kolhabi Municipality Public Procurement Regulations, 2081	Devtal Rural Municipality	https://devtalmun.gov.np/
22	Kolhabi Municipality Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2081		
23	Economic Bill, 2081	Pheta Rural Municipality	https://phetamun.gov.np/
24	Appropriation Bill, 1081		
25	Local service employee level. Procedures related to level increase.	Parwanipur Rural Municipality	https://parwanipur.mun.gov.np/
26	Economic Act 2081-82		
27	Karaiyamai Rural Municipality Appropriation Act, 2081	Karaiyamai Rural	https://karaiyamai

28	Economic Act, 2081	Municipality	mun.gov.np/
29	Procedure for promotion/increment of local service employees, 2081	Mahagadhimai Municipality	https://mahagadhimainmun.gov.np/en
30	Procedure for conducting Shri Gadhimai Panchavarshiya Mela.pdf 2081		
31	Procedure for management of priests.		
32	Economic Act, 2081	Nijgadh Municipality	https://nijgadhmun.gov.np/
33	Operation Directives for Targeted Communities Programme, 2024	Golbajar Municipality, Siraha	https://golbazarmun.gov.np
34	Economic Act, 2024		
35	Economic Act, 2024	Thori Rural Municipality	https://thorimun.gov.np/act-law-directives
36	Training Operation Procedure Janakpurdham 2080	Janakpurdham Sub-Metropolitan City	https://janakpurmun.gov.np/en
37	Employee Welfare Fund Act, 2080		
38	Stray Animal Control and Management Act, 2080		
39	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, 2080		
40	Public Welfare Advertisement Distribution Act, 2080		
41	Janakpurdham Sub-Metropolitan City Internal Control Arrangement Act, 2080		
42	Janakpurdham Sub-Metropolitan City Cooperative Act, 2080		
43	Janakpurdham Sub-Metropolitan City Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Act, 2080		
44	Janakpurdham Sub-Metropolitan City Data Management Act, 2080		
45	Janakpurdham Sub-Metropolitan City Planning Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation Act, 2080		
46	Janakpur Sub-Metropolitan City Financial Procedures and Financial Responsibility Regulations, 2081		
47	Janakpur Sub-Metropolitan City Revenue Reform Plan Construction Draft Procedure, 2081		
48	Janakpurdham Sub-metropolitan City Teacher Position Matching and Management Procedure, 2081		
49	Janakpur Sub-metropolitan City Public Procurement Regulations, 2081		
50	Janakpur Sub-metropolitan City Annual Plan and Program and Budget Formulation Guidelines, 2081		
51	Janakpur Sub-metropolitan City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Procedure, 2081		
52	Janakpurdham Sub-metropolitan City Beruzu Fursuit Guidelines, 2080		
53	Janakpurdham Sub-metropolitan City Internal Control Arrangement Act, 2080		
54	Social Assistance Operation and Management Act, 2080		
55	Social Assistance Operation and Management Act, 2080, Gazette		
56	School Management Committee Formation Procedure, 2081		
57	Brief Environmental Study and Preliminary Environmental Testing Procedure, 2080		
58	Environment and Natural Resources Conservation Act,		

	2080		
59	Economic Act, 2081	Nagarian Municipality	https://nagrainmun.gov.np/
60	Local Level Employee Level Increment Procedure 2081 Gazette	Chhreshwornath Municipality	https://kshreshwornathmun.gov.np/
61	Kshreshwornath Municipality Local Service Employee Level Increment Procedure 2081 (Gazette)		
62	Land Use Program Implementation Guidelines, 2081	Ganeshmancharnath Municipality	https://ganeshmancharnathmun.gov.np/
63	Mental Health and Psychosocial Policy, 2081		
64	Procedures for Assessing Damage Caused by Public Demonstrations, Strikes and Protest Programs, 2081		
65	Procedures for managing technical staff under contract, 2081	Videha Municipality	https://videhamun.gov.np/
66	Videha Municipality Local Education Act, 2081		
67	Village Police Force Management and Mobilization Procedures 2081	Bateshwar Municipality	https://bateshwarmun.gov.np/
68	Senior Citizen Identity Card Distribution Guidelines, 2081		
69	Disability Identity Card Distribution Guidelines, 2081		
70	Contractual Employee Management Procedures, 2081		
71	Economic Act 2080/081	Sabaila Municipality	https://sabailamun.gov.np/
72	Procedure for Staff Level Matching 2081	Durgabhadrawati Municipality	https://durgabhadrawatimun.gov.np/
73	Ambulance Operation Manual-2081		
74	Yamunamai Rural Municipality Drinking Water and Sanitation and Hygiene Act, 2081	Yamunamai Rural Municipality	https://yamunaimun.gov.np/
75	Garuda Financial Act, 2081 Gazette		
76	Garuda Municipality Employee Retirement Fund Operation Procedure, 2080		
77	Garuda Municipality Appropriation Act, 2081 Gazette		
78	Procedures for Ambulance Operation and Management, 2081	Gaur Municipality	https://gaurmun.gov.np/ne/act-law-directives
79	Procedures for Permission to Operate Tuition and Coaching Classes, 2081		
80	Economic Act, 2024		
81	Health Policy, 2081		
82	Procedures for Management of Level Increase of Employees Working in Gaur Municipality, 2081		
83	Building Construction and Road Standards, 2080	Ishnath Municipality	https://ishnathmun.gov.np/
84	Procedures for Staff Level Increment, 2081		
85	Environment and Natural Resources Conservation Act, 2080	Gujara Municipality	https://gujaramun.gov.np/
86	Brief Environmental Study and Preliminary Environmental Test Procedure, 2080		
87	Procedure for Managing Technical Staff under Contract of Gujra Municipality, 2080		
88	Act for Operating and Managing Programs in Partnership with Gujra Municipality, 2081		
89	Procedure for Increasing Staff Level, 2081		
90	Procedure for Formation, Mobilization and Management of Consumer Committee of Gujra Municipality, 2081		
91	Procedure for Management of Commercial Buildings and		

	Shutters of Gujra Municipality, 2081		
92	Procedure for Operating Partnership Programs of Gujra Municipality, 2081		
93	Strategic Plan for Ending Child Marriage, 2081		
94	Administrative Procedure (Regulation) Act of Gujra Municipality, 2080		
95	Act on the Adjustment of Employees Working in Fatuwa Bijaypur Municipality	Phatuwa Bijayapur Municipality	https://phatuwabijaypurmun.gov.np/
96	Procedures for Technical Employees in Contractual Service		
97	Procedures for Municipal Police in Contractual Service		
98	Procedure for the Formation and Operation of the Girls and Inclusive Education Network 2080	Baudhimai Municipality	https://baudhimaimun.gov.np/
99	Procedures for managing the promotion of employees working in Madhav Narayan Municipality, 2081	Madhavnarayan Municipality	https://madhavnarayanmun.gov.np/
100	Procedures for managing the promotion of employees working in Madhav Narayan Municipality, 2081		
101	Rajpur Municipality Health Policy 2080	Rajpur Municipality	https://rajpurmunrautahat.gov.np/
B	Province: Karnali		
102	Dalit Community empowerment and livelihood promotion Bill (2024)	Karnali Province	www.karnali.gov.np
103	Karnali Province Police Service Act 2024 (Draft bill)		
104	Karnali province Lokmarg Act, 2080 (Draft)		
105	Conflict Victims Injured Disabled Treatment Expenses Procedure, 2080	Karnali Province	www.karnali.gov.np
106	Provide for formation, operation and conditions of service of local services act, 20281		
107	The Province Trade and Business (Registration and Operation-Second Amendment) Rules, 2024	Karnali Province	https://moial.karnali.gov.np/np/page-view/378
108	Karnali Agrobusiness Promotion Regulation 2080	Karnali Province	https://moial.karnali.gov.np/np/page-view/378
109	Karnali Province Civil Service Rules 2080	Karnali Province	https://moial.karnali.gov.np/np/page-view/350
110	Chhayanath Rara Municipality Level Grievance Redressal and Management Procedure 2080		
111	Chhayanath Rara Municipality Mediation Center Operation (First Amendment) Procedure 2080		
112	Women and Children Rescue Fund Operation Procedure 2076		
113	Mayor Senior Citizen Program Operation (First Amendment) Procedure, 2080		
114	Mayor Children's Program Operation (First Amendment) Procedure, 2080	Chhayanath Rara Municipality	https://www.chhayanathraramun.gov.np/act-law-directives
115	Procedure for Operation of Person with disabilities (PDWs) Support Cell 2080		
116	Procedure regarding Chhayanath Rara Municipality Judicial Committee (2nd Amendment),2080		
117	City Level Women's Help Desk Establishment and Implementation (First Amendment) Procedure, 2080		
118	Indigenous Desk Operation and Management (First Amendment) Procedure, 2080		

119	Dalit Policy against Caste Discrimination 2080		
120	Education Policy of Thulibheri Municipality Dolpa 2080	Thulibheri Municipality	www.tripurasundarimundolpa.gov.np/content/
121	Child Protection Policy of Thulibheri Municipality 2080		
122	City Police Service Operation Procedure 2080		
123	Tripurasundari Municipality Reconciliation Centre Operation Procedure 2080		
124	Tripurasundari Municipality Public Instrument Certification and Publication (Procedure) Act 2080		
125	Physical infrastructure construction and development Operation and Management Act, 2080	Gurans Municipality	https://guransmun.gov.np
126	Mental Health Assistance Procedure 2024		
127	Local Level Conservation and Conservation of Natural Resources Act 2081		
128	Local Language, Art, Heritage, Culture and Fine Arts Protection and Tourism Act 2080		
129	Bill 2081 to provide for local market and monitoring, and protection of consumer interests		
130	The Act 2080 designed to manage partnership and private, partnership plans, business programs		
131	Social Justice Act, 2080		
132	Judicial Committee (Amendment) Act, 2080		
133	Use and Management of River Products Act, 2080		
134	Reconciliation Operation Procedure, 2080		
135	Mental and Psychosocial Health Policy 2080		
136	Agriculture and Livestock Development, Agricultural Subsidy Act 2080		
137	Drinking Water and Sanitation and Sanitation Act 2080		
138	Procedure 2080 framed for conducting and managing works related to hearing public grievances		
139	Aquatic and Aquatic Biodiversity Conservation Act 2080		
140	Procedure for Documentation of Building Maps of Pre-Constructed Buildings, 2081	Dullu Municipality	https://dullumun.gov.np/
141	Category Construction Business License Procedure, 2074 (First Amendment 2081)		
142	Criteria related to service facilities of employees working in Dullu Hospital 2081		
143	Health Mother Group Seed Puji Grant Program 2080		
144	Procedure for Operation of Reconciliation Centre, 2080		
145	Dullu Drinking Water Management Board Rules, 2080		
146	Service Delivery Operation Center Operation Procedure of Dullu Municipality, 2080		
147	Municipal Deputy Chief Program Operation (First Amendment) Procedure, 2080		
148	Municipal Chief Program Operation (First Amendment) Procedure, 2080	Chandannath Municipality	https://www.chandannathmun.gov.np
149	City Police Procedure 2080 Amendment		
150	Public Private Partnership Bill 2024		
151	Bus Park Management Procedure 2081 First Edition	Kanakasundari Rural Municipality	https://kankasundarimun.gov.np
152	Kanakasundari Rural Municipality Children and Citizens Grievance Management Procedure 2081		
153	Kanakasundari Rural Municipality Compulsory Basic Education Implementation Guidelines, 2024		

154	Kanakasundari Rural Municipality Disaster Preparedness Response Plan, 2024		
155	Early Child Development Strategy of Kanakasundari Rural Municipality, 2079-2084		
156	Kanakasundari Rural Municipality's Grant and Assistance Funds Released and Program Implementation Procedure, 2024		
157	Kanaksundari Rural Municipality Finance Act 2080		
158	Nutrition Friendly Local Governance (Nutrition Friendly Local Governance -NFLG)	Sinja, Rurla Municipality	https://sinjamun.gov.np/
159	Compulsory Basic Education Rural Municipality Implementation Guidelines 2081		
160	Hima Rural Municipality's Economic Act 2081	Hima Municipality	https://himamun.gov.np
161	Institutional Structure Management and Mobilization Procedure related to Drinking Water Sanitation and Sanitation 2024		
162	Mainstreaming Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Policy 2079-2084		
163	Hima Rural Municipality Limited Menstrual Management Procedure 2081		
164	Drinking Water Sanitation and Sanitation Act Hima Rural Municipality Office Kalikakhetu, Jumla		
165	Procedure related to scholarship distribution of Hima Rural Municipality, Jumla 2080		
Province: Sudurpaschim			
166	Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City Education Act 2024	Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City	https://www.dhangadhimun.gov.np/en
167	Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City Tole Development Organization (Formation and Mobilization) Procedure, 2024		
168	Bhajani Municipality work operating guideline 2079 (first Amendment 2024)	Bhajani Municipality	https://bhajanimun.gov.np/
169	Bhajani Municipality Early Child Development Program Operating Guideline 2024		
170	Bhajani Municipality Emergency Working Centre Operating Procedure 2024		
171	Bhajani Municipality Disaster Relief Distribution Standards 2024		
172	Bhajani Municipality Emergency Management Fund (Operating) Procedure 2024		
173	Bhajani Municipality Municipal Sports Development Committee (Management) Procedure 2024		
174	Tikapur Municipality consumer Complaints handling and action procedure 2081	Tikapur Municipality	https://tikapurmun.gov.np/en
175	Tikapur Municipality Waste Management Guideline 2081		
176	Gender Equality, disability and inclusive policy 2081		
177	F.M. Radio Operation Act 2081,		
178	Rural Municipality Policy Act 2081,		
179	Consumer Committee Formation, operation and Management Procedure 2081,	Mohanyal Rural Municipality	https://mohanyalmun.gov.np/
180	Business Registration Procedure 2081, and		
181	Kailari RM Forest and Environment Protection Act 2080 Kailari RM Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2080	Kailari Rural Municipality	https://kailarimun.gov.np/
182	Kailari RM WaterPond Protection and Promotion		

	Procedure 2080		
183	Kailari RM Child labor regulation, rescues, and management procedure 2080		
184	Kailari RM Integrated Early Child Development Program Operating Procedure 2080		
185	Kailari RM Ambulance Service Operating Guideline 2080		
186	Kailari RM BHALBHANSA System Protection and Development Act 2078 (first Amendment 2080)		
187	Kailari RM SIKALSEL Disease Reduction Procedure 2076 (first Amendment 2080)		
188	Kailari RM Forest and Environment Protection Act 2080 Kailari RM Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2080		
189	Local Public Transport and Vehicle Management Act 2081	Janaki Rural Municipality	https://janakimunkailali.gov.np/
190	Employment Dialogue Forum (Operation and Management) Procedure 2081		
191	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2081	Ramaroshan Rural Municipality	https://ramaroshanmun.gov.np/
192	Local Level Emergency Fund Operational Act 2081		
193	Local-level consumer committee formation, mobilization, and management procedure 2081		
194	Local energy development guideline 2081		
195	Community development organization formation and mobilization act 2081		
196	Environment study and assessment procedure 2081		
197	Youth participation in local-level planning procedure 2081		
198	Ambulance Operating Procedure 2081		
199	Relief distribution directive 2081		
200	Student Scholarship Distribution Procedure 2081		
201	Local-level environment and Natural Protection Act 2081		
202	Community Health Unit Operating Procedure 2081		
203	Rural Municipal Police Act 2081		
204	Local Level statistics and Record management Act 2081		
205	Local Level Health and Sanitation Act 2081		
206	Local Level environment and natural resource protection act 2081		
207	Community-based organization, institution, and group registration and regulation Act 2081		
208	Local industry and entrepreneurship firm registration Act 2081		
209	Local Level Infrastructure Management Act 2081		
210	Partnership Act 2081		
211	Local level language, culture, and art Protection and Development Act 2081	Turmakhand Rural Municipality	https://turmakhadmun.gov.np/
212	Local Level Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2081		
213	F.M. Radio operation and management act 2081		
214	Local market management and regulation act 2081		
215	Waste Management Act 2081		
216	Rehabilitation and Service Fund Act 2081		
217	Maintenance fund procedure 2081		

218	Education Act 2081 passed and is under the process of publication on the gazette	Alital Rural Municipality	https://aalitalmun.gov.np/
219	Education Act 2075 (Amendment process)	Nawadurga Rural Municipality	https://navadurgamun.gov.np/
220	Education Act 2079 (amendment)	Ganyapadhura Rural Municipality	https://ganyapadhuramun.gov.np/
221	Employer Management Guideline 2080		
Province: Koshi			
222	Procedure of the Monitoring and Supervision Committee, 2024	Phalgunanda Rural Municipality	https://phalgunandamun.gov.np/act-law-directive
223	Procedure of the Budget and Program Formulation Committee, 2024		
224	Rules of Procedure of the Revenue Advisory Committee, 2024		
225	Audit Committee Operating Procedures, 2024		
226	Legislative Committee Operating Procedures, 2024		
227	Thematic Committees Operating Procedures, 2024		
228	Good Governance and Local Services Committee Proceedings, 2024		
229	Falgunanda Pragya Pratishthan Act, 2024		



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