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STRENGTHENED RULE OF LAW AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN NEPAL

SECOND ANNUAL WORK PLAN

1 OCTOBER 2005 to 30 SEPTEMBER 2006

30 OCTOBER 2005

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by ARD, Inc.



Prepared for the United States Agency for International Development, USAID Contract Number 367-C-00-04-00097-00, Strengthened Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights in Nepal. This Second Annual Work Plan is submitted in accordance with the requirements of ARD, Inc.'s contract and covers activities for the period of 1 October 2005 to 30 September 2006.

Frederick G. Yeager
Chief of Party

Implemented by:

ARD, Inc.
159 Bank Street, Suite 300
Burlington, VT 05401
Tel: (802) 658-3890
Fax: (802) 658-4247
www.ardinc.com

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The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative dispute resolution
ARDROL	ARD Rule of Law Project
CIAA	Commission for the Investigation of the Abuse of Authority
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
FNCCI	Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industries
JC	Judicial Council
LCF	Local coordination forum
MOLJ	Ministry of Law, Justice, and Parliamentary Affairs
NGO	Nongovernmental organization
NJA	National Judicial Academy
NVC	National Vigilance Center
OAG	Office of Attorney General
PY	Project year

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The ARD Rule of Law Project (ARDROL) began its activities in July 2004. Its first work plan covered activities in (1) Strengthened Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights and (2) More Transparent, Accountable, and Effective Governance. During the Project Year (PY) 1 October 2004 to 30 September 2005 (PY 04–05), ARDROL worked with a number of counterparts, including the Nepal Supreme Court, Lalitpur District Court, Patan Appellate Court, the National Judicial Academy (NJA), the Judicial Council (JC), the Special Court, Commission for the Investigation of the Abuse of Authority (CIAA), the National Vigilance Center (NVC), the Office of the Attorney General (OAG), and a number of local non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The work plan for the next PY, 1 October 2005 to 30 September 2006 (PY 05–06), will continue project activities in (1) Strengthened Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights (*Rule of Law*) and (2) More Transparent, Accountable, and Effective Governance (*Anticorruption*).

1.1 RULE OF LAW

Improving the efficiency of the courts and reducing backlogs will continue to be a focus during PY 05–06. Project staff and both local and international consultants will work with judges and court staff on the following major activities planned for PY 05–06:

- Improving court archives
- Case management
- Court-referred mediation
- Training.

During PY 05–06 the project will work with the NJA, the Judges Society, and the JC. Following up on the training assessment workshops and questionnaire, the project will work with the NJA to develop a curriculum based on the results of the workshops and questionnaires. The Judges Society has recently reorganized and is ready to play a more active role in supporting the judiciary and judicial independence. ARDROL will work with the Judges Society on programs designed to increase its membership and provide services to its members.

The citizens of Nepal generally regard the Nepali judiciary as corrupt and ineffective. The JC is charged with disciplining judges and enforcing the Code of Conduct of Judges. The JC has not been very effective in disciplining judges or enforcing the code. However, indications are that the JC is planning to step up its enforcement procedures, and ARDROL will be working with the JC to improve enforcement procedures.

Women, minorities, and low-income and marginalized members of Nepali society generally do not have access to legal services and representation and do not use the courts to resolve disputes. Even though Nepali women constitute more than 50% of the country's population, they are discriminated against and are routinely treated as second-class citizens. ARDROL is working with civil society to improve access to legal services for women and marginalized members of society.

During PY 04–05 ARDROL commissioned an assessment of Nepal's legal aid system. The assessment, with its conclusions and recommendations, will be the basis for ARDROL staff and consultants to design a program that addresses the weaknesses of the system and that may include the possibility of a public defender's office for Nepal.

Although Nepal has signed the United Nations Convention on Human Rights and other international conventions, international donors and local NGOs acknowledge that human rights are not generally respected and violations of basic human rights continue. Judges, prosecutors, and lawyers need sensitivity training on gender issues and the correct procedures for responses to complaints of women and marginalized members of Nepal society. In PY 05–06 ARDROL will support human rights training for judges and prosecutors.

1.2 ANTICORRUPTION

During PY 04–05 ARDROL supported a number of programs whose goal was to increase public awareness of the cost and impact of corruption. During PY 05–06 ARDROL will focus on implementing the declarations from the anticorruption programs.

ARDROL will continue to work with the CIAA on programs to train staff and will provide equipment for the new building that the CIAA will occupy on or about 1 March 2006.

Support for public awareness programs that educate the public on CIAA and NVC activities in the battle against corruption will continue. ARDROL will also work with journalists to improve their skills in reporting on corruption.

The OAG will continue to be a focus of ARDROL during PY 05–06. The project will help the OAG set up and monitor seven pilot offices. These offices will develop procedures that will help the OAG monitor human rights abuses and improve the prosecutors' investigatory and prosecutorial skills.

Training will continue to be a major focus for ARDROL during PY 05–06, covering such topics as cyber crime, forensics, money laundering and financial crimes, investigation, and case preparation.

1.3 GRANTS

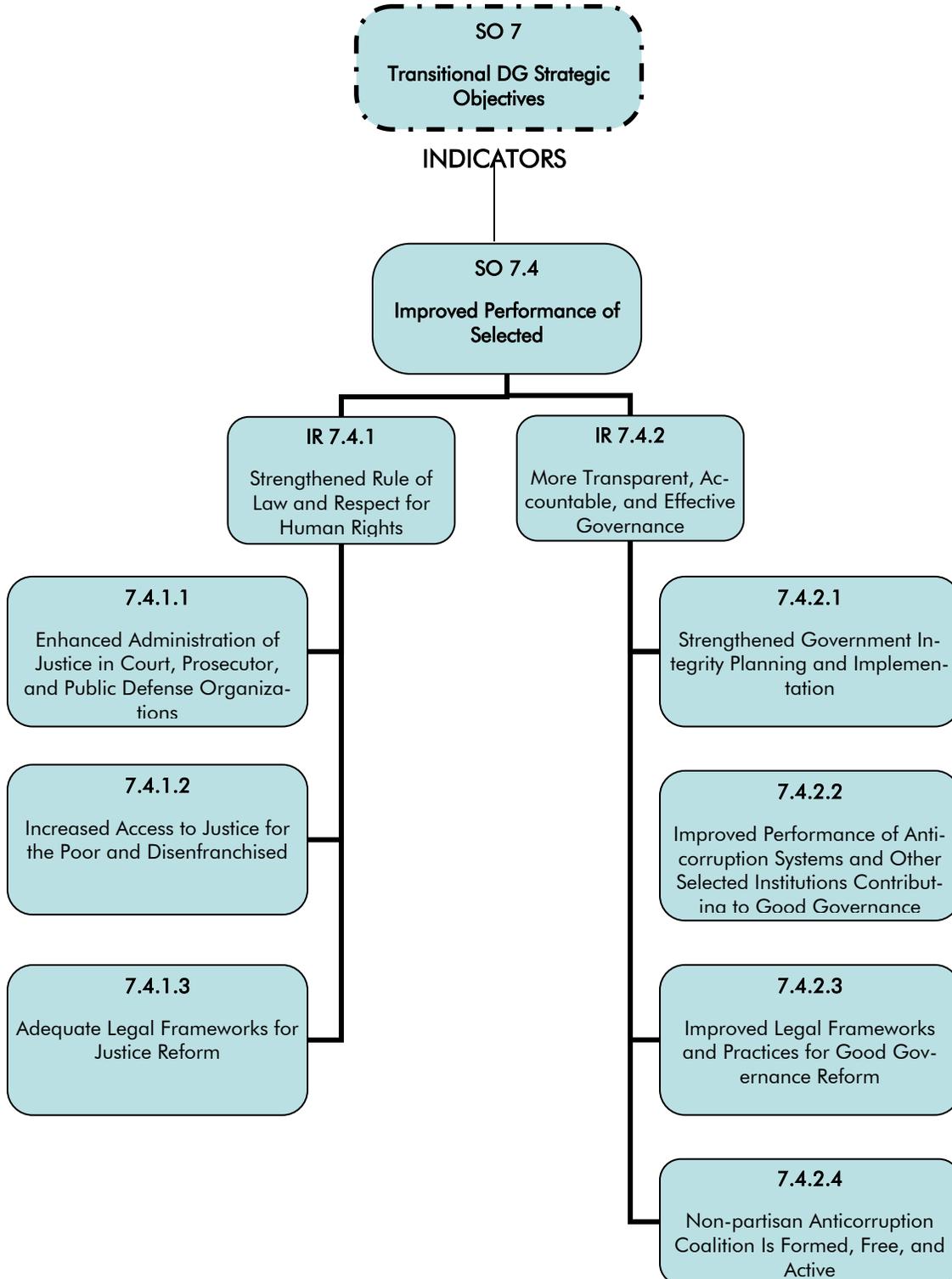
During PY 04–05 ARDROL announced its grants program and received applications for grants in the following areas:

- Promote equity and legal representation (ROL sector).
- Strengthen institutional capacity of the OAG on human rights (anticorruption sector).
- Promote awareness against corruption and prevention in Nepal (anticorruption sector).
- Strengthen institutional capacity of government and non-governmental agencies to enhance governmental integrity and transparency (anticorruption sector).
- Strengthen the capacity to prosecute environmental crimes (ROL sector).

During PY 05–06 the review of applications will be completed and 14 grants awarded to local NGOs.

2.0 RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

STRENGTHENED RULE OF LAW AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN NEPAL RESULTS FRAMEWORK



2.1 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The USAID mission in Nepal has set out the following indicators for its Democracy and Good Governance Strengthened program.

SO7 IR 7.4.1 Strengthened Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights

Indicator: Expert panel assessment of whether rule of law is strengthened.

7.4.1.1 Enhanced Administration of Justice

Indicator: Average number of months from incarceration to judgment.

7.4.1.2 Increased Access to Justice for the Poor and Disenfranchised

Indicators: (1) Number of indigents, lower caste/ethnic minorities, and women receiving free, professional, public defense/alternative dispute resolution (ADR)/legal services

(2) Percentage of polled citizens' demonstrated knowledge of basic legal rights.

7.4.1.3 Reduction in Crimes of Human Trafficking, Torture, and other Violations of Human Rights

Indicators: (1) Percentage of population aware of abuse modalities, enforcement standards

(2) Increased number of prosecutions and percentage of convictions in human rights areas

7.4.1.4 Improved Legal and Budget Apportion Frameworks for Justice Sector Reform

Indicators: Milestone scale of key policy/regulatory reform process, including:

- Increased budget for judiciary (as percentage of national budget)
- Criminal Procedures Code Reform
- National Public Defense System Law; revised LSGA (ADR provisions).

Approved SO7 IR 7.4.2 More Transparent, Accountable, and Effective Governance

Indicator: Expert panel assessment of whether national government integrity planning processes and accountability/controller/anticorruption systems are enhanced

7.4.2.1 Strengthened National Government Integrity Planning and Implementation

Indicator: Favorable evaluation of government accountability standards and practices in conformity to new UN and regional anticorruption convention standards

7.4.2.2 Improved Performance of "Anticorruption Systems" and other Selected Institutions Contributing to "Good Governance"

Indicators: (1) Number of cases from the CIAA sent to trial and documented in attorney general reports

(2) Number of cases adjudicated by special anticorruption tribunal resulting in improved performance

(3) Assessment of state controller systems.

7.4.2.3 Improved Legal Frameworks and Practices for Good Governance Reform

Indicators: Milestone scale for reforms/HMGN practices in “good governance and anticorruption” areas, resulting in:

- Increased citizen access to public information
- “Sunshine laws”
- Ratification and adherence to international anticorruption conventions.

7.4.2.4 Non-partisan Anticorruption Civil Society Coalition is Formed, Free, and Active

Indicator: Number of initiatives carried out by the coalition.

ARD recognizes that the USAID/Nepal mission will be reporting to Washington on the above indicators and will attempt to provide the necessary information for reporting to Washington.

ARD proposes to use the following indicators for local analysis in the performance and management of the activities laid out in this work plan.

2.2 ARD PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

SO 7: IMPROVED PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED INSTITUTIONS	
IR 7.4.1: Strengthened Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights	IR 7.4.2: More Transparent, Accountable, and Effective Government
SO Level Indicators	SO Level Indicators
1. Expert panel assessment of whether rule of law is strengthened	1. State of Nepal and ministry ranking on Transparency International indices
Lower Level Indicators	Lower Level Indicators
1. Decrease in average amount of time (no. of months) from detention to judgment	1. Expert panel assessment of whether national government integrity, accountability and anticorruption systems are enhanced
2. Number of indigents, lower caste/ethnic minorities, and women receiving free professional public defense	2. Favorable evaluation of government accountability standards and practices in conformity with new UN and regional anticorruption convention standards
3. Percentage of polled citizens demonstrating knowledge of basic legal rights	3. Number of cases from CIAA sent to trial and documented in the annual report of CIAA
4. Number of prosecutions and percentage of convictions in human rights, corruption, and environmental crime cases	4. Number of cases adjudicated by the special anticorruption tribunal
5. Milestone scale of key policy/regulatory reform processes	5. Number of midlevel and senior officials (1) prosecuted for and (2) convicted of corruption
	6. Availability of information on government

	budgets and programs at the national, district, and local levels
	7. Number of transparency and anticorruption initiatives carried out by the civil society coalition

Upon completion of baseline data acquisition, these performance indicators will be adjusted accordingly to reflect new findings and priorities. ARD's performance monitoring plan, as presented in the activity timeline found in section 4.0, contemplates ongoing data collection across all program activities, with special data verification activities taking place quarterly. Data will be presented on an annual basis to USAID, disaggregated according to women, children, social caste, ethnic groups, regions, and other considerations.

3.0 NARRATIVE PRESENTATION OF MAJOR ACTIVITIES

3.1 ACTIVITIES TO STRENGTHEN RULE OF LAW AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

A. ACTIVITIES WITH NEPAL COURTS:

1. ACTIVITY: Streamline and strengthen the management capacity of the judiciary

During PY 04–05 the project devoted substantial effort to strengthening the management capacity of the judiciary. The project staff and international consultants, working with the Special Court and the Lalitpur District Court, gathered baseline data showing the average time required to process cases. Forms for gathering the data were developed and staff were trained in gathering the required data. Continued efforts on the development and use of objective, data-based performance standards will contribute to better court administration.

Updating court rules and regulations so that they are current and reflect recent court decisions, changes in procedures, and advances in technology is an ongoing and sometimes neglected activity at courts. The Nepal Supreme Court has requested assistance in organizing an interaction program to discuss changes to the court rules.

Tasks, benchmarks, and activities for PY 05–06 include the following:

- Conduct post-implementation review of first-year activities to make sure that the new data collection system is functioning well.
- Organize a judicial observation tour to the United States.
- Work with the Patan Appellate Court to gather the information and develop programs using the information, using the experience and forms developed for the Special Court and the Lalitpur District Court.
- Support an interaction program to discuss and recommend changes to court rules.

Resource requirements:

- This activity will require the efforts of the project staff working in collaboration with court staff and judges.

2. ACTIVITY: Logistical support

The project supplied equipment and furniture to the Special Court and the Lalitpur District Court in PY 04–05. During PY 05–06 the project will visit the two courts and gather information on the use and the impact of the furniture and equipment supplied. The project will also supply furniture and equipment to the Patan Appellate Court.

In PY 04–05 the project began a photographic documentation of conditions in Nepali courts. The photographing and videotaping of 25 courts will provide the basic material for a public relations campaign with the goal of increasing financial resources for the courts.

The Supreme Court is installing an automated case management system. The basic installation will be finished during the fourth quarter. The Court needs assistance in entering data from cases in process in the Court and training staff on the implementation of the system.

Tasks, benchmarks, and activities for PY 05–06 include the following:

- Continue to develop and implement a public relations campaign to publicize the conditions of the courts for the purpose of increasing allocation of resources to the judiciary.
- Develop a reference library for the Supreme Court, Special Court, and Lalitpur District courts.
- Provide furniture and equipment to the Patan Appellate Court.
- Provide assistance to the Supreme Court for data entry in new case management system.
- Provide training to Supreme Court staff in running and maintaining the installed case management system.

Resource requirements:

- A local public relations firm will continue to provide assistance for the public relations campaign.
- The other tasks will be supported by the local staff.
- This activity will require logistical and financial support from the project.

3. ACTIVITY: Strengthen justice sector appointment, promotion, and recruitment systems

The Supreme Court, in the course of implementing activities under the strategic plan, has formed a working group that has reviewed the existing rules for appointment, promotion, and recruitment. The working group is considering a system of rules that would apply only to court staff. The existing system is broader in scope and combines all three groups: judicial service (courts), law service (Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliament personnel), and government attorneys. Consequently, the working group's proposal for a system that applies only to the court staff may not be accepted by the other two members of the system. A seminar of all stakeholders to review and discuss the working group's proposal should be held.

Tasks, benchmarks, and activities for PY 05–06 include the following:

- Support review of the rules for promotion.
- Support a workshop for stakeholders for review and comment on the working group's proposal.

Resource requirements:

- Project staff will be able to handle the requirements for completion of the activities.
- This activity will require financial support from the project.

4. ACTIVITY: Develop a scientific central archive system for the courts

During PY 04–05 the project staff and an international consultant worked with the Special Court and the Lalitpur District Court to improve the archives of the two courts. A review of the relevant laws provided information on the required retention of files and documents. With this information, the project developed a program for purging files of outdated documents. An archiving manual explaining archiving was written, and the project provided assistance for training staff at

both courts in procedures for purging and organizing archived files. A local organization was hired to develop a software program for tracking the archived files.

The project also provided shelving and file boxes for storing the files.

During PY 05–06 the project will finalize and install the software for tracking archived files. The project will help implement the archiving procedures at the Supreme Court, Patan Appellate Court, and the Parsa District Court in Birgunj.

Tasks, benchmarks, and activities for PY 05–06 include the following:

- Finalize the software for tracking archived files.
- Building on the first-year lessons learned in the pilot courts, the project will conduct similar tasks at the Supreme Court, Patan Appellate Court, and Parsa District Court.

Resource requirements:

- Project staff, working with a local software firm, will be able to handle the requirements for the software.
- The roll-out to the Supreme Court, Patan Appellate Court, and Parsa District Court will require the efforts of the project staff working in collaboration with court staffs and judges from the three courts.
- This activity will require logistical and financial support from the project.

5. ACTIVITY: Institutionalize the legal aid program for the indigent and disadvantaged groups

During PY 04–05 the project contracted with a local NGO to assess the legal aid system. The NGO assessed current legal aid programs offered, current methods of appointing counsel to represent indigents and disenfranchised groups, and court rules for appointing counsel. The assessment, conclusions, and recommendations set out in the report will be the basis for further work by an international consultant. In addition to looking for gaps and overlaps, the consultant will advise on how to organize a public defender program.

Tasks, benchmarks, and activities for PY 05–06 include the following:

- Provide furniture, computers, and assistance to legal aid office, if indicated.
- Develop and amend court rules related to legal aid procedures, if indicated.
- Help develop a certification process resulting in a cadre of trained lawyers to represent indigent defendants (7.4.1.1, 7.4.1.2, and 7.4.1.3).
- Implement training for the certification.

Resource requirements:

- This activity will require the efforts of the project staff and both international and local consultants working in collaboration with the Supreme Court, the Nepal Bar Association, and local NGOs.
- This activity will require financial support from the project for the furniture and computers.

6. ACTIVITY: Strengthen Mediation and Encourage Consensus Building in the Justice System

During PY 04–05 10 Nepali judges traveled to the Arnhem District Court, Arnhem, The Netherlands, and the Ljubljana District Court, Ljubljana, Slovenia, to observe court-annexed mediation programs. The project then arranged for two international consultants to travel to Nepal to participate in three workshops on the benefits of court-related mediation. The consultants met with a number of organizations in order to advise on developing a court-referred mediation program in Nepal.

Nepal currently has a community mediation program and court-referred mediation in a limited number of districts. Neither program is focused on developing procedures in the courts for referring and tracking cases. Currently, there is no program for mediation of commercial cases. Although there has been significant mediation training, many of those trained have expressed an interest in further training.

The Supreme Court has expressed interest in developing mediation in the appellate courts and the Supreme Court. The Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FNCCI) has expressed an interest in developing a mediation center and training FNCCI members in mediation techniques.

Tasks, benchmarks, and activities for PY 05–06 include the following:

- Work with the Supreme Court and selected Appellate courts to develop procedures for referring cases for mediation and for tracking the cases referred.
- Work with the Supreme Court Committee to write court rules for mediation in Nepali courts.
- Provide furniture, office equipment, and computers for a mediation room at the Supreme Court.
- In collaboration with the NJA, develop a curriculum and training in mediation techniques for judges, court staff, and members of the Nepal Bar Association.
- Explore a certification program by the NJA to certify mediators for court-referred mediation.
- Develop a public relations campaign for building awareness of the benefits of court-referred and commercial mediation.
- Work with the FNCCI to organize a mediation service center.
- Provide refresher and advanced training for individuals already trained.
- Train FNCCI members in mediation.

Resource requirements:

- A consulting firm specializing in mediation will work with the courts to develop procedures and conduct the training.
- This activity will require the efforts of the project staff working in collaboration with key judges from the three levels of courts, the Bar Association, and the NJA.
- This activity will require logistical and financial support to conduct the meetings necessary to support the steering committee in developing the legal framework for court-related mediation, to develop procedures for court-related mediation in the Appellate and District courts, to

help develop a curriculum, to conduct training courses on mediation techniques, and to create a certification program.

7. ACTIVITY: Strengthen communication, coordination, and interaction with institutional and other actors

With support from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), the Supreme Court formed a "Justice Sector Coordination Committee" with subcommittees in several districts. The intention was for the committee to advise on improving such activities as serving notice, promoting prompt response to a request for documents, and matters relating to execution of court decisions. After DANIDA terminated assistance to the government, the committee's activities stopped. The project should explore reactivating the committee and encouraging it to continue its activities.

Tasks, benchmarks, and activities for PY 05–06 include the following:

- Explore reactivating the Justice Sector Coordination Committee.

Resource requirements:

- This activity will require logistical and financial support.

8. ACTIVITY: Develop and implement court user's charter

The need to find better ways to make the courts' services and the legal system more understandable and accessible to citizens, especially for defendants who do not understand their rights, did not diminish during PY 04–05. The Supreme Court prepared a draft charter during PY 04–05. However, it applies only to the Supreme Court. There is still a need for a charter for all the Appellate and District courts.

Tasks, benchmarks, and activities for PY 05–06 include the following:

- Expand the Supreme Court user's charter to include all courts.
- Help the Supreme Court distribute and display the expanded court user's charter.
- Help the Supreme Court prepare and distribute information leaflets about the charter.

Resource requirements:

- This activity will require logistical and financial support.

9. ACTIVITY: Review security for judges

The issue of judicial security for judges, public prosecutors, court staff, and witnesses remains a primary concern. Illegal or extra-legal detention of suspected insurgents without due process of law continues. Improper charging by public prosecutors, the difficulties of serving official notices and summons in large parts of the country, and the difficulties of transporting defendants and witnesses to court proceedings are major problems that prevent the courts from effectively discharging justice in a timely manner. During PY 05–06, the project will continue to assess these problems and search for possible solutions.

Tasks, benchmarks, and activities for PY 05–06 include the following:

- Work with the OAG on a law or other procedure to protect witnesses willing to testify.

- Maintain ongoing discussions with the Supreme Court on judicial security.
- Work with U.S. State and Defense Department officials to determine whether security issues developed in other countries are applicable in Nepal.

Resource requirements:

- The primary resources for this activity will be provided by project staff.

10. ACTIVITY: Strengthen ability to enforce judicial decisions

The need to strengthen the capacity of the judiciary to execute decisions was recognized in the strategic plan of the Nepali Judiciary 2004–2008 and remains a major focus for the judiciary. During PY 04–05 the Supreme Court conducted several internal programs and meetings that resulted in recommendations for improving enforcement of judicial decisions. Several more meetings are planned. After the internal meetings, a major seminar to announce the results of the meetings and to develop stakeholder support is planned.

Tasks, benchmarks, and activities for PY 05–06 include the following:

- Provide support for the seminar for stakeholders on the recommendations of the Supreme Court meetings on enforcement of judicial decisions.
- Help implement the Supreme Court’s recommendations.

Resource requirements:

- The project will provide financial and logistical support as required.

11. ACTIVITY: Strengthen institutional capacity of the Special Court

During PY 04–05, the project helped the Special Court improve its archives and provided the Special Court with furniture, office equipment, and computers for its new facilities.

During PY 04–05 an interaction program was held with the Supreme Court and the CIAA to discuss ways to speed up decisions by the Special Court. The interaction program recommended a program of case briefings for the files sent by the CIAA to the Special Court. The project has discussed case briefing with the CIAA. If the briefing is not done before the cases arrive at the Special Court, the project will review the issue with the Special Court and the possibility of doing the briefing when the case files arrive.

Overall, there is concern about the time required for cases to move through the Special Court and the time required for decisions on cases appealed to the Special Court. The resolution rate of Special Court decisions is likely to drop as the cases become more complicated. Consequently, concerted effort is required if the Special Court is to effectively manage its case load.

The software for tracking the archived files should be selected and installed. The court staff will need some training in maintaining the software for tracking files and in computer operations.

Tasks, benchmarks, and activities for PY 05–06 include the following:

- Review the caseload and recommend procedures for improving the rate at which cases move to decision.
- Select the software for tracking archived files.

- Train the staff in the tracking software and computer operations.

Resource requirements:

- Local consultants will provide the training and the software.
- Local project staff working with local consultants will be required for the review of the caseloads

B. ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER JUDICIAL SECTOR ACTORS

1. ACTIVITY: Strengthen institutional capacity of the Judicial Council

During PY 04–05 the project organized an observation and study tour to Europe for 10 Nepali judges. During the tour, the judges met with the Italian Judicial Council and observed proceedings at an Italian Judicial Council meeting. Included in the tour were Nepal JC members Justice Kedar Giri and Justice Min Bahadur Rayamajhi.

At a JC interaction program held on 5 August 2005, Justice Rayamajhi spoke about the meeting with the Italian Judicial Council. During the program a number of participants spoke about the need for better disciplinary procedures and a revision of the rules for appointment, promotion, and transfer of judges.

Tasks, benchmarks, and activities for PY 05–06 include the following:

- Work with the JC to revise the rules for the appointment, promotion, and transfer of judges.
- Work with the JC to organize a department within the JC (e.g., Inspector of Tribunals) that will draft procedures for effective judicial discipline.
- Help the JC activate the new department.
- Work with the JC to draft revisions to the Code of Conduct of Judges and to review justice sector ethics laws and policies.
- Support a workshop for stakeholders to discuss and comment on the JC’s revised Code of Conduct of Judges.

Resource requirements:

- An international consultant will provide assistance as necessary.
- This activity will primarily require the efforts of project staff working in collaboration with the JC.

2. ACTIVITY: Strengthen institutional capacity of the National Judicial Academy

During PY 04–05 the project helped the NJA update its strategic plan and conduct a training assessment. The project contracted with local consultants to finalize the strategic plan. The project supported training assessment workshops and the development of a training questionnaire. The project also contracted with local consultants to develop a software program for analyzing and reporting the data from the training assessment questionnaires.

Ongoing assistance by the project is needed to complete the strategic plan, analyze the data from the training questionnaires, and develop a curriculum.

Tasks, benchmarks, and activities for PY 05–06 include the following:

- Finalize the strategic plan.
- Analyze and report on the data from the training assessment questionnaires.
- Help the NJA develop a three- to five-year training curriculum.
- Help the NJA develop its library.
- Provide training equipment.

Resource requirements:

- This activity will require the efforts of the project staff and an international consultant working in collaboration with the NJA, the Bar Association, and the law faculties.
- The library materials and training equipment will require financial assistance from the project.

3. ACTIVITY: Strengthen institutional capacity of the Judges Society

The Judges Society was inactive during PY 04–05. It was recently reorganized and new members appointed to the management committee. Several justices on the Supreme Court and other judges have expressed an interest in making the Judges Society a sustainable organization that will contribute to improving judicial independence and encourage improved performance for the judicial system.

Tasks, benchmarks, and activities for PY 05–06 include the following:

- Arrange for a short-term international consultant to advise the Judges Society.
- Review and comment on the organizational structure and documents of the Judges Society.
- Help the Judges Society develop a program to improve its membership and provide services to its members.
- Develop a program leading to membership in the International Judges Association.
- Develop a program in which the Judges Society becomes a forceful advocate for judicial ethics and improved disciplinary proceedings

Resource requirements:

- The activity will require a short-term international consultant and ongoing support from the project staff. There may also be requests from the Judges Society for office equipment and computers.

C. ACTIVITIES SUPPORTING MORE TRANSPARENT, ACCOUNTABLE, AND EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE

1. ACTIVITY: Promote corruption awareness and prevention in Nepal

This activity (which supports IR 7.4.2) is a continuation of previous project activities for supporting citizen awareness of the impact of corruption on individual and collective well-being. Continuing support for citizen awareness programs will keep public attention focused on the need to continue

efforts to combat corruption in Nepal. During PY 04–05 regional conferences promoting corruption awareness and prevention were held in Birgunj, Biratnagar, Pokhara, and Nepalgunj. The conference objectives were to mobilize individuals from all sectors and build consensus on an agenda that would contribute to a corruption-free society. At each of the four conferences key officials from government agencies, civil society organizations, and the business community actively participated in the topics discussed at the conferences. Each conference concluded with declarations and resolutions. If implemented, these declarations and resolutions will be a major step in promoting corruption awareness and prevention in Nepal. Implementing the declarations and resolutions from the four conferences will be a major activity in PY 05–06.

During PY 04–05 a task force met and prepared a detailed draft on procedures for implementing and monitoring the regional conference declarations and resolutions. The task force's draft provides for a local coordination forum (LCF) in each of the conference locations, with a monitoring panel to supervise the four LCFs. Each LCF will have 21 members drawn from government agencies, the business sector, and NGOs in the region. A major activity in PY 05–06 will be to support the organization and the activities of the LCFs. The task force's draft on procedures establishes regular visits by the monitoring panel to supervise the LCFs. The project plans to provide the financial support required to organize and to supervise the LCFs, including visits by the monitoring panel.

A key player in promoting corruption awareness and prevention is the media. Media promote public awareness and prevention by reporting on corruption in the government and private sectors. Print and electronic media journalists who are trained in the techniques of investigative journalism are necessary for reporting on corruption in the government and private sectors. Training in these techniques will be a major activity during PY 05–06.

The project will support the public awareness programs by the CIAA and NVC, which highlight the activities of the two agencies. This support will be discussed in the activity sections for strengthening the agencies' institutional capacities.

The project will work with newspapers and magazines to develop articles and features on corruption and its impact on Nepalese citizens.

Tasks, benchmarks, and activities for PY 05–06 will include the following:

- Help the CIAA and NVC implement and follow up on the regional anticorruption conferences' resolutions by providing guidance and assistance to LCFs for implementing and monitoring the regional anticorruption conferences' declarations and resolutions.
- Provide financial support for travel, hotel expenses, and per diems for the monitoring panel in its monitoring of the LCFs.
- Work with local NGOs to organize three workshops for training investigative journalists. One workshop will be held in Kathmandu and two workshops in district centers outside of Kathmandu Valley.
- Work with local NGOs and/or local publishers for printing articles and features on the impact of corruption on Nepali citizens.
- Organize an observation tour for Nepali senior anticorruption officials to anticorruption agencies in the region. The tour will include representatives from the CIAA, NVC, OAG, the Special Court, and the Ministry of Law and Justice.

Resource requirements:

- Local resources should be sufficient to complete most of the tasks under this activity.
- An international expert will be brought to Nepal to participate in the investigative journalism training.
- The project will provide financial support to the LCFs and the monitoring panel.

2. ACTIVITY: Strengthen institutional capacity of the CIAA

As in PY 04–05, the project will continue to help the CIAA strengthen its institutional capacity. Support for training will continue to be a major activity in PY 05–06. This support will complement the internal training program that CIAA has developed. Assistance will be given to the internal training program by providing resource personnel in technical areas. Additional assistance will also be provided to develop a cadre of trained instructors. CIAA staff will be included in technical training on topics such as cyber crime and forensics.

The CIAA will move to its new building early in calendar year 2006. The project will provide financial assistance in acquiring equipment and furniture.

The CIAA has an ongoing program for building awareness of and support for its activities. Publication of materials and electronic media events are an integral part of the CIAA's program. The project will provide support for the continuation of these activities.

Tasks, benchmarks, and activities for PY 05–06 include the following:

- Organize a workshop on cyber crime for CIAA, NVC, and OAG staff.
- Help an international expert and a local expert write a manual on cyber and computer crime. The manual will then be printed and distributed.
- Organize a study tour for CIAA, NVC, and OAG staff on forensics, including such topics as fingerprint analysis, handwriting analysis, and document analysis.
- Provide the CIAA with agreed-on equipment as specified in a memorandum of understanding for its new building.
- Provide financial and logistic support to workshops for CIAA, NVC, and OAG staff on money laundering and financial crimes.
- Help the CIAA print and distribute bulletins on CIAA activities in anticorruption.
- Help the CIAA prepare two public service spots (i.e., documentaries) for distribution and showing in movie halls in Nepal.
- Work with the CIAA to develop a program for organizing case files sent to the Special Court so that the time required for decisions by the Special Court is reduced.
- Provide financial support for the publication of Special Court decisions.

Resource requirements:

- An international expert will be required in cyber crime and other specialized areas of training.
- Financial support and other assistance will be provided by project staff and local consultants.

3. ACTIVITY: Strengthen institutional capacity of the Office of the Attorney General

ARD local and home office staff met with the attorney general and his senior colleagues and discussed activities for the project's second year. Many of the activities in the first-year work plan will be continued, with particular emphasis on finalizing the strategic plan and enhancing the skill of prosecutors in human rights, trafficking of human beings, terrorism, money laundering, cyber crime, and forensic science. In addition to training in human rights, a manual on human rights for investigators and prosecutors will be prepared.

To the extent possible, the training shall be coordinated with the NJA and its curriculum for training public prosecutors.

At the suggestion of the attorney general, the project will help develop model government attorney offices in seven districts. A major focus of the pilot program will be developing programs for the protection of rights of suspects and individuals charged and the protection of rights of victims.

Tasks, benchmarks, and activities for PY 05–06 include the following:

- Continue financial and logistical support for a consultant to help the OAG in its strategic planning. The strategic plan drafted by the working group with technical support from ARD shall be finalized and published as soon as possible.
- Provide financial and logistic support to four regional training programs on human rights for prosecutors and investigators, with special emphasis on rights of the accused and rights of victims.
- Produce and distribute a manual on human rights and the responsibility of the OAG to protect them.
- Train prosecutors and investigators on trafficking of human beings, money laundering, cyber crime, and forensic science.
- Provide assistance for a pilot project of seven model prosecutors' offices. The project will provide assistance for a preliminary study to take a baseline survey and make recommendations for the activities to be undertaken by pilot offices. The planning of the pilot program shall be made on the basis of the study and recommendations. Provide furniture and equipment for the model offices if required.
- Provide further assistance on library development, which will complement the books and shelving provided in PY 04–05.
- Organize a training tour on the techniques and application of forensics topics such as fingerprint analysis, handwriting analysis, and document analysis.
- Organize an observational tour for OAG officials to familiarize them with the organization, activities, and operations of offices of attorneys general or related departments.

Resources required:

- If necessary, consultants and/or local organizations will be retained to help train and prepare the manual on human rights.
- The project will provide logistical and financial support for the pilot office project, library development, and tours.

4. ACTIVITY: Strengthen institutional capacity of the National Vigilance Center

The project will continue its activities with the NVC during PY 05–06. The project has retained a consultant to help the NVC finalize its strategic plan.

Following up on several seminars on the financial disclosure form required from public officials and procedures to enforce the filing and auditing of the financial disclosure form, a major focus for PY 05–06 will be to develop a program for the enforcement of filing financial disclosure forms. A major responsibility of the NVC is to monitor the financial disclosure forms submitted by public officials. The NVC currently lacks a computer program that will allow it to monitor the filing of the forms, but it should have one.

The NVC has participated in the regional anticorruption programs held in four regions. The NVC is participating with the CIAA and other offices in following up on the recommendations made by each of the four programs. NVC's chief officer was the chairman of the committee charged with developing a program for following-up on the recommendations. Project staff will work closely with the NVC on the follow-up activities recommended by the committee.

The NVC has proposed a public relations program that will highlight the NVC and its activities. Such a program is consistent with the project's commitment to a program of public awareness of the costs and impact of corruption.

The NVC has discussed with project staff the need for training on disproportionate property issues.

Tasks, benchmarks, and activities for PY 05–06 include the following:

- Finalize and publish the NVC's strategic plan.
- Help strengthen the financial disclosure system, including filing and monitoring procedures.
- Provide financial support for a publicity campaign on filing financial disclosure forms and enforcement of penalties for failure to file.
- Train NVC staff on filing and monitoring financial disclosure forms and the information in the forms.
- Contract with a local company to write a computer program that will provide information on financial disclosure monitoring and implementation to NVC staff.
- Organize a study tour for NVC officials to observe activities at and gather information from the U.S. Department of Ethics.
- Provide assistance for an in-house review of previous recommendations for implementing the NVC mandate and follow-up of recommendations.
- Provide financial and other assistance for developing an NVC public awareness against corruption program to highlight the NVC and its activities.

- Develop a case study program of two technical audits of public projects and publicize the case study as a part of the public awareness program.

Resource requirements:

- Successful completion of this task will require significant human resources from the project team and the NVC staff.
- The project will provide financial support for the public awareness activities.
- Financial support from the project will be required for the software development and for the tours.

5. ACTIVITY: Identify and work with corruption-prone offices to combat corruption in Nepal

Customs and revenue offices are traditionally corruption-prone offices. Discussions with the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue Department have indicated that they would like to undertake measures that will change their image.

The business community constantly engages in corruption activities with these two agencies. To date, there has been little attention paid to the supply side of corruption.

Working with these agencies to identify sources of corruption and to implement procedures limiting the opportunity for staff to engage in corruption would be a powerful contribution to limiting corruption. In general, there is a lack of training for staff in procedures for identifying and dealing with corruption.

The auditor general's office of Nepal in its annual report comments on and provides information on financial irregularities in the public sector. Not every financial irregularity is a case of corruption, but financial irregularities which are ignored may become corruption at some point. The comments and information in the report are generally ignored, and there is no attempt to follow up on the issues and disclosures in the annual report.

Tasks, benchmarks, and activities for PY 05–06 include the following:

- Continue dialogue with corruption-prone agencies on finding ways to combat corruption.
- Provide assistance for training in auditing, writing policy, and monitoring if such training contributes to reducing corrupt activities.
- Provide technical assistance in identifying sources of corruption and appropriate preventive measures.
- Help set up liaison committees between anticorruption offices and corruption-prone offices.

Resource requirements:

- The tasks contemplated by this activity will require a combination of international expertise and local technical assistance.

6. ACTIVITY: Support the Ministry of Law, Justice, and Parliamentary Affairs in drafting and publicizing laws and regulations

The Ministry of Law, Justice, and Parliamentary Affairs (MOLJ) has the major responsibility for drafting laws and regulations and working for their enactment and publication. The Minister of Justice is an ex-officio member of the Judicial Council and Nepal Judicial Service Commission and participates in the appointment of the judges, officer-level court staff, and government attorneys. The MOLJ is responsible for harmonizing international treaties and conventions with domestic laws.

Nepal has signed but has not yet ratified the UN Convention Against Corruption. However, the secretary of MOLJ is heading a task force that will recommend procedures and requirements for harmonizing domestic anticorruption laws and policies with the UN Convention.

Tasks, benchmarks, and activities for PY 05–06 include the following:

- Provide a local expert who will help draft amendments to domestic law for harmonizing the domestic anticorruption law and the UN Convention.
- Provide a local expert who will help draft a national anticorruption strategy that meets the requirements of the UN Convention.
- Review and comment on the proposed mediation law, with recommendations for changes if necessary.
- Provide financial and logistical support for workshops with stakeholders to comment on the amendments and changes made in above-mentioned areas.

Resource requirements:

- The tasks contemplated by this activity will require a combination of international expertise and local technical assistance.

D. CROSSCUTTING ACTIVITIES

1. ACTIVITY: Promote equity and legal representation

During PY 04–05 applications were received from local NGOs for the following activities:

- Using public interest litigation to protect the rights of women and disenfranchised groups.
- Providing services (e.g., legal aid, paralegal services) to women and disenfranchised groups to explain their rights and develop programs that will help them secure their rights.
- Supporting legislation reforms to amend discriminatory laws in order to protect the rights of women and disenfranchised groups.
- Encouraging young women graduates to become members of the bar and judiciary.
- Training public prosecutors, court personnel, and bar members in human rights, gender issues, and women's participation in the judiciary.
- Developing capacity-building programs for quasi-judicial bodies for the effective delivery of justice and legal representation.

The applications have been reviewed and grants will be awarded to seven NGOs in PY 05–06. These grantees will pursue the above activities.

Tasks, benchmarks, and activities for PY 05–06 include the following:

- Complete review of all grants.
- Finalize grant awards.

Resource requirements:

- The local staff will implement this activity.

2. ACTIVITY: Strengthen the capacity to prosecute environmental crimes

During PY 04–05 applications were received from local NGOs for the following activities for enforcing environmental laws and prosecuting environmental crimes:

- Developing programs for capacity building of prosecutors and judges and quasi-judicial officials on the prosecution of violations of the environmental laws and regulations.
- Filing public interest litigation cases to enforce environmental laws and prosecute crimes.
- Developing local and national networking to enforce environmental laws and prosecute environmental crimes.
- Creating public education and awareness on the enforcement of environmental laws and prosecution of such crimes.

During PY 05–06 two grants will be awarded and local grantee NGOs will pursue the activities.

Tasks, benchmarks, and activities for PY 05–06 include the following:

- Complete review of all grants.
- Finalize grant awards.

Resource requirements:

- The local staff will implement this activity.

3. ACTIVITY: Organize donor coordination committee(s)

Identifying donors and international agencies that support and provide financial assistance for:

- Activities strengthening the rule of law and respect for human rights.
- Activities supporting more transparent, accountable, and effective governance were completed in PY 04–05. However, several of the donors initially identified are no longer providing support and financial assistance after the declaration of the State of Emergency on 1 February 2005.

In PY 05–06, the project will organize regular meetings for the donors who will provide support and financial assistance.

Tasks, benchmarks, and activities for PY 05–06 include the following:

- Organize meetings of donors and NGOs working on rule of law and anticorruption activities.

Resource requirements:

- The chief of party and local staff will implement this activity.

4.0 ACTIVITIES, TASKS, AND REPORTING TIMELINE

STRENGTHENED RULE OF LAW AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN NEPAL

First Annual Work Plan

Table 4.1 ACTIVITY AND TASK TIMELINE

	Year 2												Year 3				
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
	O 1	N 2	D 3	J 4	F 5	M 6	A 7	M 8	J 9	J 10	A 11	S 12					
RULE OF LAW ACTIVITIES – JUDICIARY																	
Streamline and strengthen the management capacity of the judiciary																	
• Post-implementation review of first year activities			•	•	•												
• Judicial observation tour to US							•										
• Data collection at Patan Appellate Court				•	•	•	•	•									
• Interaction Program on changes to court rules						•											
Logistical support																	
• Public relations campaign for improved resources for courts				•	•	•	•	•	•								
• Develop reference library for Supreme Court, Special Court & Lalitpur District Court							•	•	•	•							
• Furniture & equipment for Patan Appellate Court			•	•	•	•	•	•									
• Assistance for data entry at Supreme Court		•	•	•													
• Training for Supreme Court Staff on the case management system		•	•	•													
Strengthen justice sector appointment, promotion and recruitment systems																	
• Support review of the rules for promotion					•	•	•										
• Workshop for Stakeholders on Working Group’s proposal								•									
Develop a scientific central archive system for the courts																	
• Finalize the software for tracking archived files		•	•														
• Archiving activities at Patan Appellate Court				•	•	•											
• Archiving activities at Supreme Court					•	•	•	•									
• Archiving activities at Birgunj District Court						•	•	•	•								
Institutionalize the legal aid program for the indigent and disadvantaged groups																	

	Year 2												Year 3					
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		
	O 1	N 2	D 3	J 4	F 5	M 6	A 7	M 8	J 9	J 10	A 11	S 12						
• Consultant to provide direction and planning			•															
• Work on court rules for legal aid procedure if indicated			•	•														
• Provide furniture and equipment if indicated							•											
• Recommendations for funding and implementing public defender office			•															
• Develop a certification for lawyers representing indigents			•	•	•													
• Implement training for lawyers for certification				•	•	•	•							•		•		
Strengthen mediation and encourage consensus building in the justice System																		
• Develop mediation procedures for Supreme Court & Patan appellate court				•	•													
• Work with Supreme Court on writing rules for court-referred mediation				•	•	•	•											
• Provide furniture and equipment for Mediation Room						•												
• Develop training curriculum and train judges, court staff and lawyers				•			•					•						
• Explore certification program for court-referred mediators							•											
• Develop and implement public relations program on benefits of mediation					•	•	•	•	•	•		•						
• Work with FNCCI to organize a mediation service center							•					•						
• Refresher and advance mediation training					•			•										
• Mediation training for FNCCI members																		
Strengthen communication, coordination and interaction with institutional and other actors																		
• Reactivate Justice Sector Coordination Committee if indicated									•									
Develop and implement court user's charter																		
• Expand the Supreme Court Users Charter to all courts					•	•	•											
• Distribute and display Court Users Charter							•	•	•									
• Prepare and distribute information leaflets about the Charter									•	•	•			•	•			
Review Security for Judges																		
• Work with the OAG on law for witness protection				•	•													
• Review judicial security programs in other countries with State & Defense Departments			•	•														
Strengthen ability to enforce judicial decisions																		
• Support seminar on Supreme Court recommendations					•													
• Implement Supreme Court's recommendations						•	•	•	•	•								
Strengthen institutional capacity of the Special Court																		
• Review caseload and procedures for speeding decisions		•	•	•														

	Year 2												Year 3				
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
	O 1	N 2	D 3	J 4	F 5	M 6	A 7	M 8	J 9	J 10	A 11	S 12					
• Finalize software tracking archived files		•	•														
• Training in the tracking software and other computer operations				•	•	•	•										
RULE OF LAW ACTIVITIES – OTHER JUDICIAL SECTOR ACTORS																	
Strengthen institutional capacity of the Judicial Council																	
• Revise rules for appointment, promotion and transfer of judges			•	•	•	•	•	•									
• Organize Inspector of Tribunals				•	•	•											
• Activate Inspector of Tribunals							•	•	•	•	•						
• Draft revisions to the Code of Conduct of Judges								•	•	•							
• Workshop on Code of Conduct for stakeholders										•							
Strengthen institutional capacity of the Judicial Academy																	
• Finalize strategic plan		•	•														
• International Consultant to assist Academy		•	•														
• Analyze and report on data from training assessment questionnaire		•	•														
• Develop a 3 to 5 year curriculum				•	•												
• Assist in developing the Academy's library						•	•										
• Provide training equipment					•												
Strengthen institutional capacity of the Judges Society																	
• Short-term consultant to advise Society		•															
• Review organizational structure		•															
• Develop a program to improve membership		•															
• Work for membership in International Judges Association			•	•	•	•	•	•									
• Work with Women Judges to organize a chapter of the Int'l Assoc of Women Judges			•	•			•			•							
• Support women judges to attend meeting of Int'l Ass. Of Women Judges										•							
• Develop & implement a program advocating for ethics and improved discipline		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•							
ANTICORRUPTION ACTIVITIES																	
Promote corruption awareness and prevention in Nepal																	
• Assist with follow-up on regional anticorruption conferences resolutions			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•						
• Provide financial support for travel, hotel & per diems for Monitoring Committee					•			•			•						
• Assist with organizing three workshops on investigative journalism				•			•			•							

	Year 2												Year 3				
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
	O 1	N 2	D 3	J 4	F 5	M 6	A 7	M 8	J 9	J 10	A 11	S 12					
• Publication of articles and features on corruption in Nepal		•				•				•							
• Organize an observation tour for senior anti-corruption officials					•												
Strengthen institutional capacity of the CIAA																	
• Organize a workshop on cybercrime			•														
• Write and distribute a manual on cyber and computer crime				•	•	•	•										
• Organize a study tour on forensics						•											
• Provide CIAA with agreed-on equipment for new building		•	•	•	•												
• Workshops on money laundering and financial crimes							•										
• Financial support for printing and distributing bulletins on CIAA activities				•	•	•	•		•			•					
• Assist with the development of 2 PSA documentaries on CIAA			•	•	•	•											
• Develop a program for organizing case files sent to Special Court				•	•	•	•	•	•	•							
• Support publication of Special Court Decisions						•								•		•	
Strengthen institutional capacity of the Attorney General's Office																	
• Finalize the strategic plan		•	•														
• Four regional training programs on human rights							•	•									
• Produce and distribute a manual on human rights and the responsibilities of the prosecutor in protecting them				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•				
• Training in trafficking, money laundering, cyber crime and forensic science						•	•	•	•	•	•	•					
• Set-up seven model prosecutors' offices																	
– Base Line Study and Recommendations		•	•	•													
– Workplan for developing each of the seven offices				•	•	•											
– Implement Workplan						•	•	•	•	•							
– Provide equipment as necessary									•	•							
• Continued assistance on library development				•	•	•											
• Training tour on the techniques and application of forensics topics									•								
• Observational tour for OAG officials						•											
Strengthen institutional capacity of the National Vigilance Center																	
• Finalize the NVC Strategic Plan		•	•														
• Strengthen the enforcement of the Financial Disclosure systems																	
• In-house review of review of recommendations for implementing the NVC				•	•												

	Year 2												Year 3			
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q	Q	Q	Q
	O 1	N 2	D 3	J 4	F 5	M 6	A 7	M 8	J 9	J 10	A 11	S 12	1	2	3	4
mandate																
• Review the disclosure form and make any changes required to improve enforcement					•	•										
• Develop a computer program for capturing data from the form and for monitoring							•	•	•	•	•					
• Train staff on procedures for gathering and monitoring the data in the program											•	•				
• Assist NVC to develop a public awareness campaign																
• Publish good governance booklets					•	•										
• Video documentaries illustrating the impact of corruption on the citizen						•	•	•	•	•						
• Anti-Corruption Public Service Announcements						•		•		•		•				
• Develop a program of bi-monthly bulletin on NVC activities							•	•								
• Case study of a Technical Audit of a project and publicize							•	•	•	•	•	•				
Identify and work with Corruption Prone Offices to combat corruption in Nepal																
• Discussions with corruption prone offices on combating corruption			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
• Training in auditing, writing policy and monitoring internal activities					•			•				•				
• Technical assistance in identifying sources of corruption							•						•			
• Setting-up liaison committees between anti-corruption offices																
Support the Ministry of Law and Justice in drafting and publicizing laws and regulations																
• Provide local expert for drafting				•	•	•	•	•	•	•						
• Review and comment on mediation law				•					•							
• Provide support for workshops with stakeholders								•		•		•				
CROSSCUTTING ACTIVITIES																
Promote equity and legal representation																
• Complete Review of Grants		•														
• Finalize Grant Awards		•	•													
• Implement Grants			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•				
Strengthen the capacity to prosecute environmental crimes																
• Complete Review of Grants		•														
• Finalize Grant Awards		•	•													
• Implement Grants			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•				
Organize donors' coordination committee(s)																

	Year 2												Year 3				
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
	O 1	N 2	D 3	J 4	F 5	M 6	A 7	M 8	J 9	J 10	A 11	S 12					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize conferences and regular meetings of donors and international agencies 			•			•			•			•					
PERFORMANCE/REPORTING REQUIREMENTS																	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect baseline data 								•									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly technical and financial reporting 			•			•			•			•					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual inventory of commodities 												•					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual reporting 												•			•		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final project report 																	•

ANNEX 1. ESTIMATED PROCUREMENT PLAN

ESTIMATED PROCUREMENT PLAN

Planned Equipment Procurement	User	Approximate Date of Procurement	Estimated Amount (\$)
Additional computers & training equipment	NJA	1 st Qtr 2006	20,468
Security equipment—new building	CIAA	1 st Qtr 2006	110,000
Computer, printer, copier	Judges Society	4 th Qtr 2005	7,513
Computers, printers, copiers (8 offices)	Public Defender Offices	3 Qtr 2006	73,144
Furniture, office equipment, computers	Patan Appellate Court	2 nd Qtr 2006	129,519

Note: The procurement schedule will be updated semi-annually to reflect the latest information and progress on the various activities. A semi-annual update will provide a more realistic picture of procurements and the costs related to those procurements.

ANNEX 2. PRELIMINARY TRAINING SCHEDULE

PRELIMINARY TRAINING SCHEDULE

Planned Training Topics	Trainees	Trainer	Approximate Training Date
Investigative journalism workshop	Members of Mechi Malakahi Society	Local journalists and international consultant	4 th Qtr 2005, 2 nd Qtr 2006 & 3 rd Qtr 2006
Train staff in data entry and hardware maintenance	Supreme Court Staff	Local IT companies	4 th Qtr 2005
Training for certification as legal aid provider	Nepal Bar Association	Cynthia Alkon	4 th Qtr 2005
Workshop on cyber crime	CIAA, NVC, OGA , Special Court		4 th Qtr 2005
Observation tour for three senior Supreme Court justices	Chief Justice and two senior justices		1 st Qtr 2006
Observation tour for anticorruption officials	CIAA, NVC, OGA, Ministry of Law, Justice	TBD	1 st Qtr 2006
Study tour to Dept. of Ethics	Staff at NVC	U.S. Dept of Ethics	2 nd Qtr 2006
Training on Appellate Court mediation and commercial	Judges, court staff, and businessmen	Carr, Swanson, Randolph	First half of 2006
Study tour on case management (Massachusetts)	Judges from Supreme Court, Appellate courts, District courts	TBD	2 nd Qtr 2006
Training in forensics	Special Court, CIAA, OGA	TBD	2 nd & 3 rd Qtrs 2006
Training in fraud, financial crime, and money laundering investigation and trial techniques	Special Court, CIAA, OGA	TBD	2 nd & 3 rd Qtrs 2006
Cyber/computer crime training	Special Court, CIAA, prosecutors, representatives of police, representatives from civil society	TBD	Last half of 2006
Train the trainers for anticorruption continuing training	Representatives from Special Court, CIAA, prosecutors, and civil society	TBD	2 nd Half of 2006
Workshop on Enforcement of Judicial Decisions	Judges, stakeholders	TBD	2 nd Qtr 2006
Human rights training for prosecutors	Prosecutors	Local NGOs	CY 2006
Sensitivity training on gender	Judges, lawyers, prosecu-	Local NGOs	CY 2006

Planned Training Topics	Trainees	Trainer	Approximate Training Date
and marginalize persons Issues	tors		
Training on investigation and prosecution of environmental crimes	Judges, prosecutors	Local NGOs	CY 2006
Grantees' capacity-building training on grants management, financial and program reporting, etc.	Grantees representatives	Project staff and consultants—TBD	1 st Qtr of 2006
Grants program review and coordination meetings and workshops	Grantees representatives	Project staff and consultants—TBD	2 nd & 3 rd Qtrs 2006
Study tour for grantees on civil society's activities on rule of law and anticorruption issues/sectors	Grantees representatives	Project staff	3 rd Qtr 2006
Training on participatory monitoring and evaluation of grants program	Grantees representatives	Project staff and consultants—TBD	3 rd Qtr of 2006

