



STRENGTHENED RULE OF LAW AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN NEPAL



FIRST ANNUAL PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

Final Report
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**USAID/NEPAL Strengthened Rule of Law
and Respect for Human Rights in Nepal
(Nepal ROL Project)**

**FIRST ANNUAL PERFORMANCE
MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AG	Attorney General
CIAA	Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority
CTO	Cognizant Technical Officer (USAID)
DANIDA	Danish Cooperation
DFID	Department for International Development (U.K.)
DG	Democracy & Governance
EU	European Union
FWLD	Forum for Women, Law and Development
FY	Fiscal Year
HM	His Majesty the King
HMGN	His Majesty's Government of Nepal
IG	Inspector General
IR	Intermediate Results
LSGA	Local Self Governance Act, 1999
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-government Organization
NVC	National Vigilance Center
ROL-AC	Rule of Law - Anti-corruption
SAR	South Asia Region
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SO	Strategic Objective
TI	Transparency International
TI/N	Transparency International of Nepal
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

The Strengthened Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights in Nepal Project has been structured by USAID to support Nepali initiatives for strengthening the rule of law, developing respect for human rights, improving access to justice for the poor and disenfranchised and contributing to a more transparent, accountable and effective government. The Project, referred to as Nepal Rule of Law (ROL) and operated by ARD, Inc., addresses the USAID/Nepal Strategic Objective (SO) 7, Strengthened Governance of Natural Resources and Selected Institutions.

1.1 NEPAL RULE OF LAW PROJECT BACKGROUND AND APPROACH

USAID/Nepal signed the Project contract with ARD, Inc. on June 11, 2004. The Chief of Party arrived in Kathmandu on July 12, 2004 and submitted the initial First Annual Workplan in August of 2004. The ARD Nepal Rule of Law (ROL) Project will be implemented under five operating/administrative Components: Rule of Law Activities, Anti-Corruption Activities, Cross-Cutting Activities, Grants Management, and Subcontracts and Equipment. A total of 19 major activities are to be undertaken in the First Annual Workplan for October 1, 2004 through September 30, 2005. The Project contract end date is June 10, 2007 leaving a full eight months for the third year Project implementation.

To achieve a more participatory, representative and accountable democracy through the Nepal Rule of Law Project, ARD proposes to engage beneficiaries, members of civil society organizations, international donors, and counterpart judicial and other Government of Nepal agency officials as partner stakeholders in the implementation of Project activities. To the extent possible and feasible, these Project partners will be encouraged to participate in the design, implementation, and performance monitoring and evaluation of Project activities and tasks. The overall performance monitoring and evaluation effort will document and measure the progress of the Rule of Law Project in achieving USAID/Nepal programmatic results and objectives.

In the past five months, ARD has established the ROL Project office, completed the basic Project staffing, and submitted and reviewed the First Annual Workplan. In the development of the Workplan, ARD Project staff have worked closely with the Supreme Court and other partners. The ROL Project staff have established excellent working relationships with the major rule of law and anti-corruption organizations. While the Workplan has not yet been formally approved, implementation has begun on several of the key Project activities.

1.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PURPOSE

USAID strategic objectives and the associated intermediate results will guide the collection of monitoring and evaluation information. Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will serve to track the ongoing ROL Project results and support the ongoing and constructive review of First Annual Workplan activities for the adoption of feasible and effective approaches to implementation. Where feasible and applicable, monitoring and evaluation information will be collected as gender and caste disaggregated.

The participation of stakeholder civil society and judicial sector organizations in Nepal ROL Project activities including M&E will keep key Nepali officials and citizens informed on the Project progress, results, and impact. The participatory approach through supporting transparent, accountable, and responsive democratic engagement is intended to directly affect public sector and civil society action on the issues of rule of law, anti-corruption, equity for women and disenfranchised groups, and environmental law. Through the participation of both governmental and non-governmental actors, democratic institutions will be directly strengthened and citizen confidence in the judiciary and anti-corruption agencies may be increased.

1.3 PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN DEVELOPMENT

The small business subcontractor to ARD, MetaMetrics Inc., provides the basic technical assistance for the development and implementation of the Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. Mr. Leo T. Surla, Jr., a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will work with long-term local and key expatriate technical staff to support the collection and analysis of results and program descriptive information as directly related to First Annual Workplan activities. Technical support will be provided over the three year Nepal ROL Project period in the implementation of the M&E Plan and the writing of M&E reports.

The M&E Plan development was conducted at the outset of the Nepal ROL Project to review the resources and procedures required to provide evaluation training; to coordinate participating counterpart and stakeholder personnel; and to collect and analyze the required M&E set of information. Contact and coordination will be maintained with the designated USAID/Nepal and Embassy personnel.

Over the three-year implementation period, training will be a key activity of the Nepal ROL Project. Attention will be paid to defining size and nature of the target populations, prospective topics, and training methodologies. This information will support the assignment of resources to conduct evaluations of training events. The measures of size of training populations and satisfaction of participants regarding the training events, workshops or conferences will be incorporated into the M&E Plan as appropriate. Other training results may be identified for more intensive evaluation analysis such as application of learned skills and new attitudes on the achievement of overall ROL Project goals.

For the conduct of the Performance M&E Plan, roles and responsibilities for the collection of information were defined. Interviews were held with a total of nine Government of Nepal counterparts and civil society organizations. The potential for ROL Project partner participation in M&E activities was assessed. Selected counterpart/stakeholder individuals were identified as candidates to participate with ROL Project staff. Statistical issues/constraints as related to measuring progress on achieving the Strategic Objective and Intermediate Results were reviewed. Detailed activities and specific responsibilities for information collection and analysis were addressed. Emphasis was placed on the timely completion of M&E activities by Project staff to meet quarterly and end-of-year reporting and analysis requirements.

SECTION 2

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK AND INDICATORS

The Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan incorporates the USAID/Nepal Strategic Objective as presented in the Country Strategic Plan and in accordance with the guidance and direction of Mission personnel.

2.1 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND INTERMEDIATE RESULTS/INDICATORS

The Nepal Rule of Law (ROL) Project addresses the USAID/Nepal Strategic Objective (SO) 7, Strengthened Governance of Natural Resources and Selected Institutions. The USAID specified Intermediate Results (IRs) and preliminary performance indicators are shown below:

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 and lower caste/ethnic minorities, and women receiving free, professional, public defense/ADR/legal services.
(2) Percentage of polled citizens demonstrating 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 processes, including:

- *Increased budget for judiciary (as percentage of National Budget)*
- *Criminal Procedures Code Reform*
- *National Pub. Defense Sys 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 & accountability/controller/anti-corruption systems are enhanced.

7.4.2.1 Strengthened Nat'l Government Integrity Planning and Implementation

Indicator: Favorable evaluation of government accountability standards & practices in conformity to new UN and regional anti corruption convention standards.

7.4.2.2 Improved Performance of “Anti-Corruption Systems” and other Selected Institutions Contributing to “Good Governance”

Indicators: *Number of cases from CIAA sent to trial and documented in Attorney General reports,
Number of cases adjudicated by special anti-corruption tribunal resulting in improved performance,
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 & anti-corruption” areas, resulting in:
Increased Citizen Access to Public Information;
“Sunshine laws,”
Ratification and adherence to International Anti-corruption Conventions.*

7.4.2.4 Non-partisan Anti-Corruption Civil Society Coalition is Formed, Free and Lively

Indicator: *Number of initiatives carried out by the coalition.*

2.2 ROL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

ARD recognizes that the USAID-Nepal mission will be reporting on the above indicators and intends to provide the necessary information. The following indicators will be used for local analysis in the performance and management of the activities presented in the workplan.

SO 7: IMPROVED PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED INSTITUTIONS	
IR 7.4.1: Strengthened Rule of Law & Respect for Human Rights	IR 7.4.2: More Transparent, Accountable & 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 anti-corruption 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 anti-corruption 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 anti-corruption tribunal
5. Milestone scale of key policy/regulatory reform processes	5. Number of mid-level and senior officials a) prosecuted for and b) convicted of corruption
	6. Availability of information on government

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

2.3 RULE OF LAW AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The Strategic Objective level indicator for institutional strengthening in the area of rule of law and respect for human rights will be derived from an Expert panel assessment of whether rule of law is strengthened. An evaluation committee comprised of individuals from ROL Project partners, as discussed in Section 3.7, could serve this function. Items for consideration would be the comparison of baseline and end of year 3 numbers of organizations engaged in rule of law and human rights and the perceived quality of activities undertaken by these organizations. The panel could also consider the M&E information base on lower level indicators, which are discussed below.

Under IR 7.4.1: Strengthened Rule of Law & Respect for Human Rights, 5 Lower Level Indicators will be used to evaluate Project achievements. Approaches to obtaining information on these indicators are discussed below. Similar approaches for collection of information on the Strategic Objective and lower level indicators are proposed for IR 7.4.2, More Transparent, Accountable & Effective Government.

2.3.1 Time to Judgment

Information will be obtained on the decrease in average amount of time (number of months) from detention to judgment. Since District Court, Appeals Court, and Supreme Court statistics are not available through automated court databases, figures will need to be tabulated manually. One or two courts can be identified as typical and samples of completed case folders will be selected for inspection and tabulation of time from detention to judgment.

A baseline can be established by selecting case folders that were completed prior to September 30, 2004. In year 3 of ROL Project implementation, the same exercise will take place using cases that were completely processed in the latter part of that year. Samples, baseline and subsequent, of about 100 cases each should be sufficient to determine the amount of change in case processing time.

2.3.2 Free Professional Public Defense

The proposed indicator is number of indigents, lower caste/ethnic minorities and women receiving free professional public defense. This information should be obtained from a court that has had some experience in providing public defense under the current regime. The cases for a selected baseline time period, three or more months, would be reviewed and the characteristics of defendants would be tabulated. This calculation will provide the proportion of defendants that are indigents, lower caste/ethnic minorities and women.

At the end of year 3 of the Project, the exercise would be repeated. The intent is that the number of public defense for an equal time period would increase and that there would be a statistically significant change in the number of indigents, lower caste/ethnic minorities and women

that receive free professional public defense. Case file inspection could also reveal, to some extent, the quality of the judgments.

2.3.3 Knowledge of Basic Legal Rights

USAID currently has no data on knowledge of basic legal rights and has no plans to conduct a survey under which questions on legal rights awareness level could be asked. If resources permit, a baseline survey could be conducted by the ROL Project under a subcontract or Project grant. Information would be collected to determine the percentage of polled citizens demonstrating knowledge of basic legal rights. Reviews of other recent surveys may suffice for estimating the level of current knowledge of legal rights in Nepal. The survey would also be conducted in year 3 to be able to contrast any change from the baseline survey or estimate.

2.3.4 Case Prosecutions and Convictions

Information on number of prosecutions and percentage of convictions in human rights, corruption and environmental crime cases will be obtained from several courts. Corruption case information will be derived from records of the Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA). Information would be hand tabulated from samples of cases from the baseline period and in the year 3 of Project implementation.

2.3.5 Policy/Regulatory Reform

The lower level indicator for policy and regulatory reform will be a description of key policy/regulatory reform processes over the three-year Project period. A judgment would then be made on the qualitative and quantitative dimensions of improvements in the process.

2.4 MEASURING RULE OF LAW IMPACT

In the interviews with Nepal ROL Project partners conducted by the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and Govind Das Shrestha, ARD Deputy Chief of Party, valuable insights into the availability of information and practical applicability of performance indicators were gained.

For example, caseload statistics are not available in automated databases. Compilations by the courts, the Attorney General, and the CIAA are basic and details such as case processing times and defendant characteristics are not presented in annual reports. Annex F, Statistics from the Special Court Annual Report 2003-2004, presents the typical level of detail that is currently available.

Compared to a few short years ago, there are now many organizations dedicated to the improvement of rule of law and anti-corruption. Annex G, Transparency International List of Anti-Corruption Organizations and Key Individuals, presents a number of organizations engaged in anti-corruption. While much credit is due to Transparency International for pioneering the anti-corruption effort in the mid 1990's, the assignment of credit for the increase in formal anti-corruption charges in the present and in the near future must be shared by many players, including the general public which has become more aware of their own responsibilities for combating corruption.

The review of certain concrete and verifiable statistics can result in conflicting conclusions. The avowed purpose of the National Vigilance Center is to reduce the occurrence of corruption.

Success could be measured by a reduction in the number of new formal charges of corruption. Conversely, the Commission for the Investigation of Abuses of Authority (CIAA) as becoming more recognized for successful prosecution of corruption might measure success by the increase in new formal charges of corruption.

The collection of essential information such as caseloads and caseflows, in the short -term and until automated court management systems are developed, will require manual inspection and tabulation. A grant or subcontract to a research oriented organization (law school or NGO) could be awarded to collect such information.

Attribution of the effect of Nepal ROL Project activities will require a sensitive touch. An external factor such as a cessation of the Maoist insurgency could greatly enhance the potential for rule of law and anti-corruption improvements. The Nepal ROL Project monitoring and evaluation approach will basically rely on the logical linking of Project activities to outputs, determined results, and likely impact on the major indicators of the achievement of USAID Intermediate Results and consequently on the Strategic Objective.

SECTION 3

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN DEVELOPMENT

Monitoring and evaluation are integral to Nepal ROL Project implementation and can contribute directly to enhancing Project personnel capacity to develop and implement Project activities. The Performance M&E Plan presents the responsibilities for key evaluation activities for the first annual Project period. Roles and activities are identified for local Project staff and the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist. Emphasis is placed on the timely completion of activities to meet quarterly report requirements and the First Annual Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Report.

3.1 RESOURCES AND ORGANIZATION

The monitoring and evaluation of the activities of the First Annual Workplan will be the responsibility of the staff assigned to those tasks. The designated Nepal ROL Project M&E Coordinator, Govind Das Shrestha, the ARD Deputy Chief of Party, will support the other Project staff in the accomplishment of their M&E activities under the overall supervision of Frederick Yeager, the Chief of Party.

The M&E Specialist, Leo T. Surla, Jr., will provide technical assistance to Nepal ROL Project staff over the remaining nine-month operating period of Year One through email and telephone contact. In late August or early September 2005, he will return to Kathmandu to support and conduct the analysis and report writing for the First Annual Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Report.

Baseline data collection, project activities description, and ongoing compilation of outcomes information on Nepal ROL Project progress, and basic quarterly evaluation reporting will be the responsibility of the assigned local Nepal ROL Project staff. The Project staff for the three operational components and two administrative components are presented below:

- o **Rule of Law Activities Component: Govind Das Shrestha
Deputy Chief of Party and Senior Rule of Law Coordinator**
- o **Anti-Corruption Activities Component: Mihir Kumar Thakur
Senior Anti-Corruption Coordinator**
- o **Cross-Cutting Activities Component: Frederick Yeager
Chief of Party**
- o **Grants Administration Component: To be determined
Grants Manager**
- o **Subcontracts and Equipment Administration Component: Naresh Gongal
Senior Administrator**

3.2 PERFORMANCE M&E ACTIVITIES

The M&E activities link to the First Annual Workplan, which charts and describes Project activities, tasks, outputs, and scheduled progress towards results according to annual schedules for the three year Project period. Performance M&E will be conducted as a phased process. Emphasis in the first year's effort is on definition of baselines, where appropriate, to be able to contrast the targeted changes over the three year Project period. Program descriptive information (activities and outputs) will be provided to the ARD Chief of Party for incorporation into Quarterly Reports. This programmatic information will be compiled for the completed four quarters in early September for incorporation into the First Annual Performance M&E Report. Monitoring and evaluation activities in Years Two and Three will focus more on Component results and impact.

Monitoring and evaluation will support Nepal ROL Project staff and potential counterpart and stakeholder personnel in assessing component progress. The Nepal ROL Project staff have the primary responsibility to define baselines and indicators for targeted results; collect and maintain monitoring and evaluation information; utilize M&E indicators, as appropriate, to prepare quarterly reports; and assess and measure component progress. In discussing M&E procedures, information collection, and related M&E coordination activities with Nepal ROL Project staff, care was taken to ascertain whether the required M&E level of effort would detract from the implementation of their assigned Nepal ROL Project activities. The staff energy devoted to M&E is intended to be rewarded by an enhanced awareness of Project progress and the identification of potential issues and constraints.

3.2.1 Identification of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators and Measures

Essential to the eventual analysis of Project performance is the database of information that reflects the changes that can be attributed to Project activities. Key elements of this M&E database are baseline, outputs, results, and impact. The following definitions were discussed with Nepal ROL Project Staff to support their efforts to identify M&E information, data, indicators and measures for these elements:

Baseline: Information that reflects the existing situation on September 30, 2004 as appropriate to Year 1 Nepal ROL Project activities and milestones. Ideally, this would include information that is quantifiable and can be collected and compared periodically during Project implementation in order to measure progress. Quantifiable example: Number of anti-corruption cases heard in 2003. Some measures will be binary, that is, either exist or don't exist. Examples: Judicial Code of Ethics does not exist and trainees were unaware of the provisions of a recent act related to anti-corruption. Quality is an important element (court facilities were inadequate).

Outputs: The outcomes of Project activities. This information shows the immediate outcome and includes items such as: Quantifiable: number of training programs delivered and number of trained judicial personnel; and Binary: technical assistance (organizational structure review) provided to strengthen the Judges Society, the passage of an anti-corruption law, completion of a strategic plan, and the publication of a information brochure. Detail such as characteristics of trained personnel can be included which add richness to the comprehension of the training program (e.g. among the study tour group were the Prime Minister and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court). Similarly, the completion of a feasibility analysis can include summary information such as the types of recommendations. The quality of the output (the training program was considered excellent by participants) is also important.

Results: The consequence of activity outputs. Examples include changes in knowledge and attitudes of trainees/workshop participants, the changes in understanding of anti-corruption laws as a result of a publication or increased access of information through a website, and changes in awareness of rule of law issues as a result of an assessment/study.

Impact: The short-term and long-term effects of Project activities. Impact generally relates to programmatic objectives such as institutional strengthening (improved CIAA capacity in prosecuting corruption and improved judicial efficiency). In the final analysis, impact will relate to the USAID/Nepal Strategic Objective and Intermediate Results. In training evaluation, the relative short-term impact can be the workshop participant's application of knowledge and attitudinal shifts following workshop completion. A longer-term impact of the application of such knowledge would be the related change to goals such as institutional strengthening in the area of rule of law.

Sources are to be identified for the key information elements. A major source of monitoring and evaluation information will be the involved counterpart and stakeholder personnel. Feedback from these individuals can also provide information on unexpected results and impacts, both positive and negative, of Project activities. Critical assumptions for achievement of Project objectives can also be noted.

3.2.2 Matrix of Indicators

The ARD Deputy Chief of Party (responsible also for the Rule of Law Activities Component) completed the indicators for the baselines and outcomes for the Component as outlined above. The ARD Senior Anti-Corruption Coordinator completed the indicators for selected activities in the Anti-Corruption Activities Component. The M&E Specialist outlined indicators for the Grants Program, which will be revised by the Grants Manager. This information is presented in the Matrix of Indicators (Annex A). Indicators are to be identified for the Cross-Cutting Activities Component.

3.3 COMPONENT M&E INFORMATION COLLECTION PLANS

Information collection, accomplished at a minimum for quarterly reporting in Year 1, will provide monitoring and evaluation information for the three quarterly reports (due January 15, 2005; April 15, 2005; and July 15, 2005). In addition to documenting outputs, results and potential impact, quarterly monitoring and evaluation data may support the identification of issues for review and potential adjustments to Project activities. In September 2005, monitoring and evaluation information will be collected and compiled for analysis and the preparation of findings and recommendations of the First Annual Performance M&E Report as potential input for the preparation of the Nepal ROL Project Second Annual Workplan.

Information for the four elements (baseline, outputs, results, and impact) will be qualitative and quantitative. Relevant anecdotal information will be noted and retained for M&E analysis (e.g. comments from key informants and decision makers). The engagement of stakeholders, to include public and private sector individuals and organizations, will be noted for assessment of effect on sustainability. Information on issues such as gender and discrimination will be collected as appropriate. Information will also be compiled on procurement of equipment and grants management.

3.4 ADMINISTRATIVE COMPONENT FOR GRANTS

The Project grants program will be a key element for the overall Nepal rule of law effort. Support will be provided for tasks and activities of the three Project components. The Nepal ROL Project will award grants over the three year Project period in the amount of approximately \$700,000. A qualified individual with extensive international donor, project management, and evaluation experience for the ARD Grants Manager position has been identified and his candidacy has been submitted to USAID/Nepal for approval. In the absence of the Grants Manager, the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist proposes the following approach for this administrative component and an outlined set of information/indicators is presented in the M&E Matrix (Annex A). This information will be revised and refined by the ARD Grants Manager.

Assuming that the Grants Manager begins work at the ROL Project in the near term, in the next seven month period ending in July, 2005 the Grants Manual can be written, a Grants Application Workshop conducted, the Request for Grant Applications publicized, and public notice given on the first, and possibly the final, round of awards depending upon grant application quality. USAID/Nepal approvals will be obtained as required. An estimated total of five two-year grants may become operational as early as August, 2005 or earlier depending upon the time required for the grant application review and approval process. Grant project closeouts at a date around July, 2007 would allow for an evaluation of grant performance for incorporation into the Third Annual Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Report.

During the First Annual Workplan ending September 30, 2005, initial activities (Grants Application Workshop) could be accomplished for a potential second round of grant awards. Extensions for new activities may be awarded to existing grantees. The full procedure of a Grant Workshop; RFA announcement and submittal, selection, and grant awards in a second round, if necessary, may be accomplished within a four to five month period. With such a schedule the second round of grant implementation would begin by January 2006, allowing for an eighteen or nineteen month period of grant implementation until grant project closeout in the summer of 2007.

The First Annual Workplan outlines the activities under which grants may be awarded. This information, as summarized below, can guide the formation of the Request for Grant Applications.

3.4.1 Rule of Law Activities Component

Under the Rule of Law Activities Component, grants may be awarded for ROL1, Protect Human Rights and Strengthen Defense Representation System and ROL6, Strengthen Institutional Capacity of the Judicial Council. Examples of eligible tasks or activities in the First Annual Workplan include:

- o “Assess the extent to which prosecutors and judges are reluctant to rule in cases against Maoists and other opponents of the current government. Assess the related security and jurisdictional requirements that preclude judges from hearing such cases. Examine the experience of other countries facing the same issue and organize observational travel to those countries. Develop a plan to create the necessary legal framework, physical infrastructure and procedures to enable judges to hear cases against insurgents. (7.4.1.1)”

- o “Do a feasibility study and strategic plan for the creation of a permanent public defenders office. This study will assess the current methods for appointing counsel to represent indigent criminal defendants and give recommendations for establishing a public defender's office, identify possible pilot initiatives for the establishment of a public defenders office, and identify financial resources to support a public defender's office. (7.4.1.1, 7.4.1.2)”
- o “Undertake strategic planning for establishing an Inspector of Tribunals that will be charged with the oversight of the courts in Nepal from the standpoints of competency and transparency. The planning process will build on the Judicial Council's initiative to establish an Inspector of Tribunals and will determine and recommend the appropriate form the inspectorate will take.”

3.4.2 Anti-Corruption Activities Component

Under the Project Anti-Corruption Activities Component grants can be awarded under AC2, Strengthen Institutional Capacity of the CIAA (Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority); AC4, Strengthen Institutional Capacity of the Attorney General’s Office; and AC6, Strengthen Institutional Capacity of Government and Non-Government Agencies to Enhance Government Integrity and Transparency. Examples of eligible tasks/activities include:

- o “Cyber/computer crime training. A manual on cyber and computer crime will be prepared, printed and distributed to the attorneys assigned to the CIAA. (7.4.2.2 and 7.4.2.3)”
- o “A local NGO will be selected for a grant which leads to the production and distribution of a manual on human rights and the responsibilities of the prosecutor in protecting them. (7.4.2.1, 7.4.2.2 and 7.4.2.3)”
- o “The project will provide a grant to a local NGO for an assessment of the financial disclosure law and recommendations for improvement.”
- o “A grant will be given for a study and proposal on private/public sector reforms to protect vulnerable groups (7.4.2.3).”

3.4.3 Cross-Cutting Activities Component

Grants may also be awarded for tasks under the Project Cross-Cutting Activities Component: CC1, Promote Equity and Legal Representation. The First Annual Workplan identifies the following:

- o “Support Public Interest Litigation in Protecting Women's Rights and those of Disenfranchised Groups. Providing alternative sources for legal services is necessary to ensure the equality of women within the justice system of Nepal. As victims of sexual crimes, particularly rape and trafficking, as well as other related matters, such as domestic violence, women need specialized attention for their legal defense. This task envisages a grant or sub-contract to a civil society organization to prepare and file class action suits which would establish judicial precedent in cases involving the protection of constitutional rights and other civil liberties afforded to disenfranchised groups, including women.”

3.5 SUBCONTRACTS AND EQUIPMENT

The Nepal ROL Project has resources to purchase computers and other equipment for the Special Court and other counterpart agencies. Subcontracts could be awarded for minor office renovations. Subcontracts may also be awarded for activities similar to those envisioned for grant awards. Under ROL2, Strengthen Management Capacity of the Judiciary (Part 3: Court Archives), the First Annual Workplan states, “The project will contract with a local firm to build cabinets and shelves for files and will provide secure safes for sensitive files.”

Under the M&E Plan, ROL Project staff responsible for subcontract awards and equipment purchases are requested to note and document information equal to that collected for the other four Components. Given the magnitude of the budget item for equipment, the impact of computers and similar items on the strengthening of the recipient institutions will be of importance for the overall assessment of Nepal ROL Project effectiveness. Interviews with officials of recipient agencies can be conducted at appropriate time intervals following installation of equipment. To the extent that subcontracts are made for tasks and activities that are similar to those under the Grants Component (as indicated for CC1, Promote Equity and Legal Representation), the Grants Manager may take responsibility for collecting M&E information, documenting the subcontract activity, and assessing subcontract outcomes.

3.6 METHODOLOGY FOR EVALUATING TRAINING EVENTS

According to the First Annual Workplan, an estimated seven training events will be undertaken in the first year of the Nepal ROL Project. There will also be orientation/observation tours and participation of Nepal jurists and other stakeholders’ personnel in international conferences and workshops.

Training is a key activity of the Nepal ROL Project Program and has already begun with a visit to Hong Kong. Nepal ROL Project attention was directed to the importance of defining size and nature of the target training populations, prospective topics, and training methodologies. This information can support the assignment of resources to conduct evaluations of training events. The measures of size of training populations and satisfaction of participants regarding the training events, workshops or conferences were outlined. Other training results may be identified for more intensive evaluation analysis of selected training events and can include the subsequent application of learned skills and new attitudes on the achievement of overall Nepal ROL Project goals. A memorandum on training evaluation was delivered to the Project staff to facilitate the evaluation of discussion groups, roundtables, workshops, conferences, and other key training events. This memorandum is included as Annex E.

3.7 PARTICIPATORY EVALUATION WITH PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

The emphasis of Nepal ROL Project activities is on working with government counterparts and stakeholder organizations as Project partners to achieve the USAID Strategic Objective and Intermediate Results. By using a participatory approach to Project development and implementation, the Nepal ROL Project is achieving the USAID Strategic Objective 7.4 Intermediate Result: Improved Performance of Selected Institutions by example. The Project can expand this participatory approach by engaging Project partners in the Performance Monitoring and Evaluation.

3.7.1 Targeted Institutions and Project Partners

The targeted rule of law institutions and potential partners include the Nepal Supreme Court, the Judiciary, and Registrars; the Special Court; the Judges Society; Judicial Council; and the National Judicial Academy. Anticipated partners for the Rule of Law Component include the Kathmandu School of Law; Nepal Law Campus; Pro Public; CeLRRd; National Human Rights Commission; Forum for Women, Law and Development (FWLD); DFID; The Asia Foundation; UNDP; Nepal Bar Association; National Law Reform Commission; Ministry of Law and Justice; and Uniquist.

The identified target anti-corruption institutions and potential partners include the Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA); the Special Court; Attorney General's Office; and National Vigilance Center. Anticipated partners for the Anti-Corruption Activities Component include Pro Public; Sagamartha Radio; Danida; DFID; ReMac; Transparency International, CeLRRd; National Judicial Academy; FWLD; Advocacy Forum; Ministry of Law and Justice; Kathmandu School of Law; and Nepal Law Campus.

Under the Cross-Cutting Issues Component the target institutions are the court system; the Attorney General's Office; and the CIAA. Anticipated partners include FWLD; Advocacy Forum; SWATI; Pro Public; and the international donors: Danida, UNDP, and DFID.

Working relationships have already been established with most of the above organizations as was revealed in the interviews conducted by the M&E Specialist. In those interviews (see Annex D for a list of meetings and interviews), indicators for monitoring and evaluation, sources of M&E information, issues regarding attribution of impact, and interest in a participatory evaluation approach were discussed. The overall conclusion is that the targeted institutions and partner organizations are capable and interested in such an evaluation approach.

3.7.1 Participatory Evaluation Purpose

The participation of personnel from counterpart government agencies and private sector NGOs and stakeholders is a major objective of the Nepal ROL Project monitoring and evaluation effort. Such participation can support the ongoing analytic capacity of these organizations and promote the sustainability of rule of law and anti-corruption reforms. When the key stakeholders participate actively in Nepal ROL Project evaluation, they may discern programmatic requirements that are important to achieving their own goals and can take responsibility for their individual and organizational decisions that contribute to program action and effectiveness. Participation can also support capacity building that can continue following Nepal ROL Project Program completion. The impact of the Nepal ROL Project implemented in this fashion has the possibility of extending beyond the results of immediate Nepal ROL Project activities into the very framework of Nepal society and institutions.

3.7.2 Suggested Methodology for Engaging Project Partners

A ROL Participatory Evaluation Advisory Committee of individuals from approximately seven partner organizations could be formed. Members could immediately be drawn from Transparency International, Pro Public, Kathmandu School of Law, Danida/DFID-CIAA, FWLD, the National Judicial Academy, and the Attorney General's Office.

A briefing on the Nepal ROL Project Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan could be given to candidates for the Committee on Tuesday, December 21, the day prior to the departure of the M&E Specialist from Kathmandu. Alternatively, such a briefing could be conducted by the M&E Coordinator using the power point presentation provided by the M&E Specialist. Present at such a briefing at the Project office would also be all ARD ROL Project personnel and the USAID CTO. In a collaborative approach following the M&E presentation, agreement can be reached on the overall objectives of the Committee (support for the identification of M&E information sources, insights on ROL and anti-corruption issues) and future meetings. The proposed chair for such a committee would be the ROL Project M&E Coordinator or the Project Chief of Party.

Meetings could be held quarterly or semi-annually to review ROL Project progress. The possibility of open public meetings (including the media) in a panel setting following the completion of the First Annual Performance Monitoring and Evaluation can be considered. As a practical measure, the Committee could form itself into subcommittees on Anti-Corruption, Rule of Law, and Donor Coordination. In the future, meetings open to all Project partner organizations could be held.

**FIRST ANNUAL PERFORMANCE
MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN**

ANNEX A

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

ANNEX A
Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix, First Annual Performance
M&E Plan
USAID Nepal Rule of Law Project
Information/Indicators for Activities, Baselines, and Outcomes

Activities	Baseline September 2004	Deliverables & Outputs	Anticipated Results	Likely Impact	Sources of Information	Related Information, Assumptions, ROL Staff
Rule of Law				SO 7 and Related IRs		
ROL 1. Protect Human Rights and Strengthen Defense Representation System						
1.1 Doing a feasibility study and strategic plan for creating public defender's office	Legal Aid service provided to (supply number from the record) persons	Feasibility study completed. March 2005 (Second Quarter)	Creating Public Defender's Office	Increased access to justice for the poor and disenfranchised	Feasibility Study Report	Subgrant awarded and study initiated in the first quarter
1.2 Assess the extent of the problem hearing cases against Maoists and develop a plan to create necessary legal framework, physical infrastructure and procedures for hearing cases against insurgents	Cases are pending for fear of reprisal action from Maoists	Assessment of problems completed. A Plan to create necessary legal framework, physical infrastructure and procedures for hearing cases against insurgents is developed. March 2005	Cases against Maoists disposed speedily	Enhanced administration of justice in court	Assessment Report and Development Plan	Committee for assessment of the problem and developing a plan formed and working
ROL 2. Strengthen Management Capacity of the Judiciary						
2.1 Establish a database system to measure performance. Develop a work plan for	No. of cases (Supply number from the record of the Court) filed and disposed	Draft court data collection instrument designed and developed	System developed for measuring performance of the Court	Case management capacity of the Court improved	Annual Report of the Court	Subgrant awarded and study initiated in the first quarter

Activities	Baseline September 2004	Deliverables & Outputs	Anticipated Results	Likely Impact	Sources of Information	Related Information, Assumptions, ROL Staff
<p>producing, collecting and analyzing the data and implementing a system of performance measurement</p> <p>2.2 Provide a subgrant award to prepare a draft Charter, signage, and directories for review.</p> <p>2.3 Provide a subgrant award to examine the physical condition of the existing archives in twenty-five courts. Complete photographing of archives and physical condition of courtrooms</p> <p>2.4 Provide support for court archives of Special Court on a pilot basis</p>	<p>No systematic court user's charter is in place</p> <p>Photographs of court physical facilities and office equipments will provide the poor condition of the buildings and courtrooms</p> <p>Poor physical condition of courtroom and archives</p>	<p>A draft charter is prepared together with signage</p> <p>Photographic documentation of 25 courts ready</p> <p>Clean-up and organize Special court Archives</p>	<p>Court users will be benefited</p> <p>Photographs providing proof of poor court facilities</p> <p>Management capacity of the court strengthened</p>	<p>Access to justice improved</p> <p>Raising of awareness for more budgetary allocation and other resources for the courts</p> <p>Enhanced administration of justice</p>	<p>Charter and signage in place for everybody to see</p> <p>Files containing photographs of court facilities</p> <p>Quick disposal of cases evident from Annual Reports</p>	
ROL 3. Strengthen Judicial Case Management System						
<p>3.1 Assess the physical condition and space utilization at the Special Court and arrange for maintenance of building and renovation of courtrooms.</p> <p>3.2 Install essential office equipments</p>	<p>Poor condition of court building visible from visits to the court premises</p> <p>Lack of minimum office equipments</p>	<p>Assessment of physical condition of court building completed and arrangements made for maintenance</p> <p>Installation of office equipments and development</p>	<p>Enhanced physical condition of court building and rooms</p> <p>Enhanced office equipments and</p>	<p>Enhanced management of judicial cases in the court</p> <p>Enhanced administration of justice in the</p>	<p>Disposal of cases improved as shown in the annual reports</p> <p>Annual Reports</p>	

Activities	Baseline September 2004	Deliverables & Outputs	Anticipated Results	Likely Impact	Sources of Information	Related Information, Assumptions, ROL Staff
and develop reference library	visible from the tour of courtrooms	of reference library completed	facilities	court		
3.3 Conduct an assessment of current conditions in each court unit to determine the extent of the problems and scope for improvement in the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal and Kathmandu District Court.	Absence of an effective case management system in the courts under review	Assessment Report ready	Assessment of the problem completed	Same as above	Same as above	
ROL 4. Strengthen Institutional Capacity of the Judicial Academy						
4.1 Develop a comprehensive Strategic Plan	Absence of a Strategic Plan	Development of a Strategic Plan	Strategic Plan ready for implementation	Enhanced administration of justice in court, Prosecutor and Public Defense organizations	Strategic Plan	
4.2 Update the training needs assessment of judges	A draft report is ready	An updated training needs assessment report ready	Training needs assessment of judges identified for implementation	Enhanced administration of justice in court	Training Needs Assessment Report	
4.3 Develop curriculum for judges and legal professionals in targeted areas	Absence of a training establishment for judges	Curriculum developed	Curriculum developed	Same as above	Curriculum available	
4.4 Develop a core of qualified instructors with modern adult-teaching methodology in targeted areas	Absence of a core of qualified instructors	Training provided	Creating of a core of trained and qualified instructors	Same as above	Annual Report	

Activities	Baseline September 2004	Deliverables & Outputs	Anticipated Results	Likely Impact	Sources of Information	Related Information, Assumptions, ROL Staff
4.5 Develop training materials in targeted areas	Absence of training materials	Training materials prepared	Production of trained human resources in targeted areas	Same as above	Training materials	
4.6 Develop a library	Absence of an effective law library	Developing a law library	Library with reference materials for conducting training	Same as above	A Library is created	
4.7 Provide office and training equipments	Lack of office and training equipments	Office and training equipments provided	Enhanced capacity for conducting training	Same as above	Office and training equipments	
ROL 5. Strengthen Institutional Capacity of the Judges Society						
5.1 Develop Strategic Plan of the Judges Society	Absence of a Strategic Plan	Strategic Plan prepared	Framework for an active Society is in place	Enhanced administration of justice in courts	Strategic Plan document	
5.2 Conduct national conference of judges	Absence of an active Judges Society	Organization of a national conference	National Conference organized	Same as above	National Conference Report	
5.3 Provide office equipments	Lacks office equipments	Provide office equipments	Active Society	Same as above	Annual Report	
ROL 6. Strengthen Institutional Capacity of the Judicial Council						
6.1 Develop Strategic Plan: of the Judicial Council	Absence of a Strategic Plan	Strategic Plan prepared	An strengthened Judicial Council	Enhanced administration of justice	Strategic Plan	
6.2 Change the legal framework, including internal rules and regulations to	Adequate and enabling legal framework lacking	Formulation of adequate legal framework	An effective Judicial Council for maintaining	Adequate legal frameworks for justice reform	Amended legal framework	

Activities	Baseline September 2004	Deliverables & Outputs	Anticipated Results	Likely Impact	Sources of Information	Related Information, Assumptions, ROL Staff
address the new policy guidelines			discipline			
ROL 7. Strengthen Justice Sector Appointment, Promotion and Recruitment System						
7.1 Assess the appointment and promotion procedures for career and non- career judges and the recruitment system for court personnel	Inadequate legal framework for recruitment and promotion of judges and court personnel	Assessment of appointment and promotion system completed	Efficient human resources for administration of justice in place	Enhanced administration of justice	Assessment Report	
7.2 Revise legal framework to incorporate the new appointment and promotion procedures and the new recruitment system for judges and court personnel	Legal framework inadequate	Adequate legal framework developed for recruitment and promotion of judges and court personnel	Legal framework for efficient human resources for administration of justice is in place	Adequate legal framework for justice reform	Revised and amended legal framework for recruitment and promotion	
7.3 Create personnel policy and procedure manual for the Nepal Judiciary	Absence of a personnel policy and procedure manual	A personnel policy and procedure manual prepared	Planning and administration of human resources simplified	Same as above	Personnel Policy and Procedure Manual	
ROL 8. Strengthen the Code of Ethics and Create a Rigorous Enforcement Mechanism						
8.1 Assess the code of conduct of judges and review of justice sector ethics laws and policies	Assessment of justice sector ethics laws and policies do not exist	Assessment of justice sector ethics laws and policies completed	Framework for a disciplined justice sector is in place	Enhanced administration of justice in courts	Assessment Report	

Activities	Baseline September 2004	Deliverables & Outputs	Anticipated Results	Likely Impact	Sources of Information	Related Information, Assumptions, ROL Staff
8.2 Promulgate a revised code of conduct conforming to international standards of judicial integrity	Existing code of conduct lacks an effective mechanism for enforcement	Revised code of conduct promulgated	Help establish judicial integrity	Adequate legal framework for justice reform	Revised Code of Conduct	
8.3 Revise legal framework to incorporate rigorous enforcement procedures	Existing legal framework lacks effective enforcement	Revision of legal framework completed	Rigorous enforcement procedure created	Same as above	Revised legal framework	
ROL 9. Strengthen Ability to Enforce Judicial Decisions						
9.1 Conduct a national conference that includes NGOs and the media to identify major problems of enforcement and set policy for enhancing enforcement	A broader forum for discussing problems of enforcement is lacking	A national conference organized	Provide a broad consensus for the need in favor of an effective enforcement	Improved access to justice	Report of the Conference	
9.2 Create a committee to review laws and regulations to strengthen logistical and personnel support for the enforcement of judicial decisions	No systematic study of the problem of logistical and personnel support for enforcement of judicial decisions exists	Committee for review of laws and regulations to strengthen enforcement mechanism is formed and working	Help strengthen logistical and personnel support for enforcement of judicial decisions	Same as above	Committee deliberations	
9.3 Conduct training of enforcement officers	Training of enforcement officers is lacking	Training of enforcement officers conducted	Trained enforcement officers available	Same as above	Report on Training	
ROL10. Develop System of Court-						

Activities	Baseline September 2004	Deliverables & Outputs	Anticipated Results	Likely Impact	Sources of Information	Related Information, Assumptions, ROL Staff
Related Mediation						
10.1 Assess existing legal provisions relating to mediation, compromise and consensus building	No thorough assessment of mediation provisions has been carried	Assessment of legal framework relating to mediation completed	Legal framework for mediation established	Increased access to justice for the poor and disenfranchised will result	Assessment Report on mediation	
10.4 Train selected District court judges, judicial personnel, and members of the Bar on mediation techniques	Training on mediation techniques is lacking	Training of selected District Judges, judicial personnel and attorneys is conducted	Mediation techniques available for facilitating mediation	Same as above	Report on Training	

Activities	Deliverables (Milestones) Summary and Target Delivery Dates (May be similar to Outputs)	Baseline September 2004	Outputs	Anticipated Results	Likely Impact	Sources of Information	Related Information, Assumptions, ROL Staff
Anti-corruption					SO 7 and Related IRs		
AC1. Promote Corruption Awareness and Prevention	Increase citizens' awareness and active support for existing efforts against corruption	Baseline data not available	Anti-corruption system improved	Zero tolerance culture against corruption formed and developed	SO 7.4 and IR 7.4.2.1; IR 7.4.2.2; IR 7.4.2.3; IR 7.4.2.4	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan	
AC1 Sub-activity- 1. Sponsor anti-corruption conferences	Encourage active and participatory role of state agencies, business and civil society to discuss various issues of corruption and its prevention Jan to May 2005	Baseline data not available	Anti-corruption system improved	Efficient handling of corruption complaints at all levels	IR 7.4..2.3	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan, Pro Public Good Governance Bulletins, TI Newsletters and CIAA Newsletters	ROL staff is working on this sub-activity.

Activities	Deliverables (Milestones) Summary and Target Delivery Dates (May be similar to Outputs)	Baseline September 2004	Outputs	Anticipated Results	Likely Impact	Sources of Information	Related Information, Assumptions, ROL Staff
AC1 Sub-activity- 2. Formation of Anti-corruption Forums at local levels	Form and develop anti-corruption forum of law enforcement agencies and civil society at local levels for open communication Jan to May 2005	Baseline data not available	Anti-corruption system improved	Zero tolerance culture against corruption formed and developed	IR 7.4.2.4	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan, Pro Public Good Governance Bulletins	ROL staff is working on this sub-activity.
AC1 Sub-activities- 3. Conduct anti-corruption training and develop a manual	Train civil society to fight corruption effectively August to Sep. 2005	On-going training program by Pro Public supported by SDC	Capacity of civil society to fight corruption developed		IR 7.4.2.2	Pro Public Good Governance Bulletins	
AC1 Sub-activities- 4. Assist CIAA for International conferences	Some logistical support to CIAA for hosting Asia Pacific Steering Group Meeting to be organized on April 19-21, 2005 April 2005				IR 7.4.2.1	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan	One computer with printer and fax machine requested by CIAA.
AC1 Sub-activities-5. Support media programs for CIAA	Defend CIAA from misleading and baseless allegation and develop publications, radio programs promoting CIAA activities Jan. to April 2005	Baseline data not available	Action against influential but corrupt politicians and bureaucrats promoted	Anti-corruption system improved	IR 7.4.2.2	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan	ROL staff is working on this sub-activity.

Activities	Deliverables (Milestones) Summary and Target Delivery Dates (May be similar to Outputs)	Baseline September 2004	Outputs	Anticipated Results	Likely Impact	Sources of Information	Related Information, Assumptions, ROL Staff
AC2 - Strengthen Institutional Capacity of the CIAA	Increase the skill and capacity of CIAA to maximally investigate and prosecute cases	Baseline data not available	Performance of CIAA in investigation and prosecution of corruption and improper acts further accelerated and improved	Anti-corruption system improved	IR 7.4.2.2 ; IR 7.4..2.3	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan, CIAA Newsletter	
AC2 Sub-activities-1. Assist to update CIAA's strategic plan	Update institutional development plan of CIAA in cooperation with donors like DANIDA/DFID March 2005	Strategic plan available	Effective role and responsibility of CIAA planned		IR 7.4.2.2	CIAA	ROL staff is working on this sub-activity.
AC2 Sub-activities- 2. Training in corruption investigation and trial	Develop skill of some selected CIAA investigators and prosecutors in specific areas like disproportionate property, financial crimes, procurement frauds etc Dec. 2004 to Sep. 2005	Baseline not available	Investigation skills and techniques in high profile cases improved		IR 7.4.2.2	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan	Three CIAA investigators are visiting ICAC, Hong Kong for 5 days training from Dec.13-17, 2004.
AC2 Sub-activities-3. Training in anti-corruption program and organizational management	Develop skill of senior CIAA officers in office management and efficiency through observational tour at Anti-	Baseline not available	CIAA office management improved		IR 7.4.2.2	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan	ROL staff is working on this sub-activity.

Activities	Deliverables (Milestones) Summary and Target Delivery Dates (May be similar to Outputs)	Baseline September 2004	Outputs	Anticipated Results	Likely Impact	Sources of Information	Related Information, Assumptions, ROL Staff
	corruption bodies in Hong Kong, Malaysia, Australia or Singapore April to June 2005						
AC2 Sub-activities – 4. Inspection trip abroad for officials from CIAA, Special Court and government attorney	Observe some of the country very successful in combating corruption recently April to June 2005		Skills and techniques to deal high profile corruption cases improved		IR 7.4.2.2	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan	
AC2 Sub-activities – 5. Infrastructure support to CIAA	Some books for library, two computers and one printer for CIAA Dec. 2004 to May 2005	Baseline not available	Knowledge, skill and capacity of CIAA staff improved		IR 7.4.2.2	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan	ROL staff is working on this sub-activity.
AC2 Sub-activities – 6. Explore CIAA staff experience and skills in training and research on anti-corruption	Use and develop experience and skills of CIAA staff for training civil society including university campuses on corruption prevention and awareness March to June 2005	Baseline not available	Practical knowledge and real experience of CIAA staff disseminated for the benefit of civil society	CIAA staff motivated to work more efficiently	IR 7.4.2.2	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan	CIAA has requested to prioritize this sub-activity.
AC3 - Strengthen Institutional Capacity of the Special Court	Improve capacity of the Special Court to deal corruption cases effectively and speedily		Performance of anti-corruption system improved		IR 7.4.2.2 ; IR 7.4..2.3	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan	

Activities	Deliverables (Milestones) Summary and Target Delivery Dates (May be similar to Outputs)	Baseline September 2004	Outputs	Anticipated Results	Likely Impact	Sources of Information	Related Information, Assumptions, ROL Staff
AC3 Sub-activities -1. Assist Special Court to prepare a strategic plan	Prepare institutional development plan for 5 years March 2005	Concept paper like strategic plan available	Effective performance , role and responsibility of Special Court planned	Anti-corruption system improved	IR 7.4.2.2	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan	ROL staff is working on this sub-activity.
AC3 Sub-activities – 2. Training on adjudicating skills for general and specific litigation of corruption	Improve skill and capacity of the judges and court staff to adjudicate cases of corruption March 2005		Knowledge, skill and capacity of judges and court staff improved	Anti-corruption system improved	IR 7.4.2.2	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan	
AC3 Sub-activities – 3. Compilation of local and international laws and conventions relating to anti-corruption	Improve and update knowledge of the judges and the court staff in legal literature on anti-corruption May 2005		Knowledge, skill and capacity of judges and court staff improved		IR 7.4.2.2	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan	
AC4 - Strengthen Institutional Capacity of the Attorney General's Office	Improve skill and competence of the government attorneys to effectively present corruption cases at the Special Court and the Supreme Court				IR 7.4.2.2	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan	
AC4 Sub-activities –1. Strategic plan development	Prepare institutional development plan of Office of Attorney General March 2005	Concept paper like strategic plan available	Effective role and responsibility of prosecutors planned		IR 7.4.2.2	Office of the Attorney General	Strategic plan needs to be developed
AC4 Sub-activities – 2. Skill development training to prosecutors	Develop ability and confidence of prosecutors to successfully defend cases of corruption		Knowledge, skill and capacity of prosecutors improved	Conviction rate increased	IR 7.4.2.2	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan, Special Prosecutors	Special prosecutors have requested to prioritize this sub-activity.

Activities	Deliverables (Milestones) Summary and Target Delivery Dates (May be similar to Outputs)	Baseline September 2004	Outputs	Anticipated Results	Likely Impact	Sources of Information	Related Information, Assumptions, ROL Staff
	Jan. to Sep. 2005						
AC4 Sub-activities –3. Human rights training for prosecutors	Make aware prosecutors to protect and respect right to criminal justice of detainee April to Sep. 2005		Human rights of detainee respected		IR 7.4..2.3	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan	
AC4 Sub-activities – 4. Infrastructure support for the Attorney General’s Office	Provide one computer with printer, anti-corruption books and research reports with shelving and library furniture Jan. to April 2005	Baseline not available	Knowledge, skill and capacity of prosecutors improved			ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan	
AC4 Sub-activities –5. Train staff to work more effectively with CIAA in investigation and prosecution	Develop skill of government attorney in investigation and prosecution April to July 2005	Baseline not available	Knowledge, skill and capacity of prosecutors improved	Anti-corruption system improved	IR 7.4.2.2	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan	One prosecutor with three CIAA investigators is visiting ICAC, Hong Kong for 5 days training from Dec.13-17, 2004.
AC5 - Strengthen Institutional Capacity of the National Vigilance Center	Institutional capacity building of NVC		Effective role of NVC in corruption prevention	Anti-corruption system improved	IR 7.4.2.2	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan	
AC5 Sub-activities – 1. Develop 5 years	Prepare 5 years institutional development plan for NVC	No strategic plan	Effective role and responsibility of NVC	Anti-corruption system improved	IR 7.4.2.2	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan	ROL staff with NVC Working Group has started work

Activities	Deliverables (Milestones) Summary and Target Delivery Dates (May be similar to Outputs)	Baseline September 2004	Outputs	Anticipated Results	Likely Impact	Sources of Information	Related Information, Assumptions, ROL Staff
Strategic Plan for NVC	June 2005		planned				on strategic plan.
AC5 Sub-activities – 2. Prepare instruction pamphlet for filling financial declaration	Assist public post holders with instruction pamphlet to filling and updating financial declaration every year in prescribed time. March 2005	Not available	Financial declaration of assets and interests of public authorities regularized, updated and effectively monitored	Anti-corruption system improved	IR 7.4.2.2	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan	To be prepared while developing strategic plan
AC5 Sub-activities -3. Assist in drafting procedures for identifying public post holders not filling financial declaration	Develop NVC capacity and skill to monitoring financial declarations of public post holders. March 2005	Not available	Financial declaration of assets and interests of public authorities regularized, updated and effectively monitored	Anti-corruption system improved	IR 7.4.2.2	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan	To be prepared while developing strategic plan
AC5 Sub-activities -4. Develop stronger liaison between NVC and CIAA	Improve records accessibility, response process and coordination between CIAA and NVC. Dec. 2004 to March 2005		Coalition of anti-corruption bodies formed and improved	Anti-corruption system improved	IR 7.4.2.2	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan, CIAA NVC	Coalition between CIAA and NVC is developing
AC5 Sub-activities – 5. Design a program for collection, analysis and maintenance of financial data and assessing	Control corruption in government organizations having high levels of corruption August 2005	Baseline not available	Government institutions vulnerable to corruption identified and effectively monitored	Revenue leakage controlled	IR 7.4.2.1	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan	

Activities	Deliverables (Milestones) Summary and Target Delivery Dates (May be similar to Outputs)	Baseline September 2004	Outputs	Anticipated Results	Likely Impact	Sources of Information	Related Information, Assumptions, ROL Staff
performance of senior staff in government institutions vulnerable to corruption							
AC5 Sub-activities – 6. Develop database software on financial declarations and train NVC staff in software	Convert current paper records on financial declarations using off-the-shelf software such as Microsoft Access June 2005	Not available	Financial declaration of assets and interests of public authorities regularized, updated and effectively monitored	Anti-corruption system improved	IR 7.4.2.2	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan, NVC	
AC5 Sub-activities – 7. Assist in preparation of report describing role of each agency involved in collecting financial declarations	Develop effective system of submitting financial declaration by public post holders June 2005	Not available	Financial declaration of assets and interests of public authorities regularized, updated and effectively monitored	Anti-corruption system improved	IR 7.4.2.2	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan	Discussion with NVC is in progress.
AC6 - Strengthen Institutional Capacity of Government and Non-Government Agencies to Enhance Governmental Integrity and Transparency	Develop existing law and legal system to work more effectively				IR 7.4..2.3	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan	

Activities	Deliverables (Milestones) Summary and Target Delivery Dates (May be similar to Outputs)	Baseline September 2004	Outputs	Anticipated Results	Likely Impact	Sources of Information	Related Information, Assumptions, ROL Staff
AC6 Sub-activities- 1. Undertake an evaluation of Office of the Auditor General in corruption control	Develop coalition and collaboration between CIAA, NVC and Auditor General's Office to control corrupt practices Feb. 2005		Methods and procedures identified to control financial irregularities crimes and corruption		IR 7.4.2.2	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan	
AC6 Sub-activities – 2. Undertake a through budgetary analysis of justice sector institutions	Make recommendations for appropriate budget allocation to justice sector institutions April to Sep. 2005	Strategic Plan of Nepali judiciary available	Improvement in justice sector performance		IR 7.4.1.1	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan, 5 years strategic plan of Nepali judiciary	
AC6 Sub-activities – 3. Provide grant for an assessment of the financial disclosure law	Recommend improvements in existing law and procedures on financial declaration of assets and interests by public authorities Feb. 2005			Anti-corruption system improved	IR 7.4..2.3	ARD, Inc. First Annual Work Plan	

References:

SO 7 ----- Transitional DG Strategic Objectives

SO 7.4 ----- Improved performance of selected institutions

IR 7.4.1.1--Enhanced administration of justice in court, prosecutor and public defense organizations

IR 7.4.2.1 --Strengthened government integrity planning and implementation

IR 7.4.2.2 -- Improved performance of anti-corruption systems and other selected institutions contributing to good governance

IR 7.4.2.3 -- Improved legal frameworks and practices for good governance reform

IR 7.4.2.4 -- Non-partisan Anti-Corruption Coalition is formed, Free and Active

Activities	Deliverables (Milestones) Summary and Target Delivery Dates (May be similar to Outputs)	Baseline September 2004	Outputs	Anticipated Results	Likely Impact	Sources of Information	Related Information, Assumptions, ROL Staff
Grants Management					SO 7 and Related IRs		
Design program and manual for Grants Program and gain USAID/Nepal approval.	Grants Manual and RFA submitted to USAID, including timeline, February, 2005		Grants manual submitted to USAID, 1/31/05				
Grants Application Workshop	Workshop conducted, March, 2005	Work on Grants Manual may indicate that a workshop is not necessary	Workshop conducted, No. of organizations now aware of the ROL Project Grants Program	Additional interest in ROL and anti-corruption among potential applicant organizations	Potentially larger No. of quality applications	Workshop participants	All ROL staff involved in planning and conduct of workshop
Notification and issuance of RFA	Newspaper notice of RFA, April, 2005		RFA notice				
First round of awards and notification	Awards notification, July, 2005 with August implementation		Grant awards	New ROL and anti-corruption activities initiated	Grant implementation addresses SO & IRs	Grant recipients and other depending on grants	Schedule of reporting to be established, and 2nd round

**FIRST ANNUAL PERFORMANCE
MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN**

ANNEX B

**First Annual Workplan
Activity and Task Timeline**

4. Activities, Tasks and Reporting Timeline

Strengthened Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights in Nepal

1ST ANNUAL WORK PLAN

ACTIVITY AND TASK TIMELINE

	YEAR 1												YEAR 2				YEAR 3			
													Q	C	C	C	C	C	C	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
RULE OF LAW ACTIVITIES																				
ROL1 Protect Human Rights and Strengthen Defense Representation System																				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop certification process resulting in a cadre of trained lawyers to represent indigent defendants 				•	•	•	•	•	•											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop procedure for appointing certified or qualified lawyers to represent indigent criminal defendants 				•	•	•	•	•	•											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility study and strategic plan for creating public defenders office 	•	•	•	•	•	•				•				•	•					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the extent to which prosecutors and judges fear hearing cases against Maoists and Develop a plan to create the necessary legal framework, physical infrastructure and procedures for hearing cases against insurgents 	•	•	•	•	•	•				•				•	•					
ROL2 Strengthen Management Capacity of the Judiciary																				
Part 1: Improving Court Administration																				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a data-based system to measure performance 	•	•																		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review cases to gather data 		•	•																	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design a draft measurement report for reporting on performance 		•	•																	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-test draft report and train persons involved in data collection 			•	•																
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deploy data collection tool in the courts 				•	•															
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct post-implementation review 						•														
Part2: Improving Court Services																				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a Court Users' Charter 				•	•	•	•	•												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute Court Users' Charter 									•	•										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set-up information desk 							•													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design & distribute pamphlets on Special Court functions 					•	•	•	•												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public relations campaign about the Court Users' Charter 										•	•	•	•	•	•					
Part 3: Court Archives																				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake photographic document of court buildings and archives 			•																	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public relations campaign for improved resources for courts 				•	•	•	•													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workplan and implementation for improving Special Court archives 			•	•	•	•														
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install fire extinguishers & smoke detectors and draft fire safety procedures 			•																	

AC6 Strengthen Institutional Capacity of Government and Non-Government Agencies to Enhance Governmental Integrity and Transparency																
• Conduct a study/evaluation of the needs of the Auditor General's office and its jurisdiction viz-a-vie the CIAA and NVC			•	•	•	•										
• Feasibility study on the establishment of an Ombudsman in Nepal										•	•	•				
• Complete a budgetary analysis of public sector judicial institutions								•	•	•	•	•	•			
• Support national efforts to draft and enact a Freedom of Information Act								•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
• Support national effort to draft and enact "whistleblower" legislation										•	•	•	•	•	•	•
• Assessment of the efficacy of the financial disclosure law				•	•											
• Prepare a proposal on private/public sector reforms to protect vulnerable groups								•	•							
• Complete an assessment and implementation plan for effectively addressing trafficking				•	•	•										
CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES																
CC1 Promote Equity and Legal Representation																
• Support reforms to amend discriminatory provisions in the laws of Nepal			•	•	•											
• Support public interest litigation protecting rights of disenfranchised groups				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
• Develop public interest campaign to encourage women to become attorneys and Judges									•	•	•					
• Conduct specialized training on protecting rights of disenfranchised groups										•	•	•	•			
CC2 Strengthen the Capacity to Prosecute Environmental Crimes																
• Organize a coalition of environmental NGOs, public interest litigation NGOs, judges, lawyers and prosecutors				•	•	•	•	•	•							
• Prepare a manual for environmental prosecution for prosecutors and judges				•	•	•										
• Train prosecutors and judges in the techniques for investigating violations of environmental laws and regulations and for prosecuting criminal acts								•	•	•	•	•		•		•
• Investigate the feasibility of establishing a special unit in the Attorney General's office to aid in the investigation of environmental crimes and to prosecute the crimes				•	•	•	•	•	•							
• Explore linkages between environmental NGO's and the CIAA								•	•	•			•		•	
CC3 Organize Donors' Coordination Committee(s)																
• Identify donors and international agencies				•												
• Organize conferences and regular meetings of donors and international agencies							•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•
PERFORMANCE/REPORTING REQUIREMENTS																
• DEVELOP AND FINALIZE SUBGRANT AND PROCUREMENT PLANS			•	•												
• COLLECT BASELINE DATA			•	•												
• ACTIVITY-LEVEL DATA COLLECTION AND VALIDATION				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
• IR-LEVEL DATA COMPILATION AND											•			•		•

**FIRST ANNUAL PERFORMANCE
MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN**

ANNEX C

Meetings and Interviews

First Annual Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Nepal Rule of Law Project

ANNEX C

MEETINGS/INTERVIEWS LIST

Ashish Adhikari
Assistant Professor
Kathmandu School of Law

Bishnu P. Adhikari
Democracy & Governance Advisor
USAID/Nepal

Krishna Bhandari
General Secretary
Research and Media Center Against Corruption
Reporter, Nepalipost.com

Natasha M. Basley
Third Secretary, Political/Economic Section
Embassy of the United States, Kathmandu

Naren Chanmugam
Economic Growth Officer
USAID/Nepal

Raju Prasad Chapagai
Public Interest Lawyer
Pro Public

Rajesh Hamal
Advocate
Kathmandu, Nepal

Ravindra Man Joshi
Chief Officer
National Vigilance Center

Dean M. Kaplan
Political Officer
Embassy of the United States
Kathmandu

Narayan Manandhar
Project Advisor
DANIDA/DFID-CIAA Institutional Development Project

Narendra Prasad Pathak
Deputy Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General
Kingdom of Nepal

P.J. Pokhrel
Sub-Editor
Nepal Samacharpatra

Sapana Pradhan-Malla
President
Forum for Women, Law and Development

Lohit Chandra Shah
Registrar
Special Court, Anamnagar, Kathmandu

Dr. M. Sharif
United Nations (retired)

Prakash Mani Sharma
General Secretary/Public Interest Lawyer
Pro Public

Yubaraj Sangroula
Director, Kathmandu School of Law
Coordinator, Center for Legal Research and Resource Development

Justice Kalyan Shrestha
Chief Judge, Court of Appeal
Executive Director, National Judicial Academy

Ratna K. Shrestha
Human Rights Lawyer
Forum for Women, Law and Development

Teh Tamrakar
Advocate
Pro Public

Mihir Kumar Thakur
Senior Anti-Corruption Coordinator
ARD, Inc. Rule of Law Project

Ahsish Thapa
Transparency International, Nepal

August von Born Millard
Team Leader, Democracy and Governance
USAID/Nepal

Rishikesh Wagle
Government Attorney
Office of the Attorney General
Kingdom of Nepal

Mahadeo Prasad Yadav
Attorney General
Kingdom of Nepal

**FIRST ANNUAL PERFORMANCE
MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN**

ANNEX D

**METHODOLOGY FOR EVALUATION
OF TRAINING PROGRAMS**

**First Annual Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
Nepal Rule of Law Project**

ANNEX D

METHODOLOGY FOR EVALUATION OF TRAINING PROGRAMS

Training events, including conferences and workshops, will be key activities of the Nepal ROL Program over the three-year project period. Monitoring and evaluation of training events can go beyond the definition of size and nature of the target populations, prospective topics, and training. During the planning phase prior to the conduct of the training event, resources can be assigned to assure an appropriate evaluation is conducted. A basic M&E element is the collecting of information on training participant characteristics, size of training populations, and satisfaction of participants regarding the training events, workshops or conferences.

This memorandum outlines methods to assist in the design of specific and targeted methodologies to facilitate the evaluation of discussion groups, roundtables, workshops, conferences, and other training events. Recommendations for evaluation procedures are intended only to guide the development of evaluation methodologies for each training event. Evaluation can be conducted on seminar sessions of a half-day to more extensive training of a week or more. The example presented here is for a three-day conference of presentations and workshops.

TRAINING DESIGN

The design and preparation phase for a conference can take up to several weeks and involve a team of trainers, technical resource individuals, and logistics personnel. A three-day conference will usually consist of an introductory morning session (to include registration, welcome presentations, and discussion of the intent and format of the conference) and the series of presentations, workshops, and general sessions.

A definition of the objectives of the conference will assist in the evaluation of the various sessions, the assessment of effectiveness of presenters and resource specialists, and enhancing the overall value of the conference to the participants. Objectives can be established for the conference as a whole as well as for selected topics and sessions. These objectives will ordinarily be consistent with overall Nepal ROL objectives and tailored to the nature of the participants.

Discussions with USAID personnel will serve to focus the conference intent and identify priority items to be addressed. In some cases, participants can contribute to the definition of objectives through discussions prior to the conference and/or through a questionnaire sent to participants for pre-registration. The set of conference objectives will support the design of the conference sessions, selection of presenters, and the conference procedures (number of general sessions, use of projectors and power point presentations, simultaneous discussion groups for different interests and topics, workshops, and smaller breakout sessions).

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

At registration, participants are requested to complete one or more forms. Information will include, at a minimum, personal and identification data such as agency/organization affiliation, title, address, phone numbers, and email address. Educational background information can be requested or, as appropriate, experience in the general conference theme (e.g. Please briefly describe your interest and experience in anti-corruption programming).

The objectives information requested in the pre-registration questionnaire can be included on the conference registration questionnaire. The key information will be the participants' intentions or objectives to be achieved through the conference (e.g. Please state what you would like to see achieved in the Conference on Anti-Corruption). This information will be useful for constructing the final conference evaluation forms.

The registration forms can include a separate set of questions (pre-conference test) that reflect the attitudes, knowledge, and/or abilities of the participants at the beginning of the conference, which will be addressed in the presentations and workshops. These questions will be included again on the evaluation form to be completed by participants at the end of the conference (post-conference test). These conference test questions can be framed as non-threatening and respectful multiple choice and short essay questions. The number of questions can be as few as three and as many as ten, depending upon the nature of the conference. The participant can choose whether to sign the questionnaire.

INTERNAL EVALUATION

Presenters at the conference can contribute to the ongoing assessment of the value of the conference. Evening sessions with the conference organizers and resource personnel can serve to adjust the program to be conducted during the next day of forums and workshops. Presenters can also provide their own final assessment of the conference and its effectiveness in achieving conference objectives. If the conference will be presented again to a different audience or regional location, presenters may have information to improve the subsequent conference or workshop design.

END OF CONFERENCE EVALUATION

The conference will be evaluated on the basis of the conduct of the conference and the achievement of conference objectives. Accordingly, two instruments can be completed by the participants.

The conduct of the conference form or Participant Assessment Form can include the following or similar items:

- **Overall Conference Effectiveness:** An overall rating of the conference for key objectives (e.g. To what extent do you feel the conference will affect your future activities in supporting passage of anti-corruption legislation; scale of one to five: Very Low, Low, Average, High, Very High).
- **Conference Format:** Rating (very low to very high) of conference components such as registration, opening sessions, presentations, workshops, final conference session.

Effectiveness of individual presenters can also be rated. The balance of the conference design (workshops compared to presentations) can also be rated.

- **Conference Logistics:** Participants can rate conference setting (hotel or conference center), accommodations, meals, and conference coordination.
- **Overall Rating:** Participants can rate the conference in comparison to other similar conferences. Specific questions can be included (e.g. Did you find the conference to be worthwhile, enjoyable; reports and materials useful?).
- **Comments:** Space can be included after each question for additional participant comments. A final question can be added for general comments of the participant.
- **Participant Identification:** The participant can choose to sign the form and/or list the agency or organization affiliation.

The pre-conference test, if previously administered, will be completed again by participants. Changes from the pre-conference test may be added, depending upon the conference objectives as expressed by the participants at registration.

CONFERENCE EVALUATION ANALYSIS

The responses of the final conference evaluation forms can be tabulated. Percentages of responses can be calculated and reviewed. Participants may have repeated certain comments (e.g. hotel personnel were not helpful) that are relevant for conference evaluation and future logistics. Analysis can be conducted on each of the categories of the Participant Assessment Form. Selected comments can be included for each of the categories in the conference evaluation report.

IMPACT/FOLLOW-UP EVALUATION

Since participants will have provided contact information at the conference registration, a sample or all participants, depending upon the number of participants, can be contacted at some period following the conference. On the registration form, participants can be asked if they would permit a follow-up interview in the future.

In addition to conference assessment questions and conference test questions asked at the end of the conference, additional follow-up information plus anecdotal information can be collected. Questions can include “Have you utilized any of the information or materials from the conference?” and “What examples of lessons of the conference have been useful to you?”

Follow-up interviews can be conducted by phone, by email questionnaire, by mailed questionnaire forms, and by personal face-to-face interview. It is recommended that a follow-up analysis be conducted and a report generated from the follow-up informatio

**FIRST ANNUAL PERFORMANCE
MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN**

ANNEX E

**Statistics
Special Court Annual Report
CIAA Complaints Lodged and Resolved**

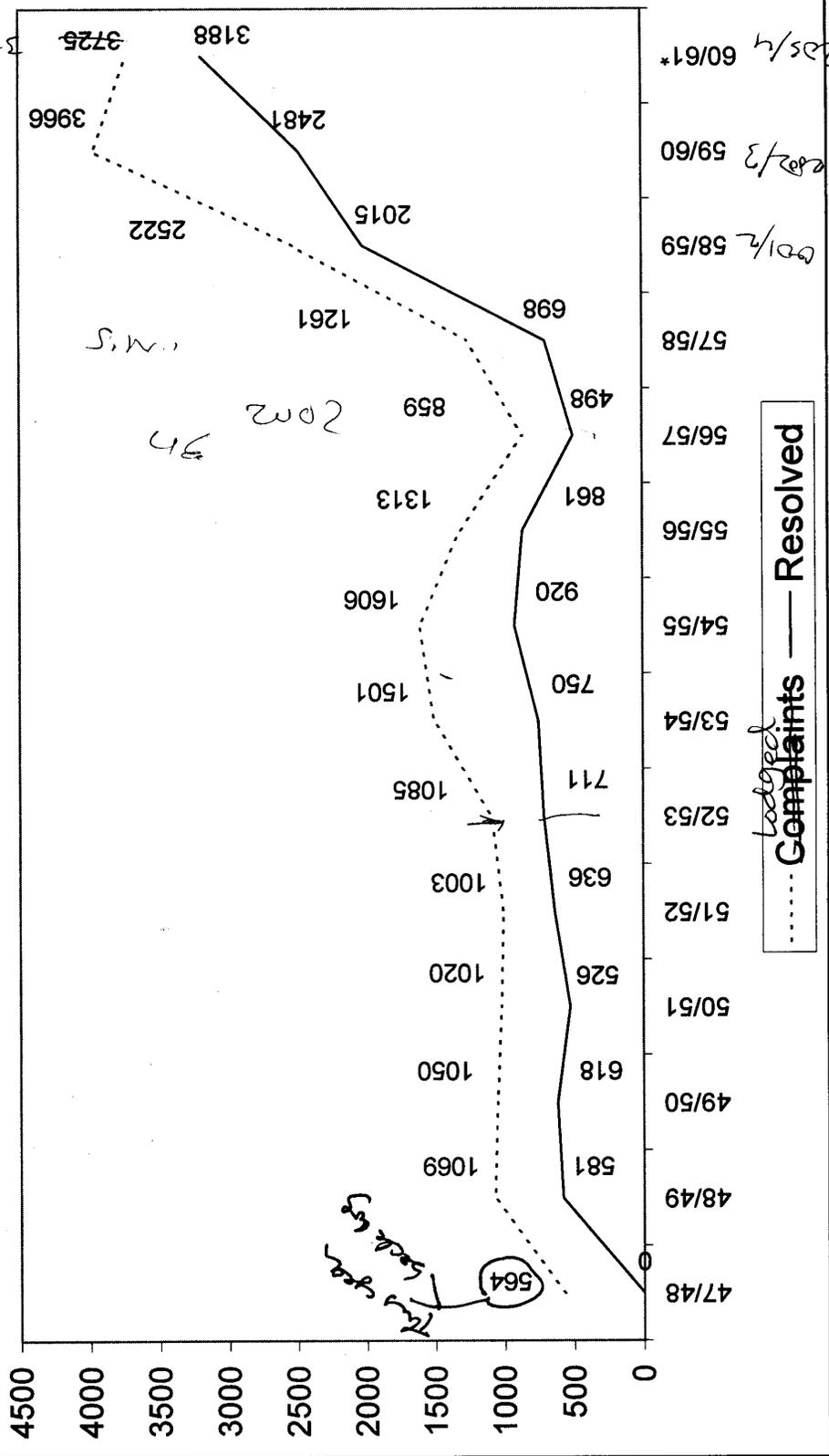
Special Court Kathmandu

Annual Report 2003-2004

S. No.	Case Name	Number of cases		Total	Disposed	Balance of cases	Remarks
		Carried forward from last year	Case registered this year				
1	Drug	15		15	15		
2	Trafficking of Women	9		9	8	1	
3	Foreign Exchange	3		3	3		
4	Offence against State	15		16	9	7	
5	Terrorism & Destructive Activities	3	1	3	1	2	
6	Corruption	{206}	{110}	{316}	{130}	{186}	
i	Fake Certificates	71	49	120	83	37	
ii	Corruption	106	39	145	42	103	
iii	Disproportionate Assets	24	20	44		44	
iv	Bribe	5	2	7	5	2	
	Total :-	251	111	362	166	196	
	From 2002 to 2004	2002/2003	2003/2004	Case Total	Disposed Case Total	Balance of cases	
		509	111	620	258+166=424		
				Verdict Total		Details of Cases	
	Custodial Order	313	412	725		Backlogged cases	43
	Extension Order	153	51	204		Cases from Court of Appeal	97
	Total:-	446	463	909		Cases in Special Court	222
						Total	362

CIAA: Complaints Lodged and Resolved

(2047/48-2060/61)



**FIRST ANNUAL PERFORMANCE
MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN**

ANNEX F

**Transparency International
List of Organizations**

Transparency International Nepal

State

- Office of the Prime Ministers and Cabinet Secretariat- PM, Chief Secretary, Secretary
- CIAA- Chief Commissioner, Secretary
- National Vigilance Center- Chief
- Auditor General's Office- Auditor General, Deputy Auditor General
- Law Ministry- Secretary, Madhav Poudyal, Kedar Poudyal
- Judicial Council, Supreme Court- Chief Justice, Kashi Raj Dahal
- Public Service Commission- Chief
- Subash Newang, Public Accounts Committee Ex Chair
- Hom Nath Dahal, State Affairs Affairs Committee Ex-Chair
- Deependra K Upadhaya, Minister
- Madav Nepal, UML
- Prabha Basnet, Member Secretary, Social Welfare Council

Civil Society

- Pro Public-Kedar Khadka
- Sisnupani Nepal- Krishna Murari Gautam/Chair
- Sarbanam Natya Samooha- Asis Malla/chair, Badri Khanal/Program Director
- Federation Of Nepalese Journalists- Bishnu Nisthuri/Sec Gen
- Human Rights and Democratic Forum- Birendra Thapalia/ Chair
- Forum for Sustainable Development- Upendra Karki/Chair
- Nepal Council of World Affairs- Keshav Raj Jha/Chair
- Nepal Press Institute- Gokul Pokhrel/Chair
- Radio Sagarmatha- Mohan Bista/Gamaraj Luitel
- Corporate Ethics Forum, FNCCI- Mukunda Pradhan, Project Chief
- Research and Media against Corruption, REMAC- Krishna Bhandari/Sec. Gen.
- COMMAT- Purna Kanta Adhikari/ Chief
- Kantipur City College- RK Regmee/ Senoir Journalist

Municipality

- Bhaktapur Municipality- Badri Ghimire/Chief
- Leknath Municipality- Ram Mani Adhikari/ legal Advisor

Donors

- USAID- August von Millard/ Governance Team Leader
- Asia Foundation- Nick Langton/ Country Rep
- Rule of Law Project- Fred Edgar/ Project Chief
- DANIDA/DFID anti-corruption Project- Narayan Mandhar/ Project Advisor

Support Groups outside Kathmandu

- Support Group Pokhara- Annanda Raj Mulmi/Chief
- Support Group Biratnagar- Radha P Gimmire/ Chief
- Support Group Siddharthanagar-Som Raj Sigdel/Chief
- Professional Women's Support Group Kathmandu- Leela Pathak/Chief (in Ktm)

Studies/ Reports

- South Asian Corruption Survey 2002- AC Neilsen
- News Scan Report 2002- TIN research Team
- Study of recommendations of Auditor General and Public Service Commission 2003
- Code of Conduct for Ministers and civil servants 2003
- Katmandu HH survey 2003- Scientific Center
- Govt Ministries' Transparency Index 2004- AC Neilsen and CPPD
- National Integrity System Study 2002 and 2004- Ram Krishna Regmee
- Donor Anti-corruption policy study Report 2004
- CPI, BPI, GCR and GCB report press releases of TI
- Business Principles

TIN Executive Committee 2004

Dr Harka Gurung, President
Mr Ramesh Dhungel, Vice President
Dr Leela Pathak, Treasurer
Mr Bishnu Pratap Shah, Member
Mr Ganesh Man Gurung, Member
Dr Devendra Raj Panday, Member
Mr Sneha Sayami, Member
Mr Tara Nath Dahal, Member

Advisory Council

Mr Shree Bhadra Sharma- Chair

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Bishnu Pratap Shah- Convenor
Sneha Sayami
Krishna Prasad Bhandari
Arjun Keshari Updhaya
Sarbahgya Ratna Tuladhar

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Mrs Ambika Shrestha
Mr Daman Nath Dhungana
Mr Shree Bhadra Sharma
Dr Devendra Raj Panday
Mr Kul Shekhar Sharma