

National Workshop on SDG 16

25-26 January 2017

Proceeding Report



NGO Federation of Nepal
Buddhangar, Kathmandu
www.ngofederation.org

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Abbreviation and Acronyms

ACORAB	Association of Community Radio Broadcasters
ADA	Asia Development Alliance
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AND	Asia Democracy Network
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CIAA	Commission of Investigation of Abuse of Authorities
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAO	District Administration Office
DCBA	Democratic Coalition-Building and Assistance
DDC	District Development Committee
DFID	Department for International Development
DiMANN	Disaster Management Network Nepal
EC	European Commission
FNCCI	Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industries
FNJ	Federation of Nepalese Journalists
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoN	Government of Nepal
ICC	International Criminal Court
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
MCPC	Municipality Child Protection Centre
MCPM	Minimum Condition and Performance Measures
MHA	Ministry of Home Affair
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MOIC	Ministry of Information and Commission
MOLE	Ministry of Law and Employment
MOLJ	Ministry of Law and Justice
MPR	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
NCE	National Campaign for Education
NFDN	National Federation of Disables Nepal
NFN	NGO Federation of Nepal
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NPC	National Planning Commission

NPC	National Planning Commission
NRA	National Reconstruction Authority
NVC	National Vigilance Centre
NWC	National Women Commission
PHD	Peace, Human rights and Democracy
RTI	Right to Information
SDG	Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRH	Sexual and reproductive health
TAP Network	Transparency Accountability and Participation Network for 2030 Agenda
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
UN	United Nations
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNODC	United National Office of Drugs and Crimes
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAW	Violence against Women
VCPC	Village Child Protection Centre
VDC	Village Development Committee
WB	World Bank

1. Background

As the successor of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the 2030 agenda of sustainable development was adopted by all member states of the UN in September 2015; which is a universal, integrated, and transformative agenda for sustainable development. It has tried to remedy the shortcomings and gaps of the MDGs. The Agenda 2030 is integrated, indivisible, and the balance of three dimensions of sustainable development: *economic, social and environmental* and poverty eradication is stated as an overarching goal. The 2030 agenda has embraced 17 goals and 169 targets that are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable.

NGO Federation of Nepal (NFN), as a national platform of NGOs, has been continuously coordinating the civil society process on sustainable development agenda. Assembly of CSOs formed "*CSOs Forum on Sustainable Development in Nepal*"; shortly called "*Nepal SDGs Forum*". Nepal SDGs Forum is the common platform of all Nepalese CSOs, which has been mobilizing and encouraging the CSOs for the purpose of their active and effective engagement. This forum is directly engaging with government, parliament, INGOs and other international agencies. NFN is coordinating entire CSO process on behalf of Nepal SDGs Forum.

The SDG 16 "*Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels*" is intrinsic to the notion of justice and governance, peace, human rights, and democracy . It is a cross-cutting as well as an enabling goal that is interdependent with other goals in the sense that they cannot be realized without it. It is one of the key factors that make the SDGs different from the MDGs. Many CSOs have been advocating for SDG 16 as one of the key goals included in the post-2015 development agenda. NFN is the member of TAP Network and it has been continuously involved in its every initiatives. Thus, NFN in collaboration with TAP Network, Asia Democracy Network, Asia Development Alliance, and Nepal SDGs Forum has organized a two-day national level workshop targeting to the CSOs interested to work on SDG 16. The theme of the workshop was "*Raising Civil Society Awareness, Capacity and Influence on SDG 16.*"

7. Objective

The main objective of this workshop was to enhance the knowledge of CSOs on SDG 16 and to develop an advocacy plan for effective implementation of SDG 16 in the country.

8. Date and Venue

The workshop was organized at Aryal International Hotel, Shankhamul Road, Baneshwor, Kathmandu on 25-26 January 2017.

9. Participation

Representatives and officials from CSO alliances, networks and coalitions working on the issues of peace building, access to justice, institutional capacity development, public service monitoring, good governance and corruption control were the main participants of this workshop. There were a total 60 participants (*Annex-I*) including officials of NFN attending the workshop.

10. Major Activities

A programme schedule (*Annex-II*) was developed prior for the purpose of the workshop.

5.1 Introductory Session

The workshop began with a formal introductory session. The prominent leaders from Nepalese civil society organizations (CSOs) delivered their remarks on five major agendas (*Peace and Human Security, Child Security and Legal Identity, Democratic Governance, Corruption Control and Transparency, and Right to Information and Fundamental Freedom*) included in SDG 16 targets.

Mr. Goal Lamsal, President of the NGO Federation of Nepal (NFN), welcomed the participants and shed light on the importance of SDG 16. Mr. Jitram Lama, Treasurer of the NFN Central Executive Committee, highlighted on the objectives and brief about the programme schedule of the workshop.



Mr. Anselmo Lee, Secretary General of Asia Democracy Network (ADN) gave a brief presentation on SDGs. He presented about the overall scenario of SDGs in the context of Asian countries. Also, he shared the targets included in SDG 16.

Likewise, Mr. Dharma Swarnakar, representing the UNDP Nepal, shared activities of the task force of UNDP. He also informed that UNDP had been coordinating all UN Agencies on SDGs and emphasized that SDGs were more flexible than MDGs.

Dr. Deepak Prakash Bhatta, a Conflict Management Expert, critically commented on the indicators of SDGs arguing that they were hard to follow and difficult to implement as Goal 16 has included number of agendas of various fields.

Similarly, Mr. Charan Prasain, a prominent human rights activist, emphasized on the need to promote and ensure democratic governance, access to justice and non-discriminatory policies and expressed worries about the weak bases for implementation of the fundamental rights of people. He also commented that there were so many laws in existence, but their implementation always remained a major challenge, further inviting insurmountable huge challenge for democratic governance.



Mr. Basudev Neupane, advisor of the NFN, delivered his speech on corruption control and transparency. He highlighted on the importance of effective public institutions and people-centered development indicators. He said, "There is lack of political will for good governance". He also expressed the need to promote accountable government and asked to place right persons in right places.

Mr. Taranath Dahal, a RTI activist and former president of Federation of Nepalese Journalists (FNJ), shed light on 'Right to Information' as a key indicator of access to justice. He also

urged to the Government and political parties for endorsing open parliament, open court and open budget systems. The inclusion of Goal 16 in itself is a revolution, key to development and an endorsement of the

cross-cutting agenda. He said, "The state mechanisms should be accountable to the citizens; if Goal 16 failed, SDGs will fail". Further, he added, "We should give pressure to the government to recognize CSOs as the members of Open Government Partnership".

Mr. Gauri Pradhan, a former commissioner of the National Human Rights Commission and advisor of the NFN, focused his speech on child rights and legal identity. He pointed out some pertinent issues of children to highlight how they were facing problems in the developing countries. He also emphasized on the need to establish an independent Child Commission in Nepal. Mr. Pradhan concluded his remarks emphasizing on the need of effective implementation of the new Constitution to achieve SDGs. He said it is essential to realize how to develop synergy between SDGs and other agreed goals and targets.

5.2 Workshop 1: Gap Analysis

The participants were divided into five different groups (*Annex-III*) to work on the following five major agendas of Goal 16.

Agenda 1: Peace and human security

Agenda 2: Child security and legal identity

Agenda 3: Democratic governance

Agenda 4: Corruption control and transparency

Agenda 5: Human rights and fundamental freedom



They were provided with the targets and indicators of SDG 16 and guiding notes (*Annex-IV*) for discussion in their groups. The workshop focused on gap analysis on Goal 16 by identifying key issues. And the national level challenges of Goal 16 were also identified in this session. There was also an analysis made on the gaps about what the government and CSOs are doing and what the recommendations would be. Then the participants attempted to identify priority areas for the future course of actions. The outcomes of the group works are included in *Annex-V*. This session was facilitated by Mr. Jitram Lama.

5.3 Workshop 2: Stakeholder Analysis



Similarly, the second session focused on stakeholders' analysis. The participants worked in the same groups and identified key stakeholders related with SDG 16; those individuals, groups and organizations who can affect and who could be affected by SDG 16, positively or negatively. Then, the stakeholders were separated into two groups: (i) High power to influence change, and (ii) Little power to influence change. Then, the stakeholders were further divided into two categories (i) those doesn't matter much to them and/or does not work closely on issues, and (ii) those matters a lot to them and/or works closely on issues. A

guiding note (*Annex-VI*) was provided to the groups for discussion. Major outcomes of the groups are presented in *Annex-VII*. This session was facilitated by Ms. Bhawana Bhatta.

5.4 Discussion on supplementary and national indicator

In the second day, the first session focused on discussion on global indicators. The global indicators were reviewed by the participants very carefully and they suggested some more indicators to be included according to the specific needs of the country. The indicators suggested by the groups have been presented in [Annex-VIII](#). This session was facilitated by Mr. Daya Sagar Shrestha.

5.5 Workshop 3: Developing Advocacy Plan

Based on findings of the gap analysis and stakeholder analysis, the groups formulated advocacy plan towards reformulating policies, laws, practices and to persuade to change the attitudes of government and other stakeholders. The groups were provided a guiding note ([Annex-IX](#)) to facilitate their discussions in the groups. They also analyzed the possible risks and ways to mitigate them. Each group drafted their plans ([Annex-X](#)), which were shared in the panel later for further discussion. This session was facilitated by Mr. Daya Sagar Shrestha.

5.6 Workshop 4: Developing advocacy messages

Workshop 4 focused on developing advocacy messages. The working groups were provided the guiding note ([Annex-XI](#)) for the purpose of their discussion. Based on the outcomes and conclusion of the previous discussions and analysis, each group developed their advocacy messages ([Annex-XII](#)) by identifying target audiences of messages. This session was facilitated by Dr. Padma Prasad Khatiwada.



5.7 Closing session

The closing session was informally conducted at the end. Ms. Sujata Singh, Mr. Sanjog Thakuri, Ms. Neetu Pokhrel, Mr. Mahendra Lamichhane and Mr. Joyti Lamichhane spoke on behalf of the participants and expressed their experiences and reflections. Likewise, Ms. Bhawana Bhatta, Dr. Padam Khatiwada, and Mr. Anselmo Lee have expressed their views about the workshop. Mr. Gopal Lamsal, President of NFN, was the final speaker, who thanked the participants for their active participation and urged all to work together on SDG 16. The closing session was moderated by Mr. Daya Sagar Shrestha.



5.8 Formation of SDG 16 working group

One of the important outcomes of this workshop was the formation of a working group to work on SDG 16 since it was realized that it was very important goal, without which other goals could not be achieved. Civil society should continuously work on this agenda and need to create the pressure to governments at all levels. The representatives of the participating organizations in the workshop will remain in the working group. Also, the participants committed to be engaged in the follow up actions.

6. Conclusion

The two-day workshop on SDG 16 remained fruitful in providing overview of different aspects of Goal 16 of SDGs. The sharing of SDG targets and discussion on indicators remained helpful to link up with workshops. The workshop remained successful to analyze the gaps, stakeholders and identify the key action points for further advocacy. The participants showed their commitment to work together intensively in the upcoming days on Peace, Human Rights and Democracy and other cross-cutting issues of SDG 16. The participants of the workshop also put some queries with speaker Mr. Anselmo Lee regarding the SDGs. It is especially helpful to NFN, which is coordinating and facilitating entire civil society process on the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda in the country. And the outcomes of the workshop will add value in implementation of SDGs in the country. The workshop concluded by proposing indicators of Goal 16 and formulating national advocacy plan. It also formed a SDG 16 working group under the umbrella of Nepal SDGs Forum.



Annex I-List of Participants
Raising Civil Society Awareness, Capacity and Influence on SDG 16
National Workshop on SDG 16
25-26 January 2017, Kathmandu

Attendance Sheet

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36.	Sujata Singh	WOREC	9841634031	sujata@worecnepal.org

S.N.	Name	Organization	Mobile	Email
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Annex II-Programme Schedule

TAP Network, Asia Democracy Network, Asia Development Alliance, Nepal SDGs Forum, NGO Federation of Nepal

Raising civil society awareness, capacity and influence on SDG 16

National Workshop on SDG 16

25-26 January 2017, Venue: Aryal Hotel, Baneshowr

Kathmandu

Date and Time	Session	Facilitator
25 January 2017	Wednesday	
8:00-9:00 Hr	Registration and Breakfast	
9:00-10:45 Hr	Introductory Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome • Highlight on objectives, host organizations and programme schedule • 2030 Agenda, its importance and roles of CSOs • Goal 16, targets and indicators • Special remarks on major agendas of Goal 16 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Mr. Dharma Swornakar, UNDP</i> ○ <i>Dr. Deepak Prakash Bhatta, Peace and Human Security</i> ○ <i>Mr. Gauri Pradhan, Children and Legal Identity</i> ○ <i>Mr. Charan Prasain, Democratic Governance (Access to Justice and discriminatory policies)</i> ○ <i>Mr. Basudev Neupane, Corruption control and Transparency</i> ○ <i>Mr. Taranath Dahal, Human Rights (Right to Information and Fundamental Freedom)</i> 	NFN Anselmo Lee
10:45-11:00 Hr	Break	
11:00-11:15 Hr	Group division	Daya Sagar Shrestha
11:15-12:45 Hr	Workshop 1: SDG 16 and Gap Analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of advocacy works on Goal 16 issues • Goal 16 challenges at the national level • Select target(s) on which to focus • Map government commitments / policies / implementation / progress on this / these target(s) • Analyze the gaps—what the government SHOULD be doing, vs what it IS actually doing • Make concise recommendations • Sharing, feedback and concluding 	Jitram Lama/Anselmo Lee
12:45-13: 30 Hr	Lunch Break	
13:30-17:00 Hr	Workshop 2: Stakeholder Analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using the results of the Gap analysis, identify those who can influence, and who are influenced by the target • Decide how much power they have to influence on targets • Decide how important target are to these stakeholders • Map these findings in the table • Cross sharing, feedback and concluding 	Bhawana Bhatta/Anselmo Lee
26 January 2017	Thursday	
8:00-9:00 Hr	Breakfast	
9:00-9:30	Discussion on supplementary indicators/national indicators	Daya Sagar/Anselmo Lee
9:30-12:30 Hr	Workshop 3: Developing Advocacy Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define primary objective • Identify strategic actions 	Daya Sagar Shrestha/Anselm o Lee

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify potential risks and ways to mitigate them • Agree and assign responsibilities and fix time frame • Identify monitoring/success indicators • Sharing, feedback and concluding 	
12:30-13:45 Hr	Lunch Break	
13:45-15:45 Hr	Workshop 4: Developing Advocacy Message <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define primary message • Determine audience • Outline specific concerns • Tailor message to specific audience • Cross sharing, feedback and concluding 	Dr. Padam Khatiwada/ Anselmo Lee
15:45-16:00 Hr	Break	
16:00-16:30 Hr	Closing Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitalizing the workshop: Goal 16 working group 	NFN/ Anselmo Lee

Annex III: Group Division

Group One: Peace and human security

1. Ms. Rakshya Paudyal
2. Ms. Tika Dahal
3. Mr. Bishnu Prasad Timilsina
4. Ms. Sujata Singh
5. Mr. Santosh Bhandari
6. Mr. Niraj Baag
7. Mr. Manoj KC
8. Mr. Gopal Lamsal
9. Mr. Dillu Ghimire

Group Two: Child security and legal identity

1. Mr. Yubaraj Ghimire
2. Ms. Reeza Shrestha
3. Mr. Shantaram Dangol
4. Mr. Shreeram Bajgain
5. Mr. Sanjog Thakuri
6. Ms. Indira Joshi
7. Mr. Krishnachandra Acharya
8. Ms. Muna Maharjan

Group Three: Democratic Governance

1. Ms. Geeta Pandey
2. Mr. Rajendra Pyakurel
3. Mr. Nir Kumar Nachhiring
4. Mr. Dorendra Thapa
5. Mr. Sushil BK
6. Mr. Birkha Bahadur Shahi

7. Ms. Neetu Pokharel
8. Mr. Som Niraula
9. Ms. Salina Bhattarai
10. Mr. Jitram Lama
11. Mr. Milan Dharel

Group Four: Corruption control and transparency

1. Ms. Pragya Ghimire
2. Mr. Navaraj Basnet
3. Mr. Bishnu Pd. Pokhrel
4. Mr. Abhishek Shrestha
5. Mr. Mahendra Lamsal
6. Ms. Rukmani Karki
7. Ms. Shilpa Lamichhane
8. Mr. Daya Sagar Shrestha

Group Five: Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom

1. Mr. Sanjeev Ghimire
2. Mr. Dipak Acharya
3. Mr. Basudev Sigdel
4. Ms. Jyoti Sharma
5. Mr. Shiva Bisankhe
6. Dr. Padam Khatiwada
7. Ms. Bhawana Bhatta
8. Mr. Deepak Marahatta
9. Mr. Anil Upadhyaya

Annex IV-Gap Analysis Guiding Note

Steps of group exercise

- Select a moderator in your group
- Select a note taker in your group
- Select a presenter in your group
- Start group discussion
- Documentation of outcomes/conclusions (apply format given below)
- Inter group sharing, presentation, inputs and conclusion

How to conduct discussion in group

- Decide which Goal 16 target(s) you will focus on
- Identify who is responsible for implementation
- Map existing implementation / commitments against this /these target(s)
- Analyze the gaps - what the government SHOULD be doing, vs what it IS actually doing
- Identify priority areas for action/make recommendation

Guiding questions to consider while doing group discussion

- Which target(s) will you focus on and why?
- What existing government policies/laws could be reviewed against this / these target(s)?
- How much progress has already been made against this / these target(s)?
- Who (if anyone) is currently leading the implementation around this / these target(s)?
- If there is no implementation at this stage, who *should* lead the implementation, who should support and how?
- What is currently missing from the implementation?
- What are the biggest priorities in terms of implementing this / these target(s)?
- How much will the implementation you are suggesting cost? Use existing budgets for guidance where possible.
- How open is your government to working with civil society, in general? If your country has a SDG Coordination Mechanism, is it inclusive of civil society? Is it implementing or is it stuck in the planning phase?

Annex V-Outcomes of gap analysis
Group One: Peace and Human Security

Gaps identified	Priority areas for actions
<p>1. Transitional justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRC is not functioning effectively • Not having enabling environment to report sexual violence related to conflict • Not having proper database to address exact number of conflict related violence <p>2. Suicide is not investigated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes of suicide have not been researched (driven causes like GBV, SRH, Sexual violence) • Lacking of disaggregated data on GBV and suicide (in terms of age, geographical location, ethnicity, gender etc.) <p>3. Homicide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing rate of political, ethnic and caste based conflict, robbery kidnapping etc. • Lack of consumer protect mechanism (over use of pesticides, medical negligence etc.) <p>4. Gender Based Violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not effective domestic violence act • Anti-rape law is not survivor centric • Justice is delay as fast track court does not takes all types of VAW cases other than rape • Not existence of proper monitoring mechanism to make government accountable to address all forms of gender based violence • Dowry related laws is not effective and efficient • Sexual harassment act and sexual harassment in public place are not implemented effectively • Psychosocial support mechanism are not de centralized to reach in local level • Implementation of existing laws and policies are influenced by power and politics <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of access to remedy for women, disable, marginalized and sexual minorities • Access to justice is denied by expensive and complex judicial process • Lack of language interpreter and witness protection mechanism • Discriminatory laws and provision in constitution • Lack of security mechanism to ensure right to mobility of women and disable person 	<p>1. Transitional justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needed to women, disabled, youths etc. friendly formed complain report mechanism • Support programs to re integrate to conflict survivors • Community mediation <p>2. Suicide is not investigated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suicide should be properly investigated • Psychosocial counseling needed to be planned strategically to address suicide case • Uniform database system should be practice • More research must be conducted to figure out causes behind suicide <p>3. Homicide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement law • Formulation of law • Raised awareness <p>4. Gender based violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic violence act must be formulated to punish perpetrator • Time bound to report rape case must be unlimited • All forms of GBV should be heard from fast track court • Framework like due diligence should be introduce by government to address all forms of GBV • Psychosocial support mechanism must be reachable in all VDC. • CSO's should not be politicizes, • Public Awareness should be raised • Strengthen CSO's to create pressure to minimize power and politics <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society can contribute to collect data on different issues and government needs to acknowledge that data. • Strengthen CSO's network and enhance their capacity • Sensitize political leader, stakeholders etc. <p>In general:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study and research • Lobby and advocacy • Awareness and capacity development • Involvement of CSO's in ongoing law review process of government

Group Two: Child Security and Legal Identity

Gaps identified	Priority areas for actions
<p>1. Policy gaps 2. Gaps in implementation/practice 3. Justice 4. Capacity/knowledge</p> <p><u>Agenda: Children</u> <u>16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legal instruments to be developed based on the Constitution of Nepal (civil code and criminal code – corporal punishment band, child labor band, all forms of abuse – subject to punishment, violence/torture – subject to punishment in all settings) ▪ Lack of awareness on legal provisions - informal settings ▪ Child protection mechanisms are not well functional/ Less aware on their role/responsibility/resource gap ▪ Lack of institutionalization of child protection mechanism in government system ▪ Lack of implementation of the law/rule ▪ Knowledge gap on the existing rule regulation in the family settings and lacking alternative for teachers ▪ Quality assurance (CIME) ▪ Inadequate data management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop favorable acts/regulations ▪ Policy advocacy, awareness campaign ▪ Formation, reformation and activation of child protection mechanism ▪ Capacity building of service providers ▪ Dissemination of law, acts, regulations ▪ Case management ▪ Strengthened the justice system and mechanism ▪ Establish a well functional quality assurance mechanism ▪ Promote strong data management system ▪ Develop mechanisms with strong correlation to the Constitution of Nepal
<p><u>16.9 By 2030 provide legal identity for all, including birth registration</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of provisions/laws to punish for those who denies to implement the rule for legal identity and birth registration ▪ Procedural hurdle for birth registration and citizenship ▪ Weak complain mechanism ▪ Unaware parents, society and bureaucrats ▪ Inadequate laws (vital registration act) ▪ Vital registration monitoring – weak/lack of central data base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy advocacy ▪ Awareness ▪ Campaign ▪ Media mobilization ▪ Improved database ▪ Effective implementation of laws ▪ Monitoring and periodic evaluation

Group Three: Democratic governance

S. N.	Gaps identified	Priority areas for actions
Policy Level		
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign in international convention and treaty • Not prepare the rules in line with these • Not submit periodic reports of international convention and treaty on time • National access to justice strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby with Government to work in amendment laws and policies • Implementation of rules and regulations • Prepare the progress and achievement • Prepare the rules and regulations in line with constitution of Nepal • Submit periodic report on time to UN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizenship provision and reproductive rights in constitution • Discriminatory act/laws • As legal aid law, disability act, caste discrimination act, law against rape, land act etc • Indicators of justice in the national development plan • Not inclusive election laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby and advocacy to Government agencies specially parliament
Implementation Level		
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of information and communication to people a ward levels on existing rules and regulations • Poor implementation of decisions of courts and recommendation of NHR institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raise to people • Create pressure to implement law and orders
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vacant of local bodies for long time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby and advocacy for local election
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of accountability of law enforcement agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pressure to work according to laws • Aware to people • Increase the efficiency of law implement agencies
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of legal services • Complicated and lengthy legal procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of cost effective legal procedures
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of provision to keep records and database of cases of violence injustice and discrimination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare disaggregated database at national and local level
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Resources, civic participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocate resources • Increase the civic participation
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate implementation of 33% representation of women and other excluded groups in all level as policy/Decision making and implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the meaningful participation of women and other excluded groups accordance to constitution.
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid the rules and regulation in the name of political consensus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strictly follow the laws

Group Four: Anti-corruption and transparency

Gaps identified	Priority areas for actions
<p><u>16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crimes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of public awareness/sensitization on existing laws and policies • Centralized money laundry department. No sub structures. Weak implementation. • Lack appropriate laws on to regulate illicit financial flows • Lack of knowledge on recovery and return of stolen assets • Indicator gaps/No clarity • Low level of concern regarding seized small arms and light weapons by CSOs <p><u>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</u></p> <p><u>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of knowledge about UNCAC • Existing laws are not reformed according to the UNCAC • Limited authority given to CIAA • Limited scope of CIAA (Army and Judiciary) • Political influence/Particization in the recruitment of public officials • Lack of autonomy of CIAA/ More staff recruitment and turn over • Multiple institutions/overlapping of responsibilities • No proper monitoring of property disclosure • Corruption has been socially acceptable as a culture • Self-tax declaration policy • Too narrowed indicators • Limited CSOs working in this sector • Resource constraint/limited donor agencies • Ineffective role of National Vigilance Center (NVC) • Ineffectiveness of good governance act • Low level of motivation and capacity in government employees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public awareness campaign • Review of existing laws • Decentralization of money laundry at least in 7 provinces • Enactment of proper policies for reducing illicit financial flows • Indicators need to be localized and reviewed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of corruption control act and CIA act. • Sensitization about UNCAC. • Expanded authority/Power should be given to CIA. • Property and assets of the public officials (GOs, NGOs, CSOs, and Political parties) should be made transparent. • Strong tax/revenue collection policy and mechanisms should be made. • Monitoring institutions. • Role of NVC should be strengthened or should be collapsed. • Compensation for service delivery delay. • Amendment of good governance act. • Decentralization of CIA in 7 provinces including local levels. • Decentralization of special court. • Capacity building of officials through orientation. • Lobbying and advocacy for Open Government Partnership (OGP) • E-governance mechanism for effective monitoring mechanism.

Group Five: Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

Gaps identified	Priority areas for actions
<p>1. Policy Gap</p> <p>a. PSB bill</p> <p>b. National mass communication policy</p> <p>c. Cyber law (National Electronic transaction Act) etc. (Around 13 laws will be needed to ensure access to information)</p> <p>d. OGP membership should be taken soonest the possible</p> <p>e. Lack of open Data practice. Open parliament. Open budget</p> <p>b. Institutional/Implementation gap</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of nodal agency • Centralized institutional mechanism (NIC) • Lack of information awareness (Seeking) • Answering information request • Digital divide/gap • Not incorporating the technological innovation • Lack of Asset disclosure • Lack of right to know • Information gap in demand side • Gap about right and responsibility both in demand and supply side • Resources unavailability <p>2. Lack of disclose the information regarding the security investment</p> <p>- More investment to Nepal Army than Nepal Police</p> <p>a. Lacking of democratic community police</p> <p>b. Lack of local peace keeping institutions</p> <p>c. The role of Peace and Reconstruction Ministry is not effective</p> <p>d. Lack of bilateral and multilateral cooperation</p> <p>e. Non ratifications of ICC</p> <p>f. Transitional justice institutions are still not operating effectively</p> <p>g. Lack of moral education and preventing measures</p>	<p>1. Required law should be formulated (Lobby, advocacy, pressure)</p> <p>2. New trend of media and information classification and dissemination should be practiced Disclose the guidelines Punishment-Massive awareness campaign should be applied Nepal should be OGP member and</p> <p>2.</p> <p>a. Community police should be institutionalized for the effective social security and partnership with CSOs</p> <p>b. Prioritize the peace keeping institutions</p> <p>c. Ministry should work simultaneously with both peace and reconstruction</p> <p>d. Clear Act should be made that shows the roles and responsibility</p> <p>e. Ratification of ICC</p> <p>f. Regular lobbying</p> <p>g. CDC should make it compulsory and syllabus must be clear</p> <p>h. Capacity strengthen of policy implementation agencies</p>

Annex VI-Stakeholder Analysis Guiding Note

Steps of group exercise

- Select a moderator in your group
- Select a note taker in your group
- Select a presenter in you group
- Start group discussion
- Documentation of outcomes/conclusions (apply formats given below)
- Cross sharing among groups, presentation, inputs and concluding

How to conduct discussion in group

- Brainstorm a list of all the main people, groups, organizations or agencies that influence or are influenced by the target(s) on which you focus.
- Clustering/grouping of stakeholders
- Using the grid below, write the name of the stakeholders into each box depending on whether you think they have a lot of (or little) power to influence change on your target(s).
- Check the list of potential stakeholders– where they would fit on the grid in your national context?
- For those with ‘high power to influence’ but to whom your target(s) doesn’t really matter, you should aim to monitor their position on your target(s) as your advocacy progresses.
- Those with ‘high power to influence’ and who care a lot about your target(s) are your key advocacy targets. Try to influence them by speaking directly with them, and by speaking with colleagues and experts to see what might influence them.
- How good are your links to these stakeholders (especially the key targets)? Are they willing to engage with civil society? With your organization? If not, how could you influence them indirectly?

Guiding questions to consider while doing group discussion

- Who is already working on your target(s) and are they making a difference?
- How easy is it for these stakeholders to create change?

Annex vi-Outcomes of stakeholder analysis
Group No.: Peace and human security

Level	Target Population/beneficiaries	Government (including parliament, court, constitutional bodies)	Political Parties	Private Sector/Cooperatives	CSOs/Civil Society	Academia/Experts	International Agencies	Media
National Level	1. Women (girls, with disabilities, dalit, single women, elderly women, female headed households) 2. Men (young boys, Man with disabilities) 3. Sexual minorities 4. GBV survivors 5. Conflict survivors 6. Key Population (Street children, Sex workers, HIV Effective,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parliamentary committee ▪ Ministry of Law ▪ Ministry of Home ▪ National Human Rights Commission ▪ National Planning Commission ▪ Supreme court, High court, provisional court ▪ NHRC ▪ Ministry of women and children ▪ NPC ▪ MOLE ▪ TRC ▪ Commission on enforces disappearance ▪ MPR ▪ Nepal Police ▪ 1325 Committee and 1820 ▪ NWC ▪ Women cell ▪ DPC ▪ Mediation council ▪ DPC ▪ NRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Central committee of political parties and their sister wings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FNCCI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trade union ▪ NGO Federation ▪ NCPA ▪ NSG ▪ Consortium ▪ NCE ▪ Nepal bar association ▪ FNG ▪ ACORAB ▪ NFDN ▪ Federation of Nepalese Journalists (FNJ) ▪ Federation (Dalit, women, youth, disabilities, indigenous etc.) ▪ Consumer organization ▪ DiMANN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Universities ▪ Researchers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UN Agencies ▪ Bilateral agencies ▪ Multi Lateral Agencies ▪ INGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Media ▪ Online news portal ▪ Print ▪ Audio/visual ▪ IEC materials ▪ Broadcasters associations ▪ New Media ▪ Flex Media ▪ Alternative Media ▪ Street Drama

	Orphan, Homeless people) Consumer Disaster affected people Migrant worker							
Provincia l Level		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High court 						
Local Level		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Municipality ▪ VDC ▪ District offices ▪ DCWV 	<p>Government</p> <p>Local committees of political parties (National/Regional/local political forces)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Industries (Hotel, transportation) ▪ Household 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NGOs ▪ CBOs ▪ Local wings of NGO federation ▪ Local committee ▪ Unite level committee of trade unions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Schools ▪ College ▪ Religious and cultural institutions to educate people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Media ▪ Online news portal ▪ Print ▪ Audio/visual ▪ IEC materials ▪ Documentaries ▪ Film ▪ Drama 	

Stakeholder Analysis Grid
Group One: Peace and human security

<p><i>High power to influence change</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPC • MOLE • MFA • DAO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Court • Provincial Court • MPR • Truth Reconciliation Commission • Supreme Court • MHA • Commission on enforced disappearance • NWC • Committee on excess to justice • BAR Association • Department of consumer • Parliament committee on women and children • 1325 Committee • 1820 committee • NHRC • MOWCSW
<p><i>Little power to influence change</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward Citizen Forum • Citizen Awareness Center • GBV watch group • Food department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GBV survivors • Sexual Minorities • District Peace Committee • Federation (Dalit, women ,Youth, Disability etc) • Conflict survivors • Key Population (Street children ,Sex workers, HIV Survivors, Orphan, Homeless People) • District women children office • Women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Girls ○ Disabilities ○ Single women ○ Elderly women
<p><i>Doesn't matter much to them and/or does not work closely on issues</i></p>		<p><i>Matters a lot to them and/or works closely on issues</i></p>

Stakeholder Analysis
Group Two: Child security and legal identity

Level	Target Population/beneficiaries	Government (including parliament, court, constitutional bodies)	Political Parties	Private Sector/Cooperatives	CSOs/Civil Society	Academia/Experts	International Agencies	Media
National Level		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parliamentary committee ▪ Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare ▪ Ministry of Law ▪ Central child welfare board ▪ National Human Rights Commission ▪ National women commission ▪ Supreme court ▪ Department of women and children ▪ MoFALD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Central committee of political parties and their sister wings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FNCCI and its sister wings ▪ Association of National Co-operatives ▪ CSR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trade union ▪ NGO federation ▪ NCPA ▪ NACG ▪ Consortium ▪ NCE ▪ Nepal bar association ▪ FNJ ▪ ACORAB ▪ NFDN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Universities ▪ Researchers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF ▪ UN Women ▪ UNHCR ▪ INGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Media ▪ Online news portal ▪ Print ▪ Audio/visual ▪ IEC materials ▪ Broadcasters associations
Provincial Level		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High court 						
Local Level		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Municipality ▪ VDC ▪ District of women and children ▪ DCWV ▪ VCPC/MCPC 	<p>Local committees of political parties (National/Regional/local political forces)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Industries (Hotel, transportation) ▪ Household 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NGOs ▪ CBOs ▪ Local wings of NGO Federation ▪ Local committee ▪ Unit level committee of trade unions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Schools ▪ College ▪ Religious and cultural institutions to educate people 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Media ▪ Online news portal ▪ Print ▪ Audio/visual ▪ IEC materials ▪ Broadcasters associations

Stakeholder Analysis Grid
Group Two: Child security and legal identity

High power to influence change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political parties • FNCCI • JJCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliamentary Committee • Supreme Court, High court • MoLJ, MoWCS, MoFALD • NHRC • DAO, DDC • Municipality, VDCs • VCPC, MCPC • NGO Federation • CSOs alliance • CCWB, DCWB, DoWC, WCO • Nepal Police
Little power to influence change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Women Commission • Association of National Cooperatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District court • UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women • Trade unions • Broadcast media • Social media • Print media • INGOs • Universities • Researcher • Nepal Bar Association • District Police • School Association (PABSON/NPABSON)
	Doesn't matter much to them and/or does not work closely on issues	Matters a lot to them and/or works closely on issues

Stakeholder Analysis
Group Three: Democratic Governance

Level	Target Population/beneficiaries	Government (including parliament, court, constitutional bodies)	Political Parties	Private Sector/Cooperatives	CSOs/Civil Society	Academia/Experts	International Agencies	Media
National Level		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parliamentary committee ▪ Ministry of Information and Communication ▪ Ministry of Law ▪ Ministry of Home ▪ National Human Rights Commission ▪ National Planning Commission ▪ Supreme Court ▪ Department of Information ▪ Federation of Nepalese Journalists (FNJ) ▪ Ministry of Justice, Law and Parliamentary Affairs ▪ Finance Ministry ▪ MOFALD ▪ Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare Council ▪ Access to Justice Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Central committee of political parties and their sister wings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Federation of Nepalese Journalist(FNJ) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trade union ▪ NGO federation ▪ NCPA ▪ NSG ▪ Consortium ▪ NCE ▪ Nepal bar association ▪ FNG ▪ ACORAB ▪ NFDN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Universities ▪ Researchers ▪ Nepal Law Campus / Law institutions ▪ National Judicial Academy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP ▪ Bilateral agencies ▪ Multi-Lateral Agencies ▪ INGOs ▪ Embassies ▪ DFID ▪ Governance Facility ▪ ADB ▪ World Bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Media ▪ Online news portal ▪ Print ▪ Audio/visual ▪ IEC materials ▪ Broadcasters associations ▪ New Media ▪ Flex Media ▪ Alternative Media ▪ Street Drama
Provincial Level		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High court 					Regional Level Donors	
Local Level		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Municipality ▪ DDC and Line Agencies 	Local committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Industries transportation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NGOs ▪ CBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Schools ▪ College 	Regional Level donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Media

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VDC and Municipality ▪ District government Offices ▪ DCWV ▪ District Administration Office ▪ District Court ▪ District Police Office ▪ District Attorney Office ▪ Legal Aid Committee 	<p>of political parties (National/Regional/local political forces)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Household 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local wings of NGO Federation ▪ Local committee ▪ Unit level committee of trade unions ▪ WCF, CFUG ▪ CWC , ▪ Community Paralegals ▪ Nepal Bar Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Religious and cultural institutions to educate people 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Online news portal ▪ Print ▪ Audio/visual ▪ IEC materials ▪ Documentaries ▪ Film ▪ Drama
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Stakeholder Analysis Grid
Group Three: Democratic Governance

High power to influence change	Parliamentarians political parties supreme court Nepal Police Legal aid Committee NHRIs	Bilateral and multilateral agencies, Line Ministries (Ministry of justice, women, children and social welfare ministry etc., NHRC, Donors (ADB, WORLD BANK etc...) NPC Trade unions
Little power to influence change	Media Regional Directorates	Beneficiaries District and VDC level government agencies CSOs
	Doesn't matter much to them and/or does not work closely on issues	Matters a lot to them and/or works closely on issues

Stakeholder Analysis
Group Four: Anti-corruption and Transparency

Level	Target Population/beneficiaries	Government (including parliament, court, constitutional bodies)	Political Parties	Private Sector/Cooperatives	CSOs/Civil Society	Academia/Experts	International Agencies	Media
National Level		Legislative parliament, Cabinet, CIAA, NVC, Parliamentary committee, Special court, Supreme court, OAG, Ministry of Home, Money Laundry Department, Ministry of Finance, Public Procurement Monitoring Office, CBI, Public officials, Office of Attorney General, Nepal Rastriya Bank	All political parties	Banks, FNCCI, Cooperatives,	NGO Federation, Transparency International Nepal, GOGO Foundation, IGD, SAP-Nepal,	Govinda KC	UNDP, UNODC, DFID, SDC, Governance Facility, Care Nepal, Helvetas, Action aid, International Medias	Nepal Patrakaar Mahasang,
Provincial /Regional Level		CIA Regional Office, Public officials	All			Regional Expert	Partners of above mentioned INGOs	
Local Level	People, Activist, Criminal groups,	District Administration office, DDC, VDC, Municipality, police, Public officials	All local political parties		Good Governance clubs, Local level NGOs	Local Expert		Local Medias

Stakeholder Analysis Grid

Group Four: Corruption Control and Transparency

<i>High power to influence change</i>	Major Political parties, MoF, Ministry of Home, Nepal Patrakaar Mahasang, police	Legislative Parliament, Cabinet, Judiciary, CIAA, NVC, parliamentary committee, Money Laundry Department, Special court, Supreme court, OAG, CBI, Public Procurement Monitoring Office, Nepal Rastriya Bank, UNDP, UNODC, DFID, SDC, International Medias, District Administration office, DDC, VDC, Municipality, Local Media
<i>Little power to influence change</i>	Banks Cooperatives	Public officials, Media, Office of Attorney General, FNCCI, NGO Federation, Transparency International Nepal, GOGO Foundation, IGD, SAP-Nepal, Governance Facility, Care Nepal, Helvetas, Action aid, Good Governance clubs, Local level NGOs

Doesn't matter much to them and/or does not work closely on issues

Matters a lot to them and/or works closely on issues

Stakeholder Analysis
Group Five: Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

Level	Target Population/beneficiaries	Government (including parliament, court, constitutional bodies)	Political Parties	Private Sector/Cooperatives	CSOs/Civil Society	Academia/Experts	International Agencies	Media
National Level		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parliamentary committee/Parliament ▪ Ministry of Information and Communication ▪ Ministry of Law ▪ Ministry of Home ▪ National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) ▪ National Information Commission (NIC) ▪ National Planning Commission (NPC) ▪ Judiciary ▪ Department of Information ▪ Federation of Nepalese Journalists (FNJ) ▪ Press Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Central committee of political parties and their sister wings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FNCCI ▪ Community Radio Network (CRN) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trade unions ▪ NGO Federation of Nepal (NFN) ▪ Nepal Bar Association ▪ Federation of Nepalese Journalist(FNJ) ▪ Association of Community Radio Broadcaster(ACORAB) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Universities/ ▪ Researchers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP ▪ Bilateral agencies ▪ Multi Lateral Agencies ▪ INGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Media ▪ Online news portal ▪ Print ▪ Audio/visual ▪ IEC materials ▪ Broadcasters associations ▪ New Media ▪ Flex Media ▪ Alternative Media ▪ Street Drama
Provincial Level		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High court 						
Local Level		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Municipality ▪ VDC ▪ District Government offices ▪ DCWV 	Local committees of political parties (National/Regional/local political forces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Industries (Hotel, transportation) ▪ Household 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NGOs ▪ CBOs ▪ Local wings of NGO federation ▪ Local committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Schools ▪ College ▪ Religious and cultural institutions to educate people 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Media ▪ Online news portal ▪ Print ▪ Audio/visual ▪ IEC

					▪ Unite level committee of trade unions			materials ▪ Documentaries ▪ Film ▪ Drama
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Stakeholder Analysis Grid

Group Five: Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

High power to influence change	Researcher social media print media NWC Political parties MOIC INGOs Universities Broadcast media NIC Judiciary	NPC Judiciary UN Donors MOIC MoHA Parliament NIC NHRC Central Committee of Political Parties
Little power to influence change	Academia Researchers Universities Stakeholders	Trade unions Local NGOs VDCs Schools and colleges,
	Doesn't matter much to them and/or does not work closely on issues	Matters a lot to them and/or works closely on issues

Annex VIII-Supplementary cum national indicators
SDG 16, TARGETS, INDICATORS and SUGGESTED INDICATROS

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels		
Targets	Indicators	Suggested indicators
16.1 Significantly reduce <u>all forms of violence and related death</u> rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by age group and sex 16.1.2* Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population (disaggregated by age group, sex and cause) 16.1.3 Percentage of the population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months 16.1.4* Proportion of people that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratification and implementation (including timely designed of plan, taking actions, monitoring) of ICCPR, CEDAW, CRC and CAT • Percentage change in public confidence in the ability of justice and security providers to contribute to security and safety effectively and fairly (Amnesty International) • Score on the annual Global Peace Index (positive/negative peace) (UNDP) • Political refugees and internal displacement caused by conflict and violence (UNDP) • Reported disappearances (UNDP) • Violence and torture related death (including suicide) per 100000 population disaggregated by age, ethnicity, gender, disability, geographical etc. • Proportion of people that safe at their work place. • State protect violence and death • Number of case of sexual violence during conflict and number of case having access of justice in 12 months. • Consumer protection by quality less goods and services (pesticide and medical, transportation)
16.2 End <u>abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence</u> against and <u>torture of children</u>	16.2.1 Percentage of children aged 1-17 who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age group and form of exploitation 16.2.3* Percentage of young women and men aged 18-24 who experienced sexual violence by age 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratification and implementation of ICCPR; CRC; CAT; and CEDAW • Implementation of UPR recommendation • Ratification of Palermo Protocol • Date of entry into force and coverage of legal frameworks that guarantee the right to education for all children for early childhood and basic education, and that guarantee a minimum age of entry to employment not below the years of basic education (Amnesty International)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Inclusive Education Policy • Child Labour Indicators, by sex (as percentage of children in the relevant age group) (UNDP) • Number of child-friendly police procedures (UNDP) • Reported number of victims of trafficking (within and across countries), slavery, exploitation and forced labour (OHCHR) (NHRC) • Child Protection Policy and Procedure (UNICEF)
<p>16.3 Promote the <u>rule of law</u> at the national and international levels and ensure <u>equal access to justice</u> for all</p>	<p>16.3.1* Percentage of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms (also called crime reporting rate)</p> <p>16.3.2 Unsensitized detainees as a percentage of overall prison population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratification and implementation of ICCPR& CEDAW • Proportion of those who have experienced a dispute in the past 12 months who have accessed a formal, informal, alternative or traditional dispute resolution mechanism and who feel it was just (UNDP) • Incidence of death or physical injury during arrest or apprehension or in custody (OHCHR) • Average period of pre-trial detention (OHCHR) • Date of entry into force and coverage of legislation guaranteeing nondiscriminatory access to courts (Amnesty International) • Proportion of people whose human rights related to the 2030 Agenda are protected under the national law and have access to an available effective remedy (Amnesty International) • Proportion of people who have physical access to a relevant national mechanism (Amnesty International) • Proportion of people for whom a national mechanism is affordable (Amnesty International) • Percentage of criminal cases in which the defendant/people does not have legal or other representation in court (UNDP) • Proportion of justice sector budget allocated for provision of free legal aid services (UNDP) • Average time to resolve [civil] disputes (UNDP) • Percentage of people who trust the police/courts (UNDP) • Number of people who die in state custody (UNDP)

<p>16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce <u>illicit financial and arms flows</u>, strengthen the <u>recovery and return of stolen assets</u> and combat <u>all forms of organized crime</u></p>	<p>16.4.1* Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)</p> <p>16.4.2 Percentage of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratification and implementation of the UN Convention against Trans-National Organized Crime • Ratification and implementation of the UN Arms Trade Treaty • Suggest to use the language “trade misinvoicing”; the 16.4.1 indicator does not make it clear if the total value should be provided at national level or just aggregated at global level as well as the frequency (TAP) • Recovered stolen assets as a percentage of illicit financial flows (TAP) • Percentage of businesses who believe organized crime imposes costs on business in their country (TAP) • Assets and liabilities of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), reporting banks in international tax havens (as per OECD definition), by country in US\$ (SDSN) • Proportion of legal persons and arrangements for which beneficial ownership information is publicly available (SDSN) • Value of illicit production and trafficking of natural resources, as a total and percentage of GDP (UNDP) • Global volume of money laundering (UNDP) • Volume of money laundering at national level • Asset frozen and returned to foreign jurisdictions as reported by countries (OECD)
<p>16.5 Substantially <u>reduce corruption and bribery</u> in all their forms</p>	<p>16.5.1* Percentage of persons who had at least one contact with a public official, who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, in the previous 12 months, disaggregated by age group, sex, region and population group</p> <p>16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues, expenditures, and financing of all central, provincial and local government entities are presented on a gross basis in public budget documentation and authorized by the legislature (SDSN) • Effective Implementation of revenue collection and monitoring system (Compulsory enrollment of PAN, VAT) • Implementation of National Plan of Action of UN-Convention against (NVC) Corruption • Existence of domestic anti-corruption and bribery laws

		<p>and commitments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Autonomy of CIAA (Recruitment and staff mobilization) • Concerns: definitions of “persons” and “public official” (TAP) • Enactment of special laws to control corruption at private/ CSOs level • Perception of public sector corruption (SDSN) • Corruption Perception Index (Transparency International)
16.6 Develop <u>effective, accountable and transparent institutions</u> at all levels	<p>16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a percentage of original approved budget, disaggregated by sector (or by budget codes or similar)</p> <p>16.6.2* Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective implementation of ICESCR • Revenues, expenditures, and financing of all central government entities are presented on a gross basis in public budget documentation and authorized by the legislature (SDSN) • Open Budget Index Score (TAP) • Corruption Perception Index (Transparency International) • Quality of public financial management and internal oversight mechanisms at national, province and local level (UNDP) • Level of disclosure of private interests and public availability in information (OECD)
16.7 Ensure <u>responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making</u> at all levels	<p>16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by age group, sex, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions</p> <p>16.7.2* Proportion of countries that address young people’s multisectoral needs within their national development plans and poverty reduction strategies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratification and implementation of ICCPR & ICESCR • The percentage of laws that have been subject to public consultation and parliamentary scrutiny prior to coming into force (Amnesty International) • Proportion of public service positions held by women and members of target groups (OHCHR) • Turnout as a share of voting-age population in national election (UNDP), (OHCHR) • Legislature conducts public hearings during budget cycle (UNDP) • Proportion of non-governmental organizations, trade unions or other associations consulted about government decisions, strategies and policies in their sector (UNDP) • Proportion of people who believe last national election was free and fair, by sex (UNDP)

<p>16.8 Broaden and strengthen the <u>participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance</u></p>	<p>16.8.1 Percentage of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions formally initiated/led by developing countries (UNDP) • Share of senior UN positions (permanent five and above) occupied by nationals of developing countries, by sex (UNDP) • Percentage of voting rights in international organizations of developing countries, compared to population or GDP as appropriate (UNDP)
<p>16.9 By 2030, provide <u>legal identity for all</u>, including birth registration</p>	<p>16.9.1 Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with a civil authority, disaggregated by age</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratification and implementation of ICCPR & CRC & ICMW (International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families) • Absence of late fees, fines or judicial procedures for late registration (Amnesty International) • Existence of a fair, transparent and accessible process for obtaining legal identification (UNDP) • Percentage of the population in possession of a birth certificate, citizenship disaggregated by age, sex, region and population group, displacement and migratory status (including statelessness) (UNDP) • Implementation of Prevalent legal provisions regarding citizenship; implementation of court orders; necessary reforms on citizenship laws, data regarding easy access to citizenship
<p>16.10 Ensure <u>public access to information</u> and protect <u>fundamental freedoms</u>, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</p>	<p>16.10.1* Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months 16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratification and implementation of ICCPR & ICECSR & CRC • Average time taken and average fee charged by public bodies to respond to freedom of information requests (OHCHR) • Existence and implementation of a national law and/or constitutional guarantee on the right to information (SDSN) • Proportion of people with a legal entitlement to information held by public bodies provided within 30 days without arbitrary barriers (Amnesty International)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of people who apply to access information, and whose requests are accepted (Amnesty International) • Existence of laws requiring companies to disclose information, policies and processes relating to the human rights impacts of their operations, including those caused by their subsidiaries, as they relate to the Agenda 2030 framework (Amnesty International) • Extent to which the rights to freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly are guaranteed in law and practice (TAP), (UNDP) • Percentage of population who believe they can express political opinion without fear (UNDP) • World Press Freedom Index (Reporters Without Borders), (UNDP) • Proportion of people who perceive freedom of speech is granted in their country (UNDP) • Numbers of websites blocked and of data users provided by internet service providers on requests from governments (UNDP) • Number of registered CSOs per 100,000 inhabitants (UNDP) • Literacy rate of youth and adults, urban and rural literacy rate (UNDP)
<p>16.a <u>Strengthen relevant national institutions</u>, including through international cooperation, for <u>building capacity</u> at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to <u>prevent violence</u> and <u>combat terrorism and crime</u></p>	<p>16.a.1* Percentage of victims who report physical and/or sexual crime to law enforcement agencies in the previous 12 months, disaggregated by age group, sex, region and population group <u>16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of requests for international co-operation (law enforcement cooperation, mutual legal assistance and extraditions) made through existing conventions that were met during the reporting year (UNDP) • Percentage of population who express confidence in the impartiality of the security forces, police and judicial mechanisms (both formal and informal) in treating people fairly regardless of their race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status (UNDP) • Percentage of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict

		resolution mechanisms (also called crime reporting rate) (TAP)
16.b Promote and enforce <u>non-discriminatory laws and policies</u> for sustainable development	16.b.1 Percentage of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law, disaggregated by age group and sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratification and implementation of ICESCR & ICCPR & CEDAW • Proportion of the population who believe that state institutions are treating people of all groups fairly, equitably and without discrimination (UNDP) • Existence of domestic laws for implementing non-discrimination (UNDP) • Existence of an independent body responsible for promoting and protecting the right to non-discrimination (UNDP)

Annex IX-Advocacy planning guiding note

Steps of group exercise

- Select a moderator in your group
- Select a note taker in your group
- Select a presenter in you group
- Start group discussion
- Documentation of outcomes/conclusions (apply format given below)
- Sharing, presentation, inputs and concluding

How to conduct discussion in group

- Be concise – only choose one or two objectives (‘what needs to change’). Base this decision on your gap analysis.
- Ensure your objectives are concise and SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Results-oriented, Time bound).
- Refer to your stakeholder analysis to identify who you need to influence – make sure your ‘key advocacy target’ list is as specific as possible, with names of organizations and individuals.
- Don’t try to go into too much detail here – it is enough to set the main strategic direction here. As the approach becomes clearer, more detailed action plans will be needed.

Guiding questions to consider while doing group discussion

- Go back to your gap analysis to help define your primary objective - i.e. what change you want to see.
- Use the stakeholder analysis to define who you need to influence. Be as specific as possible.
- Get specific - what actions do you want these people / organizations to take?
- Consider how you will influence them - do you know people / organizations who they listen to? Decide what strategic actions you need to take to influence them.
- Identify potential risks - barriers to success, tricky timescales and other stakeholders’ activities in the field.
- Agree and assign responsibilities to partners and individuals working together on the strategy. This will ensure that all activities get done, fairly.

Annex X-Advocacy plan

Group one: Peace and human security

What needs to change?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To advocate for government and CSO’s partnership in developing join DMS (data management system) on collecting, analyzing and segregating data To reduce violence and torture related death (including suicide) 		
Who do we need to influence? What do we need them to do?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Commission Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Finance CBS (Central Bureau of Statistic) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure CSOs’ participation in all planning and decision making mechanism on SDGs Provide approval for DMS Allocate resources for DMS Acknowledge the strength and data collected by CSOs Segregate report based on sex, geography, ethnicity etc. Capacity building of CSOs and CBS and vice-versa 	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> TRC, various commissions, Ministry of home affairs, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Amendment of discriminatory laws, review of all existing laws to identify gaps and act accordingly 	
	To do	By Whom	By when
What will we do to target this stakeholder?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSOs' data collection alliance formation Regular meetings, dialogue and consultation with targeted stakeholders from community to national and internal flat forms Organize campaigns from grass root to national level evidence based advocacy attention letters submission public hearing Develop advocacy papers and wider dissemination Work with media 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> BBC, WOREC, YOAc, AYON, DiMaNN, Consumer Forum, NFDN, NGO Federation 	2017-2018
Managing risks Risk 1: Lack of resources with	Plan to mitigate risk: 1.	CSOs Data alliance	2017-2018

CSOs Risk 2: Lack of credibility of CSOs work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search resource through alliance • Pressurize government to allocate resource for joint DMS <p>2. Capacity building of CSOs to produce credible data</p>		
Monitoring success	Alliance formed Joint DMS formed	CSOs Data alliance and Government	2018

Group Two: Child security and legal identity

What needs to change?	Child Sensitive Policy, Perception and Practice		
Who do we need to influence? What do we need them to do?	1) Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop child friendly laws; • Ensure effective implementation; • Monitoring of implementation status of those laws 	
	2) concerned ministries and departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of guidelines and laws • Effective implementation of laws • Allocation of sufficient budget • Develop comprehensive and integrated plan/strategies among the line ministries • capacity building/strengthening, developing budget investment plan for institutionalization • Awareness raising 	
	3) CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of youths • Capacity building • Influence and recommend to the government for effective plan/policy formulation and their implementation • Empower children and their institutions 	
	4) Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular monitoring and follow up with government and their line agencies about plan/policies formulation • Information flow about government plan/policies to the community • Investigative journalism (watchdog) 	
	5) Academia/researchers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train people on human right based approach; • Conduct research study on child protection issues; • Identify policy and implementation gaps, and suggest mitigation strategies 	
	To do	By Whom	By when
What will we do	• Interaction/lobby	• Consortium Nepal and	• March 2017

to target this stakeholder?	<p>meetings with the parliament, ministries and their departments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building initiatives for government agencies and stakeholders • Awareness raising on vital registration • Develop IEC materials based on SDG 16.2 (child protection) and 16.9 (legal identity and birth registration) • Develop report on child right status (annually) • Contributed to ensure access to justice • Case management 	<p>partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWISH, Loo Niva, YUWALAYA, FWLD, NCE Nepal, Jagaran Nepal, Patan CBR, Consortium Nepal, other networks and CSOs • Media, CWISH, Loo Niva, YUWALAYA, FWLD, NCE Nepal, Jagaran Nepal, Patan CBR, Consortium Nepal, other networks and CSOs • Consortium Nepal, YUWALAYA, CWISH, FWLD, Jagaran Nepal • CWISH, Consortium Nepal • FWLD, CWISH, Patan CBR, Loo Niva • Complement to CCWB and DCWB, Nepal police in different level – CWISH, CDS, CWIN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Round the year • Baishakh (Round the year) • Continuous • Third quarter 2017
Managing risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Possible disaster ▪ Bureaucratic hurdles ▪ Unavailability of resources ▪ Political instability in structure ▪ Turnover and transfer of government staffs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparedness ▪ Advocacy and transparency ▪ Meeting/ 	
Monitoring success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data ▪ Report published ▪ Number of children rehabilitated in to their family or safe destination ▪ Child protection friendly policies/laws acts formulated and functional mechanisms with increased accountable actions on child protection ▪ Number of people trained 	NGO Federation	Round the year

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">on child protection▪ Communication materials published/broadcasted and contributed to change the perception		
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Group Three: Democratic Governance

What needs to change?	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratify Localize the international human rights principles / International treaties and conventions. • Formulate /amend the national discriminatory Laws and policies. • Institutional Reform of formal and informal justice institutions / mechanism. <p>Specifics Changes we want to see :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citizenship Law , Disability Act, Legal aid Law/ act, Law against Rape, Periodic Election, Local governance Acts will be amended - Effective Implementation of the court's s decisions and NHRI's recommendations - Legal aid services available, accessible and affordable to all communities including poor, marginalized and vulnerable (i.e. disability) - Well Informed and empowered community people about the existing justice mechanisms, services and policies. - ICC ratification - Resource allocation in consultation with beneficiaries at all levels 		
Who do we need to influence? What do we need them to do?	Who : Policy Makers : Ministry of Justice , Parliamentarians/ Political parties, Supreme Court, NHRIs, Ministry of Women , Finance Ministry, National Planning Commission , PM office		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely submit the Periodic Report • Legal Aid Act • Citizenship Act • Disability Act • National Justice Strategy • National Development Plan • Resource allocation 	Women Ministry , MOFALD, PMO office, Foreign Ministry Justice Ministry -Home Ministry Parliamentarians -Ministry of Women , Parliamentarians - Justice Ministry, Supreme Court, NPC National Development Plan	
	To do	By Whom	By when
What will we do to target this stakeholder?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review the & laws and monitor the process - Document the data - Research - Demand and recommendations submitted - Lobby advocacy campaigns - Dialogue interactions - Compilation of data and data analysis through the establishment of database - Monitoring the community based justice services. - Community based advocacy for the effective implementation of services. - Monitor the budget allocation, distribution and 	Nepal SDGs Forum and other CSOs, CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -By 2018 (by the time Government sets the indicators) -Continuous process

	<p>participation process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct advocacy based on these evidences 		
Managing risks (Identification of the Risk)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of CSO recognition • Political instability/turmoil • Lack of coordination among the various CSOs • Lack of support or will from the Government level • Lack of resource, Budget • Corruption at all level - Mindset/behavioral and attitude problem 		
Monitoring success	<p>Who will monitor?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establishment of SDG focused monitoring mechanism including CSO - Nepal SDG forum 	<p>How to monitor?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop the monitoring tools and guidelines -Time and again follow up -Periodic sharing -Analyze the gap on the basis of the sharing/ feedback -Issue based monitoring -Follow up advocacy plan based on the monitoring findings/ reflections 	<p>By when?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2018 - Continued till 2030

Group Four: Anti-corruption and Transparency

What needs to change?	Advocacy and lobbying to reduce corruption and to promote transparency in all forms through effective, accountable and transparent institutions at national and sub national levels.		
Who do we need to influence? What do we need them to do?	<p>1 National Level</p> <p>Legislative Parliament, Cabinet, Judiciary, CIAA, NVC, parliamentary committee, Major Political parties</p>	Legislative Parliament/ Parliamentary Committee	Ratification and enactment of laws and policies related to anti-corruption and transparency.

	2 Sub National Level	Cabinet Local government, Political parties, CSOs	Structural Reform of institutions to ensure good governance at sub national levels (CIAA, NVC). Localization of National and International Laws and Policies.
	2. National Level Money Laundry Department, Special court, Supreme court, OAG, CBI, Public Procurement Monitoring Office, Nepal Rastriya Bank	level NGOs	
	3 National Level UNDP, UNODC, DFID, SDC, , International Medias, , District Administration office, DDC, VDC, Municipality, Local Media Public officials, Media, Office of Attorney General, FNCCI, NGO Federation, Transparency International Nepal, GOGO Foundation, IGD, SAP-Nepal, Governance Facility, Care Nepal, Helvetas, Actionaid, Good Governance clubs, Local		
	To do	By Whom	By when
What will we do to target this stakeholder?	Conduct citizen engagement programs.	NGO Federation, Transparency International Nepal, GOGO Foundation, IGD, SAP-Nepal	By 2025

	Review of Laws and policies related to governance.	NGO Federation, Transparency International Nepal, GOGO Foundation, IGD, SAP-Nepal,	By 2020
	Conduct evidenced based advocacy and research.	NGO Federation, Transparency International Nepal, GOGO Foundation, IGD, SAP-Nepal,	By 2030
	Capacity building of Public officials and CSOs.	NGO Federation, Transparency International Nepal, GOGO Foundation, IGD, SAP-Nepal,	By 2025
	Coalition and synergy building among actors of good governance (public private partnership).	NGO Federation, Transparency International Nepal, GOGO Foundation, IGD, SAP-Nepal,	By 2030
Managing risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political instability: Promote CSOs role to form stable government. • Impunity: Advocacy for effective implementation of laws and policies. • GOs and CSOs capacity: Capacity building programs. • Resource constraint: Lobbying and advocacy for resource allocation and mobilization (GOs, INGOs and CSOs). • Non- willingness of political parties/ Government to work with CSOs: Networking and alliance formation to pressurize government. • Political party influence (Judiciary), Policy corruption: Promote fair recruitment process. • Coordination among ministries. • NGOs' accountability. 		
Monitoring success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgraded position of Nepal in Corruption perception Index. • Ratification and adoption of UN Arms trade treaty. • Ratification and implementation of UN convention against trans-national organized crimes and corruption. • Enactment of laws to control corruption (private sector and CSOs). • CSOs voice reflected in government action (Participation in policy making process). • Sufficient Resource allocation by GoN/INGOs/NGOs to promote good governance initiative. 		

Group Five: Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom

What needs to change?	Laws and Policies should be formulated/ amended in coherence with standard of public	Institutional arrangement and implementation gap should be addressed	Strengthen controlling and preventive mechanisms on
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	access to information and fundamental freedom		crime, violation and mechanism
Who do we need to influence? What do we need them to do?	Law makers: Parliament/ Political Leaders, Major Parties, NPC, Judiciary: Policy change	Beau racy: Ministry of Home, Ministry of Information and Communication, Ministry of Law, NIC, NHRC: Revisit and Implement proactively	International community: UN Agencies, Donor Agencies (WB/EC,USAID, DFID, Norway/Finland) Resource and technology
	To do	By Whom	By when
What will we do to target this stakeholder?	Setting indicators : Gap Analysis and Baseline Survey Evidence based Advocacy, Lobby, Tools: Interaction, Publication and Dissemination of situation analysis, continuous dialogue with concern authorities	Agencies (CSOs, Media, Academia, Nepal SDG forum) work on SDGs 16,	By the end of 2017
Managing risks Political Hindrance: SDG 16: less priority of government: National level, Availability of resources: Human Resource Capacity, Information: Lack of availability of data, Lack of mutual trust between CSO and Government)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make the concerned stockholders realize the importance of achieving goals without it others goals are not fulfilled • Capacity building training and activities • Strengthen Data Sources like CBS, Ministries, CSOs Networks • Strengthen Capacities of CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agencies (CSOs, Media, Academia, Nepal SDG forum) work on SDGs 16 • International Agencies and Local Agencies working in SDGs 16 Principles 	By the end of 2017
Monitoring success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checking Implementation of Indicators-change of policies, availability of data • Participatory/multi-stakeholder monitoring with stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media, National Information Commission, Civil Society 	Beginning of 2018

Annex XI- Developing advocacy message guiding note

Steps of group exercise

- Select a moderator in your group
- Select a note taker in your group
- Select a presenter in you group
- Start group discussion
- Documentation of outcomes/conclusions (apply given format below)
- Cross sharing, presentation, inputs and concluding

How to conduct discussion in group

- Define your primary message - this will be a future state of affairs, describing what the world would look like if you succeed in your advocacy.
- Define your audience - the actors you identified in your stakeholder mapping.
- Outline the specific concerns of the different audiences you have identified.
- Tailor your message to the specific audience, reflecting their concerns.
- Talk to people who are involved in your issues, make sure your facts are correct, collect good examples, and ask for feedback so you can improve your messages and your delivery.

Guiding questions to consider while doing group discussion

- What do you want the audience to do?
- What level of detail do you need for each target audience? How can you tailor your messages accordingly?
- What do you want the audience to understand and remember?
- What do you do if civic space is restricted/diminishing in your country? If governments restrict this space, how does this affect your messaging and advocacy?

Annex XII-Advocacy messages
Group One: Peace and human security

Primary Message: Eliminate all types of state protected violence” for peaceful life with dignity, freedom and respect for every human.		
Audience	Concerns	Possible Message
Parliaments	Armed conflict increases violence, death and homicide Parliamentarians are not accountable to address state protected violence Sexual violence, domestic violence etc are still prevalent Violence related to Harmful traditional practices (HTP) are still existent	Ratify Rome Statute to discourage armed conflict! Develop umbrella policy to address HTPs!
Judicial body	Complex, lengthy, expensive and not accessible judicial process	Justice for all, quick, everywhere and anytime
Concern Ministry of Labor and employment	Migrant workers are facing various problem in home and host country	Ensure safe migration!
Ministry of peace and reconciliation, TRC	Conflict survivors are not addressed and have experience justice	

Group Two: Child security and legal identity

Primary Message Promulgate child friendly laws and implement them effectively, as per the fundamental rights of constitution article 39		
Audience	Concerns	Possible Message
Parliamentarian/law, policy maker	Formulation of child friendly laws	Children enjoy their rights with full potential for dignified life
Bureaucracy	Law implementation and procedure hurdles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest for children • Make easy and accessible child protection mechanism formulation
Judiciary	Fast track justice system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize and capacitate judiciary institution and its process for accessible justice
Local government/body	Effective Implementation of existing laws and monitoring and evaluation	Sufficient resource allocation, mobilization, बालबालिकामा लगानी ल्याउछ सुनौलो बिहानी MCPM मा नहुन फेल, बालबालिकामा लगानी गर्न नगरौं अवेर
Educational institution	Capacity building	No more tear No more fear No more tears : अब आँशु बग्दैन गुणस्तरिय शिक्षामा समावेशिता : सबै बालबालिकाको पहुँच र अर्थपूर्ण सहभागिता
Parents	Aware	भेदभाव र दण्डरहित पारिवारिक वातावरण

Group Three: Democratic Governance

Primary Message Consolidate efforts of Government for SDG implementation		
Audience	Concerns	Possible Message
Government (NPC, Finance Ministry, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSOs are not brought into the fair/ effective consultation process in formulating the policies even in the SDG process • The National Development Plans does not address the voices of CSOs and Community people; it does not include them in its consultation process. • The budget design and allocation process are not inclusive • There is no consolidated, coordinated effort within the government line agencies in SDG plan and implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an Apex body for the effective implementation of SDG including civil society members. • Develop a uniformed, unified and common communication system for the SDG related issues/ initiatives. • Ensure the civic participation in the budget design, allocation and delivery process at all level of the state.
UN and Bilateral donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donors are not equally willing , responsive and open to CSOs to make them participate in the planning process of SDG and its indicators • Donors efforts are not coordinated and consolidated in implementing SDG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure CSO's meaningful participation in the process of planning and resource prioritization. • Develop a coordinated system for SDG's indicator setting and its implementation including CSOs.
CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sectoral intervention of CSOs in the different themes of SDGs are not integrated at the outcome level • CSOs are not united and coordinated to demand the government and Donors for the effective implementation of SDGs and Aid effectiveness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an integrated and coordinated effort/ system to share the information and build the joint advocacy plan. (Nepal SDG Forum might be one of the platform to carry over this initiative)

Group Four: Corruption Control and Transparency

Primary Message Expand the role of stakeholders to control policy level corruption.		
Audience	Concerns	Possible Message
Legislative Parliament/ Parliamentary committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accountability and integrity Conflict of Interest Political Influence/ Interference in decision making 	Maintain impartiality while drafting laws and policies.
Major Political Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accountability and transparency 	Disclose financial transaction and sources of fund
CSOs/NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public image 	Be accountable and Transparent.
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of laws 	Effective enforcement of corruption control act
People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized corruption 	Zero tolerance against all forms of corruption
Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banking/ cooperatives Transactions (lack of laws and regulations) 	Maintain transparency and integrity.
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partiality 	Maintain impartiality while disseminating public messages.
International Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency and accountability 	Prioritize your intervention based on peoples need.

Group Five: Human Right and Fundamental Rights

Primary Message: STRENGTHEN CIVIC SPACE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS Access information for guaranteeing fundamental freedom Strong National Mechanism for controlling Violence Crime And Terrorism		
Audience	Concerns	Possible Message
CSO	Access to information/fundamental freedom of association/strengthening	Equal right to establish political parties and CSO. (Ensure by Constitution Articles-17)
Law makers: Parliament/ Political Leaders, Major Parties, NPC, Judiciary: Policy change	Laws and Policies should be formulated/ amended in coherence with standard of public access to information and fundamental freedom	Fulfill the policy gap by amending existing laws
Bureaucracy: Ministry of Home, Ministry of Information and Communication, Ministry of Law, NIC, NHRC: Revisit and Implement proactively	Institutional arrangement and implementation gap should be addressed	Revisit and readdress implementation mechanism proactively
International community: UN	Strengthen controlling and preventive mechanisms on crime, violation and	Allocate enough resources and technologies

Agencies, Donor Agencies (WB/EC,USAID, DFID, Norway/Finland) Resource and technology	mechanism	
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