



# UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK FOR NEPAL

2013-2017



Government of Nepal



United Nations  
Country Team Nepal

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<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>AIDS</b>	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
<b>AusAID</b>	Australian Agency for International Development
<b>ASRH</b>	adolescent sexual and reproductive health
<b>BIMSTEC</b>	Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation
<b>CA</b>	Country Analysis
<b>CBS</b>	Central Bureau of Statistics
<b>CEDAW</b>	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
<b>CPA</b>	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
<b>DDC</b>	District Development Committee
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development [UK]
<b>DNH</b>	do-no-harm
<b>DoE</b>	Department of Education
<b>DoHS</b>	Department of Health Services
<b>DP</b>	development partner
<b>DPMAS</b>	District Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System
<b>DRM</b>	disaster risk management
<b>DRR</b>	disaster risk reduction
<b>ECD</b>	early childhood development
<b>ECN</b>	Election Commission of Nepal
<b>EFA</b>	Education for All
<b>FACD</b>	Foreign Aid Coordination Division
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>FY</b>	financial year
<b>GAVI</b>	Global Alliance for Vaccine Initiative
<b>GDP</b>	gross domestic product
<b>GoN</b>	Government of Nepal
<b>GIZ</b>	German Agency for International Cooperation
<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index
<b>HIV</b>	human immunodeficiency virus
<b>HMIS</b>	Health Management Information System
<b>IEC</b>	information, education and communication
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>INGO</b>	international non-governmental organization
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>ITC</b>	International Trade Centre
<b>JICA</b>	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
<b>LBFC</b>	Local Bodies Fiscal Commission
<b>LDC</b>	least developed country
<b>LGCDP</b>	Local Governance and Community Development Programme
<b>M&amp;E</b>	monitoring and evaluation
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goal
<b>MICS</b>	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
<b>MIS</b>	management information system
<b>MoE</b>	Ministry of Education
<b>MoF</b>	Ministry of Finance
<b>MoHA</b>	Ministry of Home Affairs
<b>MoHP</b>	Ministry of Health and Population
<b>MFALD</b>	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
<b>MoLJ</b>	Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs
<b>MoLRM</b>	Ministry of Land Reform and Management
<b>MoPR</b>	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
<b>MUD</b>	Ministry of Urban Development
<b>MWCSW</b>	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
<b>MPPWTM</b>	Ministry of Physical Planning, Works and Transport Management
<b>NAPA</b>	National Adaptation Plan of Action
<b>NDHS</b>	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey
<b>NeKSAP</b>	Nepal Food Security Monitoring System
<b>NGO</b>	non-governmental organization

<b>NHRC</b>	National Human Rights Commission
<b>NHSP II</b>	National Health Sector Plan 2010/11–2014/15
<b>NLFS</b>	Nepal Labour Force Survey
<b>NLSS</b>	National Living Standards Survey
<b>NPC</b>	National Planning Commission
<b>NRA</b>	Non-Resident UN Agency
<b>NRs</b>	Nepalese rupees
<b>NRRC</b>	Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium
<b>NWC</b>	National Women’s Commission
<b>OECD</b>	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>OSG</b>	Outcome Steering Group
<b>PBRU</b>	Peace Building and Recovery Unit
<b>PDS</b>	Peace and Development Strategy
<b>PMAS</b>	Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System
<b>PPP</b>	purchasing power parity
<b>RBM</b>	results-based management
<b>SAARC</b>	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
<b>SAFTA</b>	South Asian Free Trade Area
<b>SGBV</b>	sexual and gender-based violence
<b>SSRP</b>	School Sector Reform Plan
<b>SWAp</b>	sector-wide approach
<b>TRC</b>	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
<b>TYP</b>	Three-Year Plan 2010/11–2012/13
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNAIDS</b>	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>UNCDF</b>	United Nations Capital Development Fund
<b>UN Cluster</b>	United Nations Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity
<b>UNCITRAL</b>	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>UNCTAD</b>	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNGASS</b>	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
<b>UN-HABITAT</b>	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children’s Fund
<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNSCR</b>	United Nations Security Council Resolution
<b>UNV</b>	United Nations Volunteers
<b>UN Women</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>UPR</b>	Universal Periodic Review
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>VDC</b>	Village Development Committee
<b>WASH</b>	water, sanitation and hygiene
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organization

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## A. INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) forms the overall framework for the United Nations Country Team's (UNCT) work between 2013 and 2017. This document comprises three main parts. The first part describes the key development challenges facing Nepal, taking particular account of its post-conflict, transitional context. This part also describes the UNDAF development process, its framing principles and core strategies, an overview of results-based management (RBM) and monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and coordination and implementation mechanisms. The second part describes the 10 outcomes that the UNDAF is structured around: six that deal with moving the development agenda forward, three that aim to protect development gains made in the past, and one that helps create an enabling environment for enhanced international cooperation. The final part of this document consists of the Results Matrix and M&E framework for all outcomes.

### A.1. Situation Analysis: Overall Development Context for Nepal

Nepal has progressively achieved a significant number of its development targets since the introduction of its first development plan in 1956. Nepal's current Three Year plan (TYP) aims to create a prosperous, peaceful and just Nepal by transforming the country from a least developed country (LDC) into a developing nation within two decades. High economic growth, peace and good governance are at the core of the current TYP which commits the Government to a long-term vision of ending "all forms of discriminations and inequalities such as legal, social, cultural, linguistic, religious, economic, ethnic, physical, gender and regional". In addition to this in-country focus on reform and development, Nepal, as the chair of the LDCs, has in recent years played a pivotal role in advancing the global LDC agenda and bringing out the Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA).

In recent decades, the Government has taken important reform initiatives, in particular in relation to policy and legal reform, which are progressively shaping the inclusion and non-discrimination agenda. For example, legislative reform in the area of gender equality has kick-started a gradual transformation in the areas of gender equality and women's empowerment, ensuring greater economic security for women, protecting them from violence, safeguarding their sexual and reproductive rights and amplifying their voices in decision making<sup>1</sup>. Women's representation in the legislative

body dramatically increased to 33 % (in the now dissolved Constituent Assembly) from 2.9 % in 1991<sup>2</sup> (in the then parliament). Nepal Law Commission was formed to continue to recommend legal reform where needed. Laws related to foreign employment and migration were reformed. A youth employment policy was introduced and initiatives to ensure social protection for elderly citizens were undertaken. The introduction of gender responsive budgeting and the formation of the *Dalit* and Women's Commissions are other examples of reform initiatives in Nepal aimed at addressing discrimination and inequality.

In addition to these important policy and legislative reforms, the implementation of periodic plans has resulted in significant achievements especially in developing physical infrastructure and in the social sectors. Over the years, the government has focused on broad-based economic growth and poverty alleviation. Overall, Nepal's economic growth, along with the associated reduction in poverty, has been encouraging in the past two decades (Table A.1). Growth in gross domestic product (GDP) has averaged four percent per year between 1990 and 2009, and poverty has fallen by 39 percent. This progress suggests that Nepal is firmly on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) to halve poverty by 2015. The overall decrease of the population living below the poverty line from 42 percent in 1996 to 25.4 percent in 2011<sup>3</sup> is an important achievement. The poverty gap ratio also declined by almost 50 percent, an indication that those who remain poor have experienced a significantly lower degree of poverty.

Similar progress in overall terms has been made for most of the other MDGs. Increases in literacy and school enrolment rates, increases in average life expectancy and reduction in child and maternal mortality rates are other significant achievements. Several MDG targets were also achieved in education, and various targets on gender equality and health have been achieved or are projected to be by 2015 (Table A.2). Nepal is expected to achieve six out of eight MDGs by 2015.

While persistent challenges remain in achieving some of the MDG targets, especially those related to ensuring full employment, universal access to reproductive health and access to improved sanitation, there is ample evidence that meaningful progress has been made in improving the overall well-being of Nepal's population.

<sup>2</sup> Election Commission Nepal.

<sup>3</sup> National Living Standards Survey III (2010-11)

<sup>1</sup> UN Women

**Table A.1: Changes in income, poverty and inequality**

Indicators	1995/96	2003/04	2008/09
Growth in GDP <sup>a</sup> (%)	5.10	4.30	5.00
Poverty headcount ratio (proportion of population below national poverty line, %)	41.76	30.85	25.39
Poverty gap ratio (ratio of shortfall in income from national poverty line, %)	11.75	7.55	6.10
Gini coefficient (index of inequality in consumption expenditures)	0.34	0.41	0.46

Source: "Poverty in Nepal: Results of NLSS-II", Central Bureau of Statistics, 2012; <sup>a</sup>World Bank 2012.

**Table A.2: Changes in various measures of progress**

Indicators	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015 target
Net enrolment rate in primary education (%)	64.0	81.0	86.8	93.7	100.0
Ratio of girls and boys in primary education	0.56	0.79	0.90	1.00	1.00
Ratio of literate women to men aged 15–24 years	0.48	n/a	0.73	0.83	1.0
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	162	91	61	50	54
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	850	415	281	229	213

Source: "Nepal Millennium Development Goals: Progress Report, 2010", NPC/UNCT 2010.

## A Country Analysis with a Human Face

These overall development gains are all the more impressive given the fact that Nepal is undergoing a complex transition phase after a decade-long internal armed conflict. Since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) on 21 November 2006, there have been a number of historic achievements. These include maintenance of the ceasefire, Constituent Assembly elections in 2008, the peaceful declaration of Nepal as a federal democratic republic, the discharge of 4,008 verified minors and late recruits in 2010 and 7,365 personnel from Maoist army cantonments through 'voluntary retirement' in 2012, and the clearance of all minefields. Other CPA commitments await full implementation, such as the final integration or discharge of remaining Maoist army personnel, finalization of a new constitution, establishment of transitional justice commissions, and substantive movement on conflict-related crimes. It is equally urgent that Nepal makes fast progress on the long-term structural reforms that are at the heart of the CPA. There is a pressing need to increase delivery on aspirations for the transformation of Nepal in terms of rights, equality, inclusion and embarking upon the fundamental political, socio-economic and governance transformations outlined in the CPA. These include new measures to uphold universal human rights, the rule of law and an independent judiciary; to ensure social justice and equality; to address land reform and property return; to ensure people's right to information and participation in governance; and to build an impartial, competent and fair administration through a restructured inclusive federal state.

In this spirit, the long-term vision statement of the current Government development plan focuses on addressing "all forms of discrimination and inequalities"<sup>4</sup> and for its part, the UNCT decided its Country Analysis (CA) for Nepal (the first step in an UNDAF formulation process), should similarly put people at its core—a 'country analysis with a human face'.

The aim of the Nepal Country Analysis was ultimately to help narrow the field amongst the many potential policy and institutional issues that could form the core of the UN's development efforts in Nepal. The UNCT used the Country Analysis to investigate the situation of vulnerable groups in Nepal. To identify what are the structural causes of this vulnerability. To better understand which groups are particularly susceptible to future shocks that could substantially reverse the development gains achieved over recent years. The Country Analysis explored the different types of vulnerabilities<sup>5</sup> that Nepali's face through a set of different lenses related to poverty, human development, exclusion, and individual protection. Improving human well-being requires a comprehensive understanding of the realities that specific groups face in society. Some of these realities are based in history and are deeply rooted in common socio-cultural practices. Others emanate from political processes, past and current conflict dynamics,

<sup>4</sup> GoN, Three Year Plan 2010/2011 – 2012/13, p.20

<sup>5</sup> Vulnerability, in the context of the CA, is understood as the incapacity of, or difficulties faced by, a particular group of people to cope with a wide range of economic, legal, political, social, cultural and/or environmental challenges in their day-to-day life. It refers to the status of being vulnerable in a particular context.

economic choices, policy forces, and environmental practices. The Country Analysis paid particular attention to such realities.

### Persistent differentials in development gains

Nepal has recorded the fastest overall progress on the Human Development Index (HDI) of any country in the world during the last three decades, and its progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on reducing poverty and improving education, gender equality and health has been impressive. The country's Gini coefficient was the highest in Asia until 2008, when it was estimated to be 0.45, but has since fallen to 0.32 in 2011<sup>6</sup>. However, progress has been uneven and inequalities remain a challenge on Nepal's development path.

Using the national poverty line of about USD 230 a year, the poverty incidence for Nepal in 2011 is estimated at 25 percent<sup>7</sup>. However, there are significant differences across groups: the incidence of poverty in urban areas is 15 percent compared to 27 percent in rural areas; 42 percent of Dalits<sup>8</sup> are poor compared to 23 percent of non-Dalits; and the likelihood that a household headed by an illiterate person is poor is 4.5 times greater than that of a household headed by a person who has completed Grade 11<sup>9</sup>. Using 2006 data, the Multidimensional Poverty Index indicates that nearly 65 percent of Nepal's population are considered poor<sup>10</sup>.

Nepal is expected to achieve its target for maternal mortality, with progress towards it being so impressive that Nepal was granted an MDG achievement award in 2010. Nevertheless, even here, gains are disproportionately concentrated away from the disadvantaged: 92 percent of the wealthiest Nepali women receive antenatal care from a skilled provider, while only 33 percent of the poorest do; and a only dismal share of the poorest women (11 percent) receive delivery services from skilled birth attendants compared to over four fifths of the wealthiest women (82 percent). Attainment of the MDGs on universal access to reproductive health and improved sanitation remains unlikely. Here too, the biggest obstacles to achieving the targets relate to persistent inequalities. Significant urban–rural disparity is evident in access to improved sanitation (at 53 percent for the urban population compared to 36 percent in rural areas) and access to improved drinking water (at 93 percent and 88 percent, respectively)<sup>11</sup>. The MDG targets related to full employment

likewise remain distant: Nepal's youth face very serious challenges in terms of employment. This is particularly so for female youth, with those living in geographically remote areas and those belonging to traditionally marginalized social groups being worst off. The unemployed are pushed to seek work abroad, exposing many to unsafe labour conditions and exploitation. In 2008, the unemployment rate for youth aged 15–24 years was nearly four percent, and underemployment was over eight percent for those aged 20–24 years, the greatest proportion of any age group<sup>12</sup>. Nearly one third (32 percent) of Nepal's youth aged 15–29 years were migrants<sup>13</sup>.

The vulnerability assessment in the Country Analysis found that groups which have been left behind and are particularly vulnerable, are so on almost every account, regardless of which vulnerability lens is applied. For example, as a result of political exclusion and a lack of voice, marginalized groups become even more vulnerable to other persistent exclusionary practices in society, as they are unable to advocate for policies and programmes that would improve their lot. Exclusion from economic life results from, and perpetuates, inequities in asset holding, material resources, income and employment opportunities, which themselves are prerequisites for some types of inclusion. Many of the seemingly recent economic issues that vulnerable groups face emanate, in reality, from past social and political arrangements and practices. Geographical factors (whether mountain and hill area, or urban versus rural residential location) also exacerbate the vulnerability of people who already experience gender- and caste-related deprivations. In short, vulnerability in one area often amplifies vulnerability in other areas due to its multidimensional nature. Thus, multifaceted and crosscutting interventions are needed to effectively improve the likelihood that vulnerable groups are able to share more equitably in the country's aggregate development gains.

### Trying to better understand vulnerability

In order to analyse vulnerability in greater depth, the Country Analysis looked at specific groups of people, whose vulnerability is supported by a solid body of evidence and confirmed by the experience and expertise of UN development actors. Out of the vulnerable groups identified in the Country Analysis, the following 19 were incorporated in the UNDAF design: women subject to sexual abuse and exploitation; women in the mid- and far west; women of

<sup>6</sup> CBS, 2011. Nepal Living Standards Survey 2010/11: Statistical Report. Volumes I and II. Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics.

<sup>7</sup> *Idem*.

<sup>8</sup> A collective term used to refer to certain disadvantaged castes, representing about 15 percent of the population.

<sup>9</sup> *Idem*.

<sup>10</sup> UNDP, 2011. *Human Development Report 2011*. New York: UNDP. p. 144 (2006 data).

<sup>11</sup> Ministry of Health and Population, New ERA, and ICF International Inc., 2012. *Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2011*. Kathmandu: Ministry of

Health and Population, New ERA, and ICF International, Calverton, Maryland.)

<sup>12</sup> CBS, 2009. *Report on the Nepal Labour Force Survey 2008*. Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics. [Underemployment is defined as: 'Time-related underemployment (previously called visible underemployment) is where the person would like to work longer hours but is prevented from doing so for economic reasons.']

<sup>13</sup> *Idem*. ['Migrants' includes internal migration.]

reproductive age; adolescent girls; endangered and highly marginalized indigenous people; other disadvantaged women and girls; Dalits; persons with disabilities; children without basic education; undernourished children; under- and unemployed youth; migrant workers and their families; rural landless and land-poor; bonded and forced labourers; urban slum dwellers and squatters; conflict-affected people; the illiterate; people from the lowest performing districts; and people from areas especially vulnerable to climate change. For each group, a detailed profile was prepared and reviewed with a wide range of stakeholders. The emphasis of these profiles was an analysis of the underlying causes of each group's vulnerability. An aggregate analysis was developed aimed at identifying, thematizing and categorizing the groups' characteristics and, perhaps most importantly, finding commonalities in the underlying causes of their vulnerabilities.

The deeper analysis of the vulnerabilities identified in the Country Analysis revealed a set of root causes that have particular significance for most, if not all, vulnerable people in Nepal. These causes included long-standing discriminatory practices, a general lack of and unequal access to economic opportunities, a parallel lack of access to governance institutions and processes, remoteness, and the localized effects of climate change. Importantly, but not surprisingly, many of these underlying causes of vulnerability have also been identified as root causes of the conflict. Consequently, the CPA explicitly mentions most of them as phenomena that need intervention and change; they also reappear in successive strategic government plans and the Nepal Peace and Development Strategy<sup>14</sup> (PDS). These root causes, many of which are ingrained in Nepal's socio-cultural and socio-political make-up, are complex, and addressing them will warrant multipronged strategies, comprehensive policies and robust implementation over a sustained period of time.

**Caste, ethnic and gender discrimination:** Caste, ethnic and gender discrimination are consistently identified as being at the core of challenges faced by Nepal's most vulnerable groups. It has been increasingly recognized that in the past some legal provisions, norms and practices institutionalized the hierarchical and discriminatory features of Nepal's society, and the need to address this has been acknowledged. It is not that the structure, systems or legal provisions are not changing; they are—sometimes significantly, with Article 13

<sup>14</sup> Nepal's international development partners launched the *Nepal Peace and Development Strategy 2010–2015* in January 2011, articulating how they could assist Nepal in the years ahead to realize the development agenda embedded in the CPA. Effectively an 'offer of support' by development partners, the strategy makes the case for ensuring development investments are ready to assist with both the short-term challenges as well as the all-important long-term transition issues reflected in the CPA. The PDS identified the following eight long-term issues: social inclusion; rule of law; security sector transformation; land reform; good governance; equality and inclusive growth; state restructuring; and employment acceleration.

of the Interim Constitution on the Right to Equality leading the way. What is at issue, however, is the very 'embeddedness' of this phenomenon in everyday life, thereby constricting social, economic, cultural and political opportunities for large portions of the population. Patriarchal norms and values and the inequitable character of the socio-cultural system continue to define and redefine social relationships in many ways. These norms are practiced not only across groups but also within them, making some subgroups such as women, girls, minorities and the disabled particularly vulnerable. Going beyond constitutional guarantees and legal frameworks, interventions are needed that especially target the removal of these discriminatory elements from everyday life.

**Limited human capital and confidence:** This is a significant recurring theme influencing the economic, social and political aspects of vulnerability. Human capital is important because education, skills and awareness of one's rights are required in order to perform well in all aspects of life and for all segments of society. Skills and specialized abilities are needed to actively and meaningfully participate in the economy of a country; and education and general awareness are needed to participate in the polity and society, and to understand one's own position in the overall system of governance, social custom and traditions. These things influence how people relate to one another in society and how effectively individuals can seek protection from the State, if and when their rights are violated. Individual human capital and confidence depend on one's locus in society. Most of the disadvantaged groups are in a significantly marginalized position in this regard. It is, therefore, important to intervene in a more systematic manner and improve the human capital and confidence of these groups through education, awareness, communication for social change, and other strategies that foster individual empowerment.

**Sluggish economic growth:** Lack of employment, or alternative livelihood opportunities, is a major root cause for vulnerability. This is particularly so for groups that do not have economic resources, such as land, of their own. Declining returns on agricultural production and a stagnating manufacturing sector are severely impacting groups that have traditionally depended on agriculture, as well as those who have moved to urban areas in search of better opportunities. A diversified and vibrant economy that can absorb today's labour force, including youth, people with low human capital and those from rural areas, is urgently needed. A failure to create this will further drain Nepal of its biggest asset, its people.

**Unequal distribution of economic resources:** The distribution of economic resources has long been inequitable. While initially most of this inequity was related to land distribution—land having traditionally been a major source of

power and status in the country's agrarian setting—inequitable access to economic resources has only worsened with the advent of the manufacturing and services industries. Inequitable or, for some, non-existent access to economic resources has significantly and negatively impacted many marginalized groups in Nepal; bridging the divide between rich and poor is particularly challenging. The issue of resource distribution and redistribution warrants major initiatives so that the economic marginalization of vulnerable groups can be addressed.

**Fluid political environment and limited political representation:** Challenges facing many vulnerable groups in Nepal centre on the overall political environment. Marginalized and vulnerable groups have been unable to attract sufficient attention from policy makers. The armed conflict, transition out of it, and the related political instability have perpetuated an environment that sidelines the concerns of these groups. Barriers to their effective organization and articulation of demands have proven insurmountable time and again. Systemic changes are needed to make the political environment substantively more representative of all segments of the population and to increase the participation of all groups in governance and policy-making mechanisms and processes.

**Rule of law:** Article 33 of Nepal's Interim Constitution puts respect for fundamental human rights, the promotion of rule of law and the elimination of corruption and impunity as key responsibilities of the State. As recognized by the Government of Nepal in its 2010 Universal Periodic Review (UPR), these issues are particularly challenging to handle in transitional phases such as the one Nepal is in. The UPR explicitly recognizes the need for enhanced respect for rule of law, focusing on more effective implementation of relevant laws, of human rights treaties, and of directives and recommendations by the Supreme Court and the National Human Rights Commission, revamping relevant institutions and security bodies with adequate resources, and formulating commissions on disappearance and truth and reconciliation<sup>15</sup>. The commitments affirmed in the UPR such as those on institutionalizing the rule of law, taking further measures to end impunity, providing transitional justice or ending caste-based discrimination—to name only a few—are important for all citizens. Moreover, when their rights are violated, the disadvantaged often do not have the knowledge or resources to seek redress, nor to seek the protection they are due as citizens. Without widely institutionalized rule of law, it will be difficult to move the development agenda forward in Nepal.

<sup>15</sup> UN, 2011. *National Report Submitted in Accordance with Paragraph 15(a) of the Annex to Human Rights Council Resolution 5/1, Nepal*. Human Rights Council, Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Tenth Session, Geneva, 24 January–4 February 2011, A/HRC/WG.6/10/NPL/1.

**Weak institutional capacity:** Even where the State is actively working to address the problems facing marginalized groups, it often lacks the appropriate institutional capacity to effect substantive change. Be it in health, education, land reform or natural resources, state agencies designated to enforce laws or execute policies and programmes often perform below the required efficiency and effectiveness due to their lack of human and financial resources and a high turnover of staff. Similarly, the capacity, accountability and responsiveness of local bodies must be further strengthened, as they are the focal point for socially inclusive service provision, and can greatly contribute to generating public goods for economic development.

**Geographic remoteness:** Geographic and environmental characteristics exacerbate socio-economic vulnerability and disparity. Many areas in Nepal are characterized by rough, hilly and mountainous terrain, and a lack of accessibility that poses many challenges for people living in these areas. Without roads, electricity or communication facilities, people remain isolated and disconnected from the mainstream economy and society, making it difficult for them to access important services and resources. Significant progress has been made to connect Nepal's rural and remote areas by roads, bridges and communications, but geography still remains a major challenge. Crucially, people residing in remote areas are far removed from the centres of decision-making, which makes it difficult for them to participate in the political life of the country and advocate for changes that would improve their situation.

## A.2. The UNDAF Development Process

A Joint UNDAF Steering Committee of the UNCT and the GoN (UNDAF SC) was formed in June 2011 to lead the overall UNDAF design process. The Joint UNDAF SC was co-chaired by Nepal's National Planning Commission (NPC) Vice Chair and the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator. A three-day Strategic Prioritization Retreat (SPR) was held in September 2011 which developed the UNDAF's vision, key priority areas and cross cutting issues. The SPR, attended by GoN line ministries, members of the NPC Secretariat, civil society representatives and donor partners, identified eight broad UNDAF outcome areas (subsequently reorganized under 10 outcome statements). Following the SPR, a meeting of the UNDAF SC approved all eight outcome areas and agreed to draft outcome statements and develop outputs under these areas.

By December 2011, the UNCT had prepared the first full draft of the UNDAF. The UNDAF SC discussed the first draft in late December and confirmed its agreement to the overall approach and the broad outcome statements. The UNDAF SC also decided to appoint GoN co-conveners to finalize all outcome statements and related outputs as well as provide

feedback on the narrative. The GoN Co-Conveners<sup>16</sup> convened outcome-wise meetings in March 2012. By incorporating recommendations from these meetings, the UNCT prepared a second full draft, which was discussed at the Joint UNDAF SC end March 2012. In this meeting, the Joint UN-GoN outcome statements were agreed and the NPC agreed to solicit and consolidate final written comments from the GoN to finalize the UNDAF.

On the basis of the final written comments received from the NPC, the UNCT prepared a final draft in June 2012, which was presented to the Joint UNDAF SC for approval, during which meeting further comments were raised. A committee, comprising officials of MLJ, MoF, MOFA, NPC was formed to provide further guidance to the UNCT to finalize the UNDAF. Following a series of meetings of this committee, including one with the UN, and by incorporating further suggestions of the GoN, the UNDAF was finalized jointly by the UN and the GoN in August.

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<sup>16</sup> The GoN co-conveners and the outcomes they were responsible are as follow: NPC – outcomes related to basic services and economic growth; PMO – outcomes related to ending discrimination, support to democratic institutions and risks management; MoLJ - outcome related to legal reform and Rule of Law; MoPR - outcomes related to peace support; and MoF – outcome related to integrating Nepal with the international system.

### A.3. Programming Principles and Core Strategies

UNCTs around the world are guided by the following programming principles: human rights, gender equality, environmental sustainability, capacity development, and RBM.

**Gender equality, social inclusion, and human rights:** By focusing on people, the Country Analysis and UNDAF are both naturally grounded in a rights-based approach and follow an equity approach. These approaches place development policies and processes in a system of rights and corresponding obligations. Not only do they contribute to the sustainability of development work but also to empowering people to participate in policy formulation and hold duty-bearers accountable, and to ensuring a fairer and more equal distribution of available resources. In April 2010, the UNCT in Nepal approved an Intersectional Framework and Programming Tool on Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and Human Rights. This framework recognized that, although the issues of human rights, gender equality and social inclusion are sometimes considered as separate, they are in fact interdependent and overlapping. The evolving scenario in Nepal perfectly illustrates this interdependence,

**Environmental sustainability and climate change:** Nepal's population depends heavily on the environment and its natural resources. Climate change impacts threaten the overarching goals of reducing poverty and enhancing economic well-being. While these affect the lives of all people, the impact is more felt by the poorest and most vulnerable. Climate change, a by-product of an unhealthy development pathway, now threatens multiple key development sectors, including health, infrastructure, education, food security and disaster risk reduction. The UNDAF preparatory process has considered climate change not solely as an environmental issue, but also as one that can seriously jeopardize development gains. UN agencies can collectively help accelerate development efforts by minimizing the risks that the GoN has foreseen through implementation support for climate-resilient planning and localized contingency planning in areas prone to floods, drought and landslides resulting from extreme weather events and climate variability. Moreover, global initiatives related to climate change offer opportunities to access significant and long-term financing for improving basic energy services and building adaptive capacity, whilst also contributing to the mitigation of greenhouse gases. Collectively, the UN and the GoN can help access funds and implement programmes necessary to help mitigate the impact of climate change.

underlining the need for a common conceptual framework to address interdependence and build synergies between diverse actors and initiatives for human rights, gender equality and social inclusion. The UNCT recognized that international instruments, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the UN Convention on Disability, the ILO Convention 169 and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, were conceptualized as stand-alone structures that can address all or most of the discrimination faced by women, the disabled, or indigenous people, respectively. It also recognized that implementation of these instruments is dynamic and evolves in response to the challenges faced in dealing with the very issues that the instruments were created to address. The intersectional tool adopted by the UNCT analyses issues from these different perspectives as well as from an intersected perspective, highlighting the multiple facets of disadvantage. This approach enables a fuller diagnosis of the problem to be identified and by definition implies a multifaceted response. The intersectional tool was applied to the Country Analysis and the design of the UNDAF, and will continue to be applied throughout the UNDAF implementation period.

**Capacity development:** Capacity development and ownership of national development strategies are essential for achieving development goals, including the MDGs. Capacity resides within individuals, as well as at the level of organizations and within the enabling environment; these different levels form an integrated system. The Country Analysis clearly highlights lack of capacity at the individual level as a fundamental challenge for all vulnerable groups. It also points to a lack of institutional capacity to effect substantive change as another obstacle. It further identifies elements of the desired enabling environment—i.e., the broader system within which individuals and organizations function and that facilitates rather than hampers their existence and performance—that impact on vulnerable groups. Issues such as discrimination and exclusion are part of this broad environment. The UNDAF therefore works to develop capacity at all levels of the system. At the individual level, the UNDAF aims to impart skills, competencies, experience and awareness to people, both those who claim rights and those whose obligation it is to fulfil them. Institutional capacity development addresses issues relating to policy, procedures and frameworks that allow organizations to deliver on their mandate of providing quality public services, including to the most vulnerable groups. The UNDAF also works to foster an enabling environment through work on legislation and changing power relations and social attitudes. With a few notable exceptions, the overall focus of

the UNDAF is thus on system-level interventions, rather than on downstream service-delivery types of intervention.

In addition to the above global programming principles, the UNDAF 2013–2017 will also apply the following core strategies.

**Addressing discrimination:** The Country Analysis identified discrimination as one of the most, if not the foremost, commonly recurring root causes of vulnerability in Nepal. In the past, most efforts to address discrimination have been made in a mainstreamed manner. However, the very embeddedness of this issue in Nepal calls for a more direct approach. Consequently, one of the UNDAF outcomes explicitly aims to address the need for greater self-confidence, respect and dignity on the part of vulnerable groups. To achieve this outcome, a five-point strategy will be implemented that entails: (i) working with vulnerable groups and those who discriminate against them to improve vulnerable groups' self-confidence, respect and dignity; (ii) lessening environmental barriers that perpetuate discrimination; (iii) supporting and encouraging more effective representation of the vulnerable, so that they are able to engage meaningfully in decision-making processes; (iv) engaging social networks to tackle discrimination; and (v) supporting policy and legal reform.

**Prioritizing geographic convergence and targeting:** Programme interventions to strengthen service delivery systems at subnational levels will focus on targeting the most deprived geographical areas as identified in the Country Analysis. Priority geographical convergence areas (two clusters formed by 23 districts) were identified in the Country Analysis, based on a composite index analysis that captures lower performance across MDG-based parameters and local government capacity (see map below). The targeting strategy will remain sufficiently flexible to reflect programmatic considerations, as UN System interventions will need to continue to be guided by the evolving needs and priorities of the country. Nonetheless, it provides the UNCT with a clear and focused rationale for strategically targeting its interventions wherever possible, and enhances opportunities for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of joint UN initiatives.

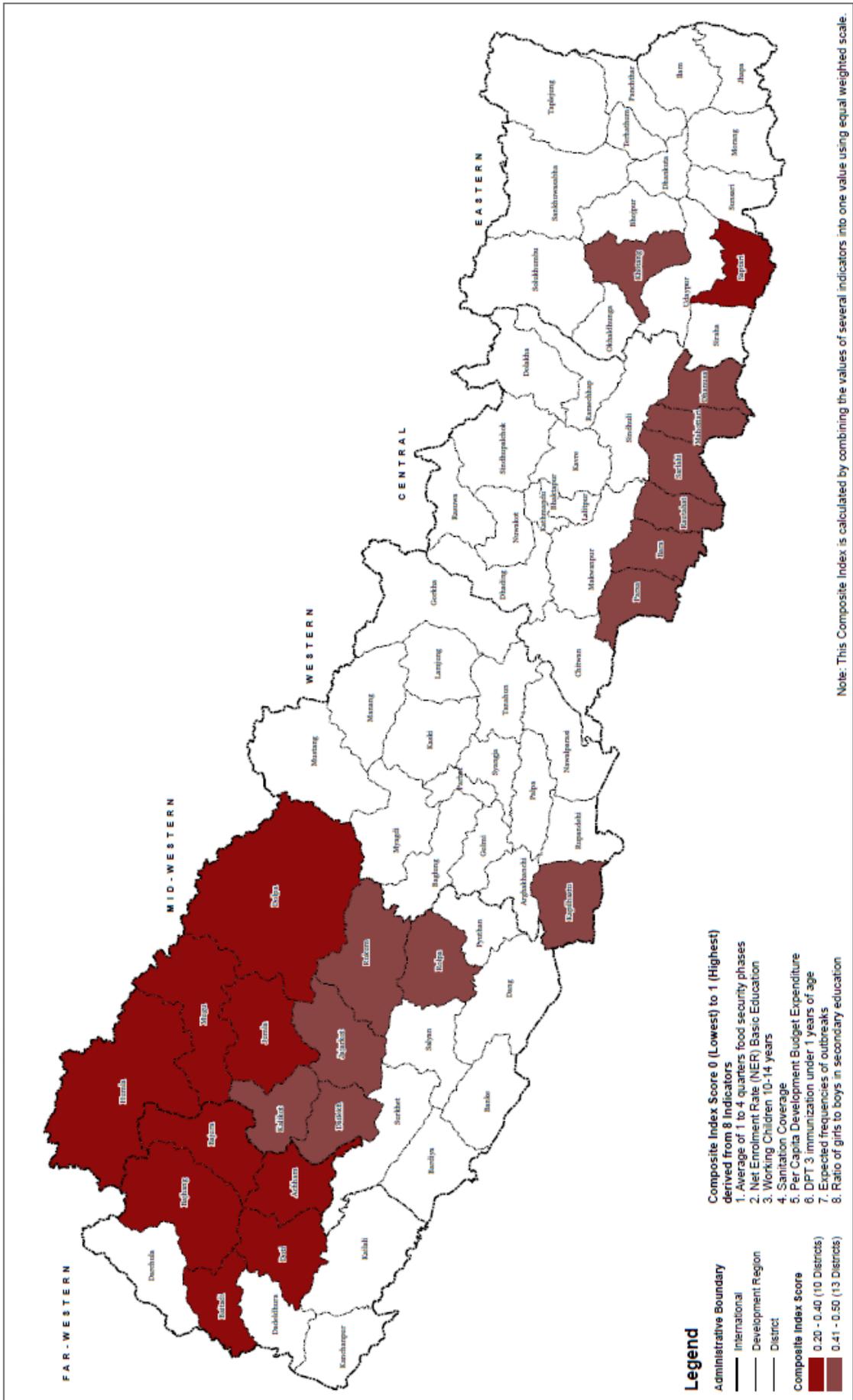
**Building on intersectionality, amplification and acceleration:** The Country Analysis revealed that social exclusion is both a cause and a consequence of inequality and discrimination whether on the basis of gender, caste, ethnicity, class, sexual orientation, disability, age or geography. Each of these aspects of discrimination is reinforced by ideology and value frameworks that sustain the status quo. Systemic patterns of power and privilege are reinforced through social, economic and political institutions, with the more vulnerable groups routinely experiencing a

combination of economic, political and civic/social/cultural vulnerability. Escaping the cycle of exclusion is very challenging. In response to this complex situation, the UNDAF as a whole addresses different but interconnected causes and components of exclusion; therefore, results in one area will amplify and accelerate results in another. Layered improvements in the extent and substance of participation by excluded groups will help eliminate current bottlenecks and accelerate progress towards the MDGs. As spaces for collaborative leadership and dialogue open up through more inclusive governance, changing societal attitudes will empower vulnerable groups to become more involved in owning those spaces, and to advocate for policies and programmes to improve their situation. Work to prevent conflict, build peace, and protect communities from the hazards of climate change will safeguard advances in the other outcomes.

**Mainstreaming do-no-harm and conflict sensitivity:** A conflict-sensitive approach was built into the analysis and prioritization of programming during development of the UNDAF. It will also be a key principle for the entire UNDAF implementation period. Area-specific context analyses will be conducted in the second half of 2012, prior to the start of the UNDAF implementation period. During implementation, conflict sensitivity will be mainstreamed throughout the UNCT through a rollout of DNH training, complemented by targeted technical support. An interagency initiative on DNH will provide this support. National counterparts will also be provided with DNH support through capacity-building and technical accompaniment throughout the UNDAF implementation period.

**Promoting culture for development:** Culture, as a dynamic force for change, is an essential component of human development. It is a source of identity, innovation and creativity for individuals and communities, as well as a tool for inclusion, reconciliation and cohesion. Culture-centric industries, tourism, heritage preservation and local traditional know-how are increasingly powerful economic tools for generating employment and income for those traditionally left behind by the rising tide. Moreover, cultural identity's evolving role in a rapidly globalizing Nepal can be used as positive springboard for dialogue within and among vulnerable groups and society.

The 23 most vulnerable districts of Nepal, as identified by Country Analysis 2011



#### A.4. UNDAF Structure

The UNDAF has 10 broad outcomes, as listed below.

1. Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups get improved access to basic essential social services and programmes in an equitable manner.
2. Vulnerable groups have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection.
3. Vulnerable groups experience greater self-confidence, respect and dignity.
4. Vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened legal and policy frameworks, and have improved access to security and rule-of-law institutions.
5. Institutions, systems and processes of democratic governance are more accountable, effective, efficient and inclusive.
6. Tiers of government are established and function to meet the provisions of the new federal constitution.
7. People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks.
8. National institutions have adequately addressed conflict-related violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and the post-conflict needs of victims.
9. National actors and institutions have managed conflict risk and are progressively consolidating the peace.
10. Nepal's institutions are strengthened for more effective integration of policy and the economy into intergovernmental economic and normative processes, and international policy and legal regimes.

These outcomes are in line with the GoN's current priorities and with the priorities identified in the IPoA. The TYP has seven priority areas: (i) social and physical infrastructures; (ii) employment creation, agriculture, tourism, industry and trade; (iii) excluded communities, regions and gender; (iv) quality essential services; (v) good governance; (vi) climate

change and environment; and (vii) relief to people. Achieving the MDGs, human rights and gender equality are principles that cut across the TYP. As these are key issues for Nepal's development, it is reasonable to assume that these will continue to be priorities in the GoN's next strategic plan. The UNDAF outcomes are aligned with the TYP and will contribute to the TYP's overall objective of achieving employment-centric, inclusive and equitable economic growth. Outcome 1 will contribute to the TYP priority of ensuring availability and regularity of essential services and to the IPoA priority on human and social development. Outcome 2 will support employment creation and inclusive economic growth through interventions in priority sectors, including agriculture, tourism, industry and trade and is aligned with the IPoA priorities on building productive capacity as well as the priorities related to agriculture, food security and rural development and mobilizing resources through eg. remittances and building a supportive environment for foreign direct investment. Outcome 3 will contribute to the TYP priority related to promoting inclusion of excluded communities, regions and gender in all structures, sectors and processes to eliminate social exclusion and regional imbalance and is aligned with certain aspects of the IPoA priority on human and social protection, in particular those aspects that deal with equality and empowerment. UN support under Outcome 4 cuts across all TYP priority sectors. Outcomes 5 and 6 align with TYP and IPoA priorities related to promoting good governance at all levels, while Outcome 7 aligns with TYP goals in the areas of climate change and environment and the IPoA priority on dealing with multiple crises and other emerging challenges. Outcomes 8 and 9 will contribute to GoN's high-priority projects aimed at providing relief to the people, managing the transition, and sustaining peace. Finally, Outcome 10 is based on the IPoA principle of the need for effective participation, voice, and representation of the LDCs in the global context. More specifically, it will contribute to various priority sectors in the TYP, including industrial development, trade, climate change financing and effective aid management while also contributing to the IPoA priority on trade and mobilizing financial resources for development. Several of the outcomes, and in particular their recognized interrelatedness, are based on the IPoA principles of the need to provide an integrated approach to peace and security, development and human rights, the emphasis on equity at all levels.

## A.5. UNDAF Results

The UNDAF Results Matrix for 2013–2017 can be found in Annex I. Like the Country Analysis, UNDAF outcomes are focused on people—those with claims (vulnerable groups as rights-holders) and those with obligations (duty-bearers, such as members of the civil service or local government institutions). Outcomes are phrased in language that describes a change primarily from the standpoint of the vulnerable groups, but also often from that of the duty-bearers, and are intended to cumulatively make a contribution to the achievement of national priorities and MDGs by 2017. As indicated in the Results Matrix, outcomes are achieved through a series of interrelated outputs—usually changes in skills and abilities or services strengthened with the resources provided and within the specified timeframe. Indicative agency contributions to each of the outputs are also included.

The outcomes agreed upon were based on analysis of the root and underlying causes of vulnerability of the groups identified in the country analysis, and an assessment of the capacity and comparative advantage of the UN System in Nepal to address selected causes. The outcomes, outputs and indicative agency contributions reflect a results-based approach to programming, designing, monitoring and mutual accountability. Results at the outcome and output levels, whether quantitative or qualitative, have indicators that

## A.6. Coordination and implementation mechanisms

The UNDAF forms the overall framework for the UNCT's work between 2013 and 2017 in support of Nepal's development priorities. The outcomes in this UNDAF describe the intended changes in development conditions over five years that result from the UN System in Nepal working together. However, their achievement depends also on the commitment and actions of multiple partners and stakeholders, including the GoN. UN agencies' country programmes, country programme action plans and annual work plans will set out in more detail the specifics needed to achieve the outcomes and outputs included in this UNDAF. All interventions will be coordinated with the respective national counterparts and reviewed annually following a consultative and participatory process that involves all relevant stakeholders. The annual review of the UNDAF for 2014 in particular will be informed by the GoN's next strategic plan, which may have a five-year horizon and run from FY 2014/15 through FY 2018/19.

The National Planning Commission (NPC) will remain the central government counterpart for the UNDAF. The UNDAF Steering Committee, co-chaired by the Vice-Chair of the NPC and the UN Resident Coordinator, will continue to exist and will ensure that UNDAF implementation remains aligned with national priorities. Periodically, the UNDAF Steering

make it possible to assess whether they are achieved or not. Indicators at the outcome level demonstrate the link between results and the vulnerable groups identified. From the perspective of the UN System in Nepal, if there is little change in the status of these groups, the UN System has not achieved its intended results.

It is important to note that while the CA was centred on vulnerable groups, UNDAF interventions are not designed to simply programme for these groups, but are targeted at addressing structural reasons for their vulnerabilities. The basic premise is that, no matter how robust sectoral or thematically driven policies or programmes are, vulnerabilities faced by the most disadvantaged groups will not be addressed until their root causes are specifically targeted. Precisely because these root causes affect many Nepali's, interventions should lead to transformational changes in development patterns in the country, the impact of which should be felt measurably not only across the range of identified disadvantaged groups but by all of Nepal's population.

*Through harnessing the strong cultural and historical traditions of volunteerism, UNV will coordinate an effective and systematic approach to provide an enabling environment for civic engagement and community participation that helps implementation of the UNDAF and achievement of the MDGs. This will facilitate and benefit the work of all UN agencies and, in turn, significantly promote national ownership, gender equality, inclusive participation and sustainability. Supporting volunteerism for peace and development through, for example, assisting the regeneration of social capital and livelihoods during national reconciliation constitutes a particularly important comparative advantage of the UNCT.*

Committee will assess progress against the UNDAF results framework and provide strategic inputs to ensure that the UNDAF remains relevant to national priorities. The UNDAF Steering Committee will ensure UNDAF implementation is in line with the Paris Principles as well as the IPOA principles of country ownership and leadership and that the GoN–UNCT strategic partnership maximizes the UNCT's contribution towards achieving national development priorities.

At the implementation and operational level, an UNDAF Outcome Steering Group (OSG) will be established for each UNDAF outcome. Each OSG will comprise both UNCT members and national partners. The OSG's overall objective will be to ensure that its UNDAF outcome remains on track, with a specific focus on planning, monitoring and evaluating for results, based on the M&E framework. OSGs will meet

whenever necessary, but not less than once every six months. They will ensure that UNCT programmes and interventions remain in line with the commitments agreed upon in the UNDAF. OSGs will monitor risks and assumptions, and alert the UNDAF Steering Committee if results are not being achieved and adjustments to the UNDAF are needed. Each OSG will be facilitated and supported by an OSG Coordinator, whose terms of reference will include information management for the specific outcome, support of joint programming for the outcome, and day-to-day coordination between individual UN agencies, the UNCT and the GoN and with other international partners, multi-donor groups or initiatives. All effort will be made to ensure that activities do not overlap with activities conducted by other international development partners; rather that they are complementary. It is recognized that, in addition to the UNCT and the GoN, academia, civil society including volunteers, and the private sector may all have roles to play in the design, implementation and monitoring of development interventions. Each OSG may, therefore, decide to appoint an external panel of experts to substantively guide its work.

The UNCT, together with the GoN, will use the Results Matrix and M&E framework for fundraising. It is envisaged that funding can be channelled through both existing and new funding mechanisms. This may include the UN Peace Fund for Nepal, global climate change financing mechanisms, and the establishment of outcome-specific thematic funds.

Nepal is currently negotiating a new federal structure for the country. However, the number, delineation, administrative

setup, and powers of the states or provinces remain undecided. Depending on the outcome of these negotiations, the implementation and operational arrangements for the UNDAF may have to be reviewed, as may the wording of the Results Matrix and M&E framework, to ensure that new institutions and arrangements are sufficiently reflected.

Overarching assumptions for the successful implementation of the UNDAF can be categorized into four main areas: (i) the overall operational space for development activities will remain sufficiently open to allow implementation of the UNDAF on the ground; (ii) the current policies and priorities of the GoN will remain in place, including throughout the next planning cycle; (iii) sufficient financial resources will be available to implement the UNDAF, including sufficient counterpart funding where needed; and (iv) high-quality expertise can be deployed in time. Overarching risks, while generally representing the opposite of the assumptions, also include an unfolding security situation; political instability; an evolving political landscape following the adoption of the new constitution and the holding of elections. Other factors include capacity gaps within government and other institutions, including those resulting from difficulties in filling positions and the high turnover of staff; increased social unrest that diverts attention away from long-term development; major challenges in implementing the new constitution and delays in establishing a responsive public administration system at all levels; and global economic problems that may affect growth and economic development.

## A.7. Monitoring and evaluation

As described above, the ultimate goal of the UNDAF 2013–2017 is to contribute to significant, positive changes in the lives of all people of Nepal, with particular attention to those vulnerable groups identified in the country analysis. To achieve this, UN agencies will contribute to outputs—changes in skills and abilities of duty-bearers and rights-holders, or new products—which will lead to outcomes—changes in institutional behaviours and capacities—which in turn will lead to impacts, or changes in people’s lives. In order to ensure that these results are attained, and as an integral part of the UNDAF, it is essential to continuously monitor and periodically evaluate progress.

The UNDAF M&E framework comprises the UNDAF M&E Matrix (Annex II) and the UNDAF M&E Calendar (Annex III). The UNDAF M&E Matrix has a set of objectively verifiable performance indicators at output and outcome levels. The overall set of indicators includes ones relevant for each of the identified vulnerable groups. The majority of the indicators are drawn from national systems, including surveys and monitoring information systems. At the output level, data may

be generated by UN-supported projects. In addition to these regular national surveys, and in order to generate additional information necessary to track changes in areas or for vulnerable groups not covered by existing surveys or systems, the UN, in collaboration with the GoN, will design and conduct a baseline survey in 2012/13, with a follow-up survey to assess changes over the programme period, in 2016. To the extent possible, data related to indicators will be disaggregated by gender, caste, ethnicity, disability, religion, wealth quintile, age, geography and any other relevant grouping. The UNCT will also implement the Accounting for Gender Equality Scorecard, providing an assessment of what the UN as a whole contributes to gender mainstreaming and the promotion of gender equality. During the UNDAF cycle, the gender scorecard will be implemented twice, the first time in 2013 and the second time in 2016.

In addition to regular monitoring, the UNCT, in collaboration with the GoN, will commission an evaluation of the UNDAF towards the end of 2016, to assess the progress of vulnerable groups, progress towards the outcomes, and the UN’s overall relevance, efficiency and effectiveness. The evaluation will

also assess the sustainability of the UN System's technical and development assistance, and the collective UN System's contributions to national priorities. The final evaluation will also inform the preparation of the next UNDAF as well as feed into the mid-term review of the GoN's strategic plan. Specific outcome and strategy evaluations will be undertaken during the programme cycle to focus on selected strategic issues that may arise during the course of implementation. Moreover, in cases of single-agency activities, the individual agency's M&E system will serve as a source of information.

Complementing the UNDAF M&E Matrix is the UNDAF M&E Calendar, which has been developed to ensure joint UNCT and GoN accountability, transparency and monitoring of progress and achievements of results against the intended outputs, outcomes and changes in the lives of people from the identified vulnerable groups. The calendar lists major surveys the UN intends to support, as well as planned UN support to government monitoring information systems. It also includes

activities aimed at capacity development of national partners to monitor progress towards international and national development goals, harmonize data collection systems and supporting databases and analysis tools, and improve dissemination of findings.

The UNDAF Steering Committee will be the overarching mechanism for overseeing the M&E of the UNDAF. The OSGs will ensure, through their regular meetings, regular tracking of progress against results statements and indicators in each outcome. The OSG Coordinators will be responsible for ensuring data collection and reporting, including contributions to the UNDAF Annual Report, with support from an UNDAF M&E Technical Working Group, led by an M&E Specialist in the UN Resident Coordinator's Office. The M&E Specialist and the UNDAF M&E Technical Working Group will take the lead in designing and commissioning the UNDAF evaluations as well as in internal capacity-building on HRBA and RBM.

## B. UNDAF OUTCOMES

### B.1. Component I: Advancing equality through equity

**Outcome 1: Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups get improved access to basic essential social services and programmes in an equitable manner.**

#### Overview

A prerequisite for advancing equity in society is to improve human well-being and the overall quality of life. While Nepal continues to make progress on most of the MDGs, with particularly notable achievements in the areas of education and health, critical outcome inequities persist. There remains a need to support the GoN in its efforts to address equity of access to basic essential social services with a focus on disadvantaged groups. Hence, this outcome aims to promote equity in policy frameworks, planning processes, resource allocation, systems delivery, monitoring mechanisms and community utilization for a wide range of basic social services— education, health, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, food security, water, sanitation, shelter and child and family welfare—both in rural and urban areas.

#### Rationale and expected results

The achievement of basic human rights as well as the MDGs by 2015 remains a key priority for the UNCT and the GoN. At their foundation is the fundamental need to meet the rights of all Nepali people to basic services, with a particular focus on those groups that have so far been deprived of access to such services. Despite political instability, Nepal has continued to make overall progress on the MDGs—in some areas, impressively so. In September 2010, for example, Nepal was given an MDG award for outstanding national leadership, commitment and progress towards achieving the MDG on improving maternal health. The HDI has been steadily improving—from a score of 0.210 in 1980 to 0.428 by 2010, an increase of over 100 percent.

Other areas, however, will require a substantial acceleration of effort. In the area of health and nutrition, the key challenge for Nepal is to provide universal access to primary health care while responding to changing morbidity and mortality patterns due to social, demographic and climate changes. Weak health systems, especially at district and lower levels, are the reason that Nepal has evolved from a low HIV-prevalence country to one with a concentrated epidemic, that maternal health care is inadequate and maternal mortality remains unacceptably high, and that little progress has been made on improving neonatal mortality or child undernutrition. Although the country has not experienced a major epidemic in 2011, institutional

preparedness for outbreaks of communicable diseases remains insufficient. Water, sanitation, shelter and social welfare/protection are other areas where further substantial efforts are needed. An unacceptable number of children under five still die each year in Nepal from diarrhoeal diseases. Limited access to improved latrines and safe drinking water is a major health concern, as are poor living conditions especially in slums and remote areas. Rapid urbanization translates into larger slum populations.

Moreover there is inequity in progress for *all* MDGs, although some improvement has been made. In the education sector, for example, the Gender Parity Index in primary education increased from 0.97 in 2008 to 0.99 in 2012, and some improvements were recorded in the representation of marginalized and disadvantaged groups—the share of female and Dalit teachers increased by 6.4 and 1.0 percentage points, respectively, to reach 39.6 percent for female teachers and 4.2 percent for Dalit teachers<sup>17</sup>. There is still, however, a lower level of access to quality basic education for girls and children from socially excluded and economically marginalized groups. Low retention rates are particularly problematic in certain communities and 19 of the country's 75 districts, mainly in the Tarai<sup>18</sup> and High Mountains, have girls' net enrolment rates lower than the national average, illustrating geographically focused inequities. Similarly, improvement was noted in adult literacy, which increased from 48 percent in 2001 to 57 percent in 2011. However, this progress was most uneven between gender, location, caste and ethnic groups.

Given the mandates and extensive experience of UNCT members, the UN maintains a strong comparative advantage in the area of basic services. It will focus on further improving access for all Nepalis in a more equitable manner.

#### Implementation, partners and coordination

In line with the overall governance structure for the UNDAF, an OSG comprising both national partners and UNCT members will be established to keep track of the overall progress of this outcome based on the M&E framework. Many coordination and implementation mechanisms already

<sup>17</sup> Department of Education, unpublished sources.

<sup>18</sup> The Tarai lies in the northern part of the Indo-Gangetic plain, extending in Nepal nearly 800 km from east to west and 30–40 km from north to south.

exist for initiatives under this outcome. Therefore, special attention will be given to ensuring that the OSG is linked with existing coordination mechanisms.

In the area of education, efforts and activities will be directed to supporting the Ministry of Education (MoE) and its institutions to improve early childhood care and education (ECCE) and formal and non-formal education, including adult literacy. In so doing, the UNCT will contribute to accelerating progress towards achieving the education-related MDG and the goals of Education for All (EFA)<sup>19</sup>. Together with NGOs and other development partners<sup>20</sup>, the work of UNESCO, UNICEF and WFP will be coordinated by the MoE through the implementation of the School Sector Reform Plan (SSRP) and through joint funding agreements in their respective areas of expertise. Agency performance and coordination mechanisms will be monitored through monthly EFA partner meetings and assessed in mid-year and annual sector reviews.

While the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) maintains a countrywide implementation perspective, the UNCT's support will, to the extent possible, target vulnerable populations in priority districts. Focus will be given to: (i) attainment of the health-related MDGs, especially with respect to maternal and child health, and adolescents and neonatal care; (ii) reduction in the burden of communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, HIV and malaria; (iii) social determinants of health through a multisectoral public health approach; and (iv) reproductive health and population. Interventions that address non-MDG targets include addressing the growing non-communicable disease burden through a multisectoral approach to health promotion and prevention. The UNCT will support a range of interlinked and mutually supportive interventions at three action levels: policy reform and implementation; district system strengthening; and community action. The work of the UNCT and other partners will continue to be coordinated by the MoHP through the implementation of the Health SWAp<sup>21</sup> and through joint funding agreements in respective areas of expertise. Agency performance and coordination mechanisms will be monitored through monthly Health SWAp partner meetings and assessed in mid-year and annual sector reviews.

In the area of nutrition and food security, it is noteworthy that Nepal is a member of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Lead Group and established a multi-sectoral/ multi-

stakeholder nutrition platform. The UNCT—in particular FAO, UNICEF and WFP—will focus on strengthening the GoN's capacity to scale up an integrated package of nutrition interventions to reduce stunting in children, particularly among the most marginalized and poorest population groups, and on linking food security and nutrition. The work will be coupled with improved coordination and support to other key sectors and partners involved in agriculture, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), local development, and education—with a view to making plans and programmes nutrition-sensitive. This will be given specific attention through support for the global UN initiative, Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH), and is fully in line with ongoing NPC-led efforts to develop an evidence-based and costed multisectoral nutrition plan. WFP will also work with government agencies to ensure that the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (also known as NeKSAP) is fully operational and able to provide food and nutrition security data necessary for planning and monitoring. WFP and UNICEF will also focus their support on improving maternal, infant and young child feeding practices and the management of acute malnutrition in the most vulnerable districts, supporting the expansion of social safety nets for vulnerable food- and nutrition-insecure groups.

In the areas of WASH and shelter, the UNCT will provide support to the national WASH programme and its associated financing and monitoring strategy, coordinated by the Ministry of Physical Planning, Works and Transport Management (MPPWTM) and Ministry of Urban Development (MUD), to ensure equity-based programming and resource allocation in rural and urban areas. UNICEF and UN-HABITAT will focus their support on initiatives that increase the utilization of and participation in safe and sustainable drinking water and sanitation facilities by socially excluded and marginalized communities as well as improve their hygiene practices in selected districts prone to diarrhoeal outbreaks. UN-HABITAT will work with various municipalities to ensure adoption and implementation of effective urban sector policies related to water, sanitation, shelter and livelihoods of disadvantaged communities. The work of UNICEF and UN-HABITAT will be coordinated and reviewed by the MPPWTM through the implementation and monitoring of the National Hygiene and Sanitation Master Plan and policies related to water provision.

In the area of social welfare services, working with the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MWCSW), the Central Child Welfare Board and associated subnational agencies, UNICEF will pay particular attention to children in selected districts and municipalities who are at risk or victims of violence, abuse and sexual exploitation. Coordination will be strengthened between key ministries such as the MWCSW, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) and Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJ) and other stakeholders.

<sup>19</sup> EFA includes six goals with regard to ECCE, universal primary/basic education, youth and adult skills, literacy, gender equality, and quality of education. It attempts to overcome marginalization in education at all levels.

<sup>20</sup>SSRP is supported by a consortium of development partners, including ADB, World Bank, AusAid, Denmark, DFID, Finland, Japan, Norway, USAID, INGOs, UNESCO, UNICEF and WFP.

<sup>21</sup> The health sector is supported by a consortium of development partners, including the World Bank, AusAid, DFID, USAID, GAVI, GIZ, JICA, the Governments of Korea, the Swiss Development Cooperation, INGOs, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO and WFP.

Underpinning all of the above, and to enhance the evidence base for social sector policies, UNICEF and UNFPA will work with the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) to promote and conduct country-led studies, surveys and evaluations. This will be complemented by support from WFP, UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA to key ministries to further strengthen their

information management systems. UNV in turn will work with the NPC and other government partners to establish formal frameworks and policies for volunteerism.

## **Outcome 2: Vulnerable groups have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection.**

### **Overview**

Despite Nepal's remarkable progress towards realization of its MDGs, significant challenges remain with respect to socio-economic inclusion and advancement of the population in general and vulnerable groups in particular. Such challenges include the limited availability of productive employment and income opportunities, inadequate access to productive assets, and insufficient social protection. UNCT initiatives under Outcome 2 will attempt to address these gaps, targeting mainly MDGs 1, 3 and 7 and combining support for the GoN and relevant stakeholders, to achieve results in the following areas: inclusive labour and economic development policies and programmes; access to microfinance, productive assets and environment-friendly energy services and natural resources; safe labour migration and the productive use of remittances; and adequate social protection, including food security.

### **Rationale and expected results**

Due to a combination of factors including ongoing political instability, poor infrastructure and low levels of investment in most sectors of the economy including agriculture, energy and industry, Nepal is not in a position to provide sufficient levels of economic opportunities to significantly improve the livelihoods of a population of 26.6 million, a quarter of which (nearly 6.7 million) live below the poverty line<sup>22</sup>. Despite recent improvements, Nepal's malnutrition rates are also among the highest in the world, with a prevalence of chronic malnutrition reaching between 50 and 60 percent of children under five in the mid- and far western hills and mountains<sup>23</sup>. While most people of working age have work, they either do not have enough working hours or are not paid enough to lift themselves and their families out of poverty.

In this context, creating an enabling environment for increasing access to, and the creation of, more and better quality jobs (access to economic opportunities), while addressing short-term needs and objectives (economic empowerment and adequate social protection), are critical elements for the sustainable and long-term development of Nepal's economy and society.

The TYP responds to Nepal's persistent low economic growth. It includes a new chapter on social protection, articulating the long-term vision that secured and dignified livelihoods are ensured for all citizens through guaranteed social protection. The TYP's social protection strategies emphasize the need to consolidate existing and scattered social protection programmes into an appropriate, effective and integrated social security system. The overall strategy is to lay foundations for accelerating job-rich, inclusive economic growth that will improve the living standards of marginalized, geographically and economically disadvantaged people, and ultimately enable Nepal to transition out of the least developed country (LDC) category within 20 years. Given the importance of these issues, successive national development plans (including those relevant to the UNDAF period) will likely build on this foundation.

Building on its comparative advantages and in line with government priorities, with particular attention to the vulnerable groups identified in the country analysis, the UNCT will assist the GoN and relevant stakeholders to achieve concrete results in terms of improved economic opportunities and adequate social protection during the UNDAF cycle.

At the policy level, the UNCT will support the GoN in further improving policy, legislation and programmes aimed at the effective definition and implementation of inclusive growth strategies. This will include areas such as labour laws (including foreign employment policy), entrepreneurship programmes (including microenterprise and public-private partnerships), agribusiness and cultural enterprises. Reaching to communities and vulnerable groups, in partnership with counterpart GoN ministries, local government and appropriate stakeholders, the UNCT will also work on improving access to productive employment and livelihood opportunities, including productive assets, microfinance, land/forestry, affordable energy and skills, with an emphasis on the environment and long-term sustainability. In the context of the high recourse to foreign employment (56 percent of Nepali households received remittances in 2010<sup>24</sup>), IOM and UN Women will support the GoN and relevant stakeholders to increase their capacity to ensure safe migration and a productive use of remittances. In addition to

<sup>22</sup> CBS, 2011. Nepal Living Standards Survey 2010/11: Statistical Report. Volumes I and II. Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics.

<sup>23</sup> Ministry of Health and Population, New ERA, and ICF International Inc., 2012. *Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2011*. Kathmandu: Ministry of Health and Population, New ERA, and ICF International, Calverton, Maryland.

<sup>24</sup> CBS, 2011. Nepal Living Standards Survey 2010/11: Statistical Report. Volumes I and II. Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics.

WFP's productive safety net programme, aimed at reducing vulnerable groups' exposure to poverty and food insecurity, UNICEF and ILO will continue to work with development partners to assist the GoN in creating a new chapter on social protection, emphasizing the consolidation of existing, scattered social protection programmes into an appropriate, effective and integrated social security system.

The expected result of such interventions during the UNDAF cycle is that vulnerable groups will enjoy substantially better access to more and better job and income opportunities, as well as to the productive assets needed to engage in these, while benefiting from an adequate social protection floor.

### *Implementation, partners and coordination*

As part of the overall governance structure for the UNDAF, an OSG comprising both national partners and UNCT members will be established to keep track of the progress of this outcome, based on the M&E framework. Interventions will be implemented by the UNCT under the guidance and in close partnership with relevant government ministries/departments, while ensuring local ownership at both district and community levels. Standard good practice coordination arrangements with focal points and other development partners will be employed at the activity and project levels and within the UNCT. Special attention will be given to developing synergies between programmes operating in the same geographical areas, with the aim of maximizing the impact of each activity on beneficiary communities.

## **Outcome 3: Vulnerable groups experience greater self-confidence, respect and dignity.**

### *Overview*

The UNCT-led country analysis noted that in Nepal the most fundamental socio-cultural root cause of vulnerability is discrimination emanating from socio-cultural traditions, norms and practices developed over centuries. These dominant practices including patriarchy, the caste system and its institutionalization over time, as well as the economic and political domination of certain communities over others have, to a great extent, determined the position of different groups in Nepal's socio-cultural and socio-economic hierarchy. People's status and their day-to-day realities—such as those in education, health, access to employment and political representation—reflect to a large degree this historical context. It is not possible to try to address vulnerability without equally trying to tackle discrimination in a more direct manner than has been the case so far.

### *Rationale and expected results*

Longstanding socio-cultural discrimination and limited enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights remain a reality for some communities in Nepal. While progress has been made with the adoption of an act criminalizing caste discrimination and the inclusion in the Interim Constitution of the right of communities to preserve their culture and heritage, other key legislation (such as the HIV Bill) is still pending. Moreover, the actual implementation of more progressive legislation has been slow. At the same time, the level of awareness and capacity among both duty-bearers and right-holders on the principles of equality and non-discrimination is low and has a detrimental effect on the ability of vulnerable groups to access effective protection mechanisms and of duty-bearers to provide their services in an appropriate manner. The prevailing socio-cultural discrimination often makes it hard to pin down, let alone

remedy. Many of these issues cannot be addressed through legislation alone, but require longer-term interventions to change attitudes and social behaviour, for example, through education or by harnessing cultural diversity and heritage (both tangible and intangible) as forces that can help people to grow and promote societal change.

Lack of capability or confidence is another important socio-cultural aspect of vulnerability: weak capacity or confidence in itself can be viewed as a form of marginalization and it also increases vulnerability in other areas. While several efforts through social and economic empowerment programmes have been made in the past to empower vulnerable groups, it has been recognized that they have not been very effective in securing the required change. There is a need for more direct and concentrated efforts at both national and local levels, with those who discriminate and those who are discriminated against, to empower vulnerable groups to boost their self-respect and dignity, which will ultimately contribute to influencing societal attitudes to lessen various forms of discrimination.

Empowering vulnerable groups and reducing discrimination based on gender, caste, religion, culture and language is a priority area in the TYP. 'Ending discrimination based on class, ethnicity, language, gender, culture, religion and region and addressing the problems of women, Dalits, indigenous people, ethnic minority (Janajatis), Tarai communities (Madhesi), oppressed, neglected and minority communities and the backward areas' are also explicitly included in CPA Article 3.5. Similarly, the PDS identifies the ending of discrimination and exclusion as fundamental priorities for long-term peace-building. The MDG Progress Report 2010 equally urges all efforts to be directed at narrowing the gap between different groups. In its first Universal Periodic

Review (UPR) in July 2011, Nepal received a significant number of recommendations related to the eradication of all forms of discrimination and to the adoption of adequate legislation, including that related to caste-based discrimination. Most of the recommendations have been accepted by the GoN for implementation during the four-year UPR cycle ending in 2015. The existence of several strategic entry points provides strong momentum for advocacy by various stakeholders as well as specific suggestions for concrete steps for change.

Through Outcome 3, the UNCT seeks to empower vulnerable groups and ensure their participation in various decision-making processes as well as their full participation in all spheres of social, economic and cultural life. At the same time, the UNCT will work with those who are less vulnerable and have the ability to help bring about positive social change by reducing discrimination against the traditionally excluded and promoting social cohesion. Empowerment does not mean that power is given, but rather that it is created through the emerging performance or application of skills in which the vulnerable groups are engaged. Empowerment is both a process and a goal. It is a multidimensional social process that helps people gain control over their own lives. Therefore, the expected results of programmes and projects under this outcome will be to motivate and encourage vulnerable and disadvantaged populations; to build their confidence, knowledge and skills to improve all spheres of their life; and to lessen discrimination against them. To achieve the latter, innovative programmes will have to be implemented that foster sustained change in attitudes and behaviour among those who hold power and influence within communities, such as community leaders, men and boys, as well as with service providers and duty-bearers at the local level.

### **Implementation, partners and coordination**

To achieve the envisaged results, a wide range of strategies will be needed. These include working with vulnerable groups through their own networks and civil society organizations to enhance knowledge, confidence and skills at local levels; working with service providers and duty-bearers (e.g., teachers, health personnel, counsellors, etc.) at the local level to ensure they are able to respond to rights-holders appropriately; building alliances with media networks and

investing in behavioural change and communication strategies; and supporting research, data collection and analysis to better understand vulnerabilities, discriminatory attitudes and behaviours, as well as find examples of positive change. Such strategies require the continuation of existing experiences and programmes that have demonstrated improved outcomes; additionally, they require more attention to elements found in global and regional best practices that ensure lasting and effective change. These elements include paying greater attention to understanding the perspectives of those involved—be they from vulnerable groups or from those who hold power; understanding why there is resistance to change and the drivers that maintain the status quo; and understanding how to tackle such resistance in a motivating and sustainable manner. Innovative technologies and approaches that have proven successful elsewhere can be adapted, tested and applied in Nepal, including the use of traditional cultural mechanisms and narratives as well as modern communication tools. Before launching new programmes, the UN is committed to more in-depth consultation and research among target groups to better design interventions.

To achieve the outcome, it is clear that a wide range of partnerships will be required, including those with whom the UN has traditionally worked. Success will however also depend on new or expanded partnerships with organizations with which the UN has relatively limited experience to date, such as the private sector or the media, especially with regard to behavioural change and communication strategies.

With regards to coordination, while there are a number of institutions and partners working in this area, there is currently no obvious coordination mechanism at either national or local levels which this outcome could be linked to or placed under. This is partly because work in the area of discrimination has tended to be conducted on a sectoral basis rather than at a crosscutting level. It is therefore proposed that to implement this outcome and ensure the highest level of complementarity, the UNCT will establish a thematic fund. Members of the OSG will include the UNCT, relevant line ministries and other key stakeholders. The UNCT, the fund and its activities will be guided by a panel of experts, who will advise the UNCT on both substantive issues of discrimination as well as ways in which to deal with it.

## **Outcome 4: Vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened legal and policy frameworks, and have improved access to security and rule-of-law institutions .**

### **Overview**

The rule of law is defined as ‘a principle of governance in which all persons, entities and state institutions are accountable to laws developed through participatory processes, publicly promulgated, equally enforced and

independently adjudicated’<sup>25</sup>. Article 33 of Nepal’s Interim Constitution puts respect for fundamental human rights, the promotion of rule of law and the elimination of corruption

<sup>25</sup> Definition from: United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General, *The Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in Conflict and Post-Conflict Societies*, S/2004/616, 23 August 2004.

and impunity as key responsibilities of the State. To translate this further into action, the GoN approved in 2011 a National Human Rights Action Plan (2011-2014) which introduced a special program for security forces, police, and officials of government aimed at “end(ing) impunity and maintain(ing) security and safety of the citizens”. Nepal’s recent UPR recognized that these remain challenging issues in today’s Nepal and the transitional phase it is in. To address these, and as recognized in the UPR, a series of systemic changes are required across the legislative, the executive and the judiciary that together will form the stepping stones on a critical path to reform. The UNCT’s support to fair, effective and accountable security and rule-of-law institutions entails (a) reviewing legislation in line with international human rights obligations, (b) enhancing the effective implementation of legislation, and (c) strengthening institutions and mechanisms to ensure all citizens of Nepal can access state institutions, achieve justice and fully enjoy their rights.

### ***Rationale and expected results***

The Government of Nepal has made significant commitments to various Rule of Law and Human Rights benchmarks by accepting a large number of UPR recommendations, including the promulgation of the Constitution in line with international standards; establishing transitional justice mechanisms; ensuring the implementation of court decisions regarding serious human rights abuses during and after the armed conflict; reviewing the legal framework for better protection of women's rights; strengthening law enforcement and the judicial system to address impunity; and eliminating all forms of discrimination including those based on caste, ethnicity, disability, and sexual orientation. Though the GoN has already adopted a range of legislative provisions, policies and institutional measures towards protecting the human rights of all the citizens of Nepal, measures so far have proven insufficient in terms of fully addressing impunity and the fulfilment of the obligations set by the human rights instruments to which Nepal is a State Party. Issues related to discrimination are underreported to the formal justice system. The absence of mechanisms to resolve legitimate and longstanding grievances, whether from individuals or groups is perceived to be one of the root causes of the conflict.

The CPA articulates a transformation of the State in which all Nepalis can enjoy their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. It calls on the people to participate in the process: shaping laws and policies, enjoying the services to which they create an entitlement, and holding institutions accountable for their implementation. These processes—through which laws, policies and institutions are developed, enforced and changed—are at the core of the rule of law. The rule of law is, therefore, the way in which Nepal will establish and support the mandates of accountable and independent institutions that will be defined in the forthcoming

constitution and the effective implementation of ratified international instruments as well as domestic legislation. The UNCT will support the implementation of various government action plans, including the National Plan of Action on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Action Plan, the National Human Rights Action Plan, and the National Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) Initiative of the Office of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers, to name but a few. In this way, strengthening the rule of law will support greater and more equitable enjoyment of human rights, development and sustainable peace. It will protect human rights by holding those who deny or violate them to account, deterring would-be perpetrators, and decreasing the prevalence of violence against vulnerable groups. It will contribute to the creation of an economic environment that supports and promotes investment and inclusive growth. It will support a security system where all Nepalese feel safe to seek and receive protection, regardless of who they are and regardless of who threatens their sense of security. And finally, it will foster peace; firstly, by enabling victims of conflict to achieve justice, communities to heal, and society to move on from 10 years of armed conflict and, secondly, by preventing the generation of new injustices and grievances that can fuel future conflict.

The UNDAF aims to support Government to ensure that all Nepalis enjoy the rights enshrined in national and international instruments by addressing the multiple challenges to their implementation. By the end of 2017, this area of work under the UNDAF aims to have: (i) supported the revision of legislation that currently does not deliver effectively on legal protection on non-discrimination in line with the constitution and human rights instruments ratified by the GoN and supported the revision of legislation needed to implement the new constitution; (ii) enabled vulnerable groups to have increased capacity to claim legal recourse and achieve justice; and (iii) fostered accountability by empowering government and human rights institutions to monitor and report on human rights and the status of implementation of human rights obligations. Interventions will be aligned with several national strategic plans that already exist, such as ones for the Supreme Court of Nepal, National Human Rights Institutions, the Office of the Attorney General and the National Judicial Academy.

### ***Implementation, partners and coordination***

The UNCT’s support to the rule of law is informed by the CPA, the Interim Constitution, the PDS, the UPR, national strategies, national institutions’ strategic plans, UN agency mandates, and a joint UNCT–donor assessment. In line with the overall UNDAF governance arrangements, an OSG will be established to ensure a coordinated approach in the sector. The OSG will be supported by a member of staff tasked with

coordination among UN agencies and between UN agencies and the wider donor community working on security sector and rule-of-law issues. The UNCT will also support strengthening national coordination mechanisms, such as the national network of 'Justice and Security Sector Coordination Committees' through which the Supreme Court seeks to foster closer collaboration amongst justice sector institutions and the coordination committee that will be established in the MoJ to foster stronger coordination among national rule of law actors. In line with the global UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign, multisectoral SGBV responses will be coordinated through the Gender Empowerment and Coordination Unit in the Prime Minister's Office, as well as the UN Gender Theme Group, and the Peace Support Working Group on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820.

The UNCT will provide mainly technical and advisory services to support government partners to analyse legal, policy and institutional issues; assess the distribution of legal needs; and design and implement results-based responses. Professional capacity development initiatives will be channelled through the National Judicial Academy, the Judicial Service Training Centre and the National Police Academy of Nepal. Civil society, media, parliament, National Dalit Commission, National Women's Commission (NWC) and National Human Rights Commission will be supported in their advocacy efforts. The UNCT will also support these actors to hold national and local institutions accountable for delivering services. By supporting civil society's 'demand' and 'watchdog' functions, the UNDAF will support a key objective of the CPA: to empower all Nepalis, especially vulnerable groups, to become full citizens and participate in the process of establishing a transformed Nepal.

***Outcome 5: Institutions, systems and processes of democratic governance are more accountable, effective, efficient and inclusive.***

***Outcome 6: Tiers of government established and function to meet the provisions of the new federal constitution***

### **Overview**

Outcomes 5 and 6 cover a wider area on strengthening the quality of democracy, the social contract between the State and citizen, and the effectiveness and accountability of governance. Outcome 5 captures the broader systems and processes of democratic governance, and Outcome 6 addresses the more specific governance needs of transitioning to a federal republic. The narrative for these two outcomes is interlinked and has been combined for this document. Each outcome is considered separately in the Results Matrix and M&E framework.

### **Rationale and expected results**

UN agencies will focus on system strengthening that creates a more inclusive democracy through the creation and/or protection of 'invited spaces' in which all citizens can interact and engage with government, from the level of Ward Citizens' Forums to that of the national assembly. Inclusive democracy, based on participation and representation for all citizens, promotes accountable, effective and efficient government. It enables the provision of public services and public funds that improve livelihoods, and supports development for all groups, the vulnerable in particular. The UN's contributions will ensure these groups are prioritized in plans and budgets as well as meaningfully represented in government bodies at all levels, be they administrative, legislative, judicial or quasi-autonomous constitutional bodies.

Devolution has been a priority of the GoN since the mid-1990s. Its vision was captured in the 1999 Local Self-

Governance Act and its subsequent rules and regulations, the gender-responsive budget guidelines and the 2001 Decentralization Implementation Plan. More recently, it has been embodied in the Local Governance and Community Development Programme (LGCDP), fully owned by the government through its implementing agency, the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MFALD). With its focus on strengthening access to public services and the provision of local development funds for bottom-up allocations through local bodies, the LGCDP demonstrates a strong government commitment to devolution.

Electoral reform, including the registration of voters and the holding of regular free and fair elections with a strong affirmative approach to inclusiveness in the representative nature of national and subnational bodies, is a high priority for the government, as is improving the evidence base for governance, demographic and social data. The GoN recognizes that its development policies and programme design, implementation and monitoring require strong data collection and management capacities if they are to be effective.

Outcome 5 serves the peace-building process by strengthening citizens' and other actors', not least political parties', engagement with the government and the State. The UN's comparative advantage in the area of governance capacity-building and provision of technical assistance provides a unique opportunity to strengthen inclusive governance in Nepal. Outcome 6 focuses on the specific needs for a transition to a federal system of governance based on an inclusive, federal constitution and the successful

implementation of the new supreme law addressing the root causes of the conflict. The constitution envisions to create a secular and inclusive federal republic. The changes it contemplates in terms of institutional design, values, principles and the creation of new institutions will create an environment that is much more favourable to vulnerable groups. State-restructuring and the principle of inclusion is expected to empower the excluded, empower the newly established provinces, and create a governance structure equally responsive to the excluded and the marginalized. The UN will continue assisting the Constituent Assembly in drafting and adopting the new constitution. Ahead lie multiple challenges of institutional capacity, human and financial resources. Not least of these will be the establishment of a new tier of provincial government and the redesign of central government institutions to incorporate the provinces' stake in these national institutions.

### **Implementation, partners and coordination**

An OSG will be established for this outcome. UNDP will be the coordinating agency on the UNCT's side, with participation of UNCDF, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA and UNV. Each agency brings particular strengths related to working on governance, be it on government systems and processes (UNDP, UNCDF), the needs of certain vulnerable groups (UNICEF, UN Women and UNFPA), or the provision of key resources and capacities (UNFPA, UNV). These agencies have a proven collective ability to strengthen the capacities of national, provincial and local bodies in meeting citizens' needs and rights in an efficient, transparent, inclusive and effective way. UN agencies will continue to harmonize their work on governance with existing and new bilateral and multilateral development partners. Complementing their work will be that of civil society organizations, which will support the implementation of a transformative social mobilization strategy as well as monitor the performance and accountability of government for its citizens.

The implementation of the new constitution also provides an opportunity for UN agencies and their development partners to combine their areas of expertise and resources. The commitment to state-restructuring and inclusion offers scope for agencies committed to women's rights, children's rights, young people's rights, international human rights and the rule of law, for example, to bring about transformative, sustainable achievements. The introduction of a comprehensive Bill of Rights, including justifiable economic, social and cultural rights, not only provides the disempowered with a basis for demanding and effecting change and responsive governance, but also places additional responsibilities on the three branches of government including the judiciary. Various UN agencies, together with other development partners, will combine their efforts to assist national institutions as they respond to the new constitutional architecture.

Groups experiencing diverse root causes for their vulnerabilities within both national and more localized boundaries will benefit. Outcome 5 will seek to strengthen the electoral process such that it is inclusive and leads to representative elected bodies that are accepted by the electorate, political parties and other state and non-state stakeholders in governance. Acceptance of the elections will also require acceptance of the rights of vulnerable groups to substantive representation. The capacity-building of local bodies will bring efficient, effective and accountable government closer to citizens and their communities across Nepal. As a part of this, the focus of certain UN agencies on specific national vulnerable groups (women, children and youth<sup>26</sup>) will set markers for greater inclusiveness for all vulnerable groups, not least at the local level for specific disadvantaged groups. The strengthening of data collection and its management for development policy and programming will improve the effectiveness of planning, monitoring and reporting at national and local levels. The maintenance of human rights principles and of an independent media will similarly strengthen the perceptions and acceptance of government, and set standards for its performance.

Outcome 6 will support the transition to a federal Nepal as one that secures the inclusion of all citizens and their communities; secures a strong stake in the process and results for the formerly excluded and marginalized; and secures that equity of opportunity in influencing the process is translated into democratic accountability for all, particularly vulnerable groups.

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<sup>26</sup> The UN defines youth as persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years.

## B.2. Component II: Protecting development gains

### *Outcome 7: People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks.*

#### **Overview**

Nepal experiences disasters each year. The Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery at UNDP ranks Nepal as the eleventh most at-risk country for earthquakes and the thirtieth most at-risk for floods. Of 16 countries listed globally as being at 'extreme risk from climate change over the next 30 years', Nepal ranks fourth<sup>27</sup>. Between 1971 and 2007, more than 50,000 people were reported injured, 3,000 people missing and more than five million people affected by natural disasters in Nepal<sup>28</sup>.

Outcome 7 focuses on protecting development gains by strengthening national and local government capacity to reduce risk and adapt to climate change as well as by addressing the needs of people vulnerable to climate change and disasters. This will enable government officials to lead and implement policies and systems to effectively manage risks and adapt to climate change; urban populations to prepare for and manage risk and climate change adaptation; vulnerable populations to have increased knowledge about disaster risk management (DRM) and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risks; and national preparedness and emergency systems to effectively prepare for and respond to hazard-related disasters.

The First National Action Plan on Disaster Management was prepared in 1996 and the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management in 2008; the revision of laws and policies is ongoing. In 2009, the GoN also launched the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium (NRRC) and the long-term Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Action Plan, with support from different development partners including the UN. Key areas of engagement within the NRRC include supporting safer schools and hospitals, enhancing capacity for emergency preparedness and response, protecting the Koshi River Basin from further flooding, strengthening community DRM, and providing overall policy/institutional support for DRM.

#### **Rationale and expected results**

Virtually the entire population of Nepal is at risk of natural hazards and/or the effects of global warming and climate change. However, specific subpopulations have been identified as particularly vulnerable to natural hazards and to significant consequences, as they are either vulnerable to a

recurring 'extensive' disaster (a regularly occurring localized disaster) that keeps the groups trapped in poverty and food insecurity or an 'intensive' disaster (an irregular large-scale event), with the probable consequence of eroding the groups' development gains.

Recurring disasters can result in a debilitating poverty trap when household assets and livelihoods are destroyed or lost. For example, the economic loss due to the 1993 floods in the Tarai was estimated by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) to be close to USD 55 million, three percent of the average annual government budget. The economic impact of disasters at the household level is even higher. This is particularly debilitating for poor and unprepared households, most of whom live in rural areas where the average annual income is 30 percent lower than for households in urban areas<sup>29</sup>. Vulnerable groups often suffer most when a natural hazard occurs. They have the least land and often live in flood-prone areas. Socially discriminated groups such as Dalits are also in a weakened position to access public services following natural disasters<sup>30</sup>. The impact of disasters differs too between men and women in terms of access to services, workload, decision-making power, financial status, and roles and responsibilities.

Population growth results in more people residing in locations highly vulnerable to disasters. In addition, the growing population and resulting reduction in the average size of landholding make marginal subsistence farmers increasingly vulnerable to drought and erratic weather conditions. To address this, by 2017, the UN System will have developed strategically located food reserves, including supplies for selective feeding, in 14 food-insecure districts. A related effect of population growth is the rapid and unregulated expansion of urban development in Nepal which has led to greater risk for certain communities, particularly in relation to earthquakes. An output on addressing the specific needs of urban populations ensures municipalities have relevant planning, by-laws, building codes, climate change policies and programmes, and emergency response mechanisms in place by 2017.

Some common underlying causes of vulnerability for all those at risk of disasters—to be addressed by 2017—include a lack of adequate and gender-responsive DRM policies and/or the implementation of policies, including insufficient community

<sup>27</sup> Maplecroft, 2010. *The Climate Change Vulnerability Index*. Bath, UK: Maplecroft. <http://www.maplecroft.com/>

<sup>28</sup> UNISDR, 2009. Nepal Country Report: Global Assessment of Risk: ISDR Global Assessment Report on Poverty and Disaster Risk. Geneva: UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

<sup>29</sup> NCVST, 2009. *Vulnerability through the Eyes of the Vulnerable*. Kathmandu: Nepal Climate Vulnerability Study Team.

<sup>30</sup> IIDS, 2008. *Caste-based Discrimination in South Asia: A Case Study of Nepal*. New Delhi: Indian Institute of Dalit Studies.

sensitization to the risk of disasters and appropriate measures to avoid, mitigate or respond to disasters when they occur. While the lack of appropriate information dissemination is a widespread issue, the lack of prioritization of management of disasters and climate change adaptation at the national level has resulted in weak policies and/or implementation of relevant policies. This is slowly shifting. However, significant gaps remain, particularly in relation to the impact of drought and weather patterns on food security. During the UNDAF period, the UNCT will aim to specifically address the institutional and policy gaps as well as the need to ensure that government officials at all levels have the capacity to respond to climate change and DRR needs. The UNCT will also focus on the information gap in respect to vulnerable populations and aim to ensure that by 2017 local-level plans and mitigation measures are implemented and that vulnerable groups in at least nine districts have adopted integrated climate change adaptation technologies.

Attention to disasters and climate change has improved noticeably in recent years. The National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) has helped to raise awareness on climate change, and a number of government and development partner initiatives have increased awareness on disasters, particularly earthquakes. However, gaps in some areas, such as the municipal fire service, remain significant. Many 'quick win' measures including strong advertising campaigns could

be undertaken to increase preparedness for earthquake and other disasters. Furthermore, by strengthening knowledge management and implementing capacity-building activities, it is possible to collect scientific information and lessons learnt on best practices in mitigating the impact of climate change and associated risks.

### **Implementation, partners and coordination**

Outputs for Outcome 7 are based on existing frameworks within the GoN, most notably the National Strategy on DRM and the NAPA and, as such, activities are designed to promote the maximum level of synergy with government efforts. In addition, most DRM activities also contribute to the workplan of the NRRC, as they have been developed in close consultation with key NRRC partners including ADB, the World Bank and key donors. Activities are also undertaken in coordination of the workplans of other key donors and stakeholders, including international financial institutions. The Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) cluster system will ensure coordination of UN, NGO and state actors around the development of consistent and well-coordinated disaster preparedness plans. It will be critical to continue initiatives that have commenced, in particular, through the work of UNDP and WFP on engaging the private sector in emergency preparedness and response activities. The involvement of communication service providers, airline companies and major suppliers will be incorporated into contingency plans.

***Outcome 8: National institutions have addressed conflict-related violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and the post-conflict needs of victims.***

***Outcome 9: National actors and institutions have managed conflict risk and are progressively consolidating the peace.***

### **Overview**

Outcomes 8 and 9 cover a wider area on protecting development gains in Nepal by addressing peace-building needs and conflict risks. Key short-term needs framed by the CPA and longer-term peace-building and conflict-prevention priorities are addressed through these two outcomes. Outcome 8 supports transitional justice processes, addresses the needs of people affected by the conflict, and supports national actors on conflict-related property issues. Outcome 9 focuses on preventing conflict and consolidating the peace through inclusive dialogue and participation, social and economic empowerment, and reducing armed violence. As the narrative for these two outcomes is similar, it has been combined for this document. Each outcome is considered separately in the Results Matrix and M&E framework.

### **Rationale and expected results**

It is increasingly acknowledged that countries run a high chance of reverting to violence in the early years after the end of a conflict. Nepal is vulnerable in this regard for, although the CPA was signed in 2006, the peace process has not yet been concluded, with political parties deadlocked

over critical peace issues. Conflict risks persist, exacerbated by an enduring absence of accountability, limited basic services, high youth unemployment, and pervasive horizontal inequalities affecting discrete communities.

Other UNDAF outcomes deal thoroughly with the deep-rooted governance, justice or economic causes of conflict in Nepal; however, there is a need for a set of interventions that explicitly address the immediate consequences of the armed conflict, while strengthening relevant national institutions to protect development gains and consolidate the peace. By 2017, the UN's support in this critical area seeks to have significantly contributed to reducing conflict risk in Nepal.

Nepal's national agreements and strategies, including the CPA and the TYP, prioritize a series of post-conflict needs. Key issues include transitional justice, citizen security, inclusive governance, conflict-related property issues, and support to people affected by the conflict.

Drawing on its strengths as an impartial and effective advocate, the UN can provide crucial assistance to the GoN in

addressing post-conflict needs. The UN's proven capacity as a neutral facilitator allows it to implement programmes that support leaders from all levels to create a culture of dialogue, ensure a victim's right to justice and an effective remedy, and overcome deadlocks that lead to conflict. In addition, using its experience in post-conflict environments, the UN can help support peace consolidation by socially and economically empowering populations vulnerable to conflict risk. The UN's global reach can provide the technical advice and support needed to deliver on the peace-building commitments identified by the CPA, TYP and PDS.

### **Implementation, partners and coordination**

Outcomes 8 and 9 build on the complementary strengths of various UN agencies to support the GoN in achieving a sustainable peace by focusing on two thematic areas: the rights and needs of conflict victims, and the promotion of conflict prevention. To protect the rights and address the needs of conflict victims, OHCHR, IOM and UNDP will support key government ministries in establishing mechanisms that address transitional justice and reparations issues in line with international laws, standards and best practices. UN Women will support these agencies by ensuring that mechanisms are implemented in a gender-sensitive manner. In addition UN-HABITAT and UNDP will work with the Ministry of Land Reform and Management (MoLRM) to address conflict-related property and land issues.

In order to promote conflict prevention, UN agencies will coordinate their areas of expertise to help address the root causes of conflict. Groups vulnerable to conflict will benefit from synergies created by UNDP, UN Women and ILO working together with the MoPR and other relevant government agencies as well as with the private sector and civil society in the area of social and economic empowerment. Focusing on under- and unemployed youth

and other vulnerable groups, the UN will reduce the risk of conflict by supporting job creation and fostering inclusion and participation. UN Women will complement these efforts by supporting the implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820.

UNDP, working with government, political and civil society leaders, will work to help prevent conflict through a series of peace-building initiatives that include building capacities for dialogue and collaboration; working with security actors and government ministries to reduce armed violence in target areas; and creating a communications strategy in conjunction with national media, government, civil society and development partners to increase public understanding of peace process commitments.

In achieving the goals set by Outcomes 8 and 9, the UN will work with national bodies including the MoPR, Ministry of Finance (MoF), MoLRM, MFALD, MoLJ, MWCSW, NWC, Ministry of Defence, the Nepal Army, major political parties and the Nepal Administrative Staff College. Major civil society organizations including national and international NGOs, communities and groups who have been affected by the conflict and human rights organizations will also play a key role.

Two complementary mechanisms of coordination will be created for these outcomes in line with the overall UNDAF governance structure. Firstly, an OSG comprising both UNCT members and national actors will be established and remain active throughout the UNDAF period to ensure UNDAF outputs and outcomes remain on track. Secondly, a national advisory body will be established with representatives from relevant government institutions as well as national experts in this field. The OSG and national advisory body will receive support from an OSG Coordinator.

### B.3. Component III: Creating an enabling environment for enhanced international cooperation

#### **Outcome 10: Nepal's institutions are strengthened for more effective integration of policy and the economy into intergovernmental economic and normative processes, and international policy and legal regimes.**

##### **Overview**

Outcome 10 is aimed at better connecting Nepal with the rest of the world and focuses on more effectively integrating Nepal's institutions and economy into intergovernmental economic and normative dialogues, and policy and legal regimes. Initiatives to further global and regional cooperation, expand protection and advancement of international standards, and strengthen the capacity of Nepal's institutions to engage in global, regional and subregional dialogues will be covered under this outcome. Results in this area will contribute to addressing needs related to international cooperation and economic development, as identified in the TYP, the Paris Declaration, the IPoA and the coordination and alignment agenda spelled out in the PDS. While many of the IPoA priorities are part of the UNDAF outcomes under components I and II, outcome 10 will contribute to achieving IPoA priorities related to strengthening capacity of the GoN to (a) mobilize resources, including by supporting the management of development assistance to ensure aid effectiveness; and (b) support trade initiatives.

##### **Rationale and expected results**

Nepal became a member of the United Nations in 1955. It was a founding member of the Non-Aligned Movement, and played an active role in the formation of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Nepal has been liberalizing its economy since 1990, even during the decade-long conflict. It became a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2004. At the regional and subregional level, Nepal is a member of the SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA), the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) and the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC). Since it first opened up to the outside world in 1951, Nepal has come a long way in terms of intergovernmental cooperation. It has proactively contributed in intergovernmental dialogues on a wide range of issues, ranging from aid effectiveness and harmonization over climate change adaptation and poverty reduction to the protection of cultural heritage and the combating and prevention of trafficking of women and children. As of March 2012, Nepal is party to some 150 multilateral treaties and has signed 21 other international instruments<sup>31</sup>—the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) being the latest to be acceded to in December 2011. Nepal is currently also the chair of the group

<sup>31</sup> MoLJ, 2011. List of Multilateral Treaties to which Nepal is a Party and a Signatory. Kathmandu: Ministry of Law and Justice.

of LDCs, which provides both an opportunity and a responsibility to accelerate the LDC agenda.

However, Nepal has not been fully able to capitalize on the achievements it has made so far in terms of its effective integration into international cooperation frameworks and multilateral instruments to which it is a party. While its global market access was extended following its entry into WTO and regional trading arrangements such as SAFTA and BIMSTEC, Nepal's volume of exports has not increased<sup>32</sup>. Nepal continues to be challenged by a lack of capacity to tackle a wide range of cross-border and intergovernmental issues such as those around its trade deficit<sup>33</sup>, the high HIV prevalence among cross-border migrant populations, trafficking in women and children, and the loss of Himalayan snow and ice and the risk of glacial lake outburst floods resulting from global warming. It suffers from limited institutional capacity and resources to effectively engage in discussions on the aid architecture at regional and global levels in order to improve investments and efficiently use foreign aid.

Against this backdrop, and considering the UN's strength in fostering and enabling intergovernmental cooperation at regional and global levels, the Resident and Non-Resident UN Agencies (NRAs) of Nepal will provide policy support to both the GoN and other national actors to garner benefits from international cooperation frameworks as well as assistance to enhance the capacity of these actors to effectively engage in various international cooperation forums. This support will be organized around four main areas: (i) strategizing on international policy and regulatory issues related to the international trade, industrial and environment agendas, and deriving benefits from them; (ii) strengthening compliance with international policy and regulatory frameworks, recommendations and standards; (iii) coordinating aid, increasing accountability, and operationalizing development effectiveness mechanisms; and (iv) strengthening intergovernmental engagement in developing and implementing migration and HIV policies.

##### **Implementation, partners and coordination**

Outcome 10 builds on the complementary capacities of various UN agencies, including NRAs; however, a more

<sup>32</sup> MoCS, 2009. *Nepal Trade Policy 2009*. Kathmandu: Ministry of Commerce and Supplies.

<sup>33</sup> The trade deficit reached US\$ 4.1 billion in 2010/11 from US\$ 0.01 million in 2004/05, calculated at US\$ 1= NRs 80 (NRB, 2011. *Macroeconomic Indicators of Nepal*. Kathmandu: Nepal Rastra Bank.)

coordinated approach, a stronger focus on results and an increased use of local expertise are needed to achieve the outputs. This outcome, therefore, will need to be implemented with strong leadership from the GoN and in close collaboration with bilateral and multilateral development partners, civil society representatives and the private sector. Key partners in implementing this outcome will include the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Foreign Aid Coordination Division (FACD) of the MoF, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Commerce and Supplies, the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Labour and Employment, MoLJ, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Science and Technology as well as the private sector.

In the area of developing national capacity to strategize on and comply with international policy and regulatory frameworks related to trade and accessing climate change financing, the UN agencies represented in the UN Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity (i.e., UNIDO, UNDP, ITC, FAO, WTO, UNEP, ILO, UNCITRAL) and the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (Regional Centre) will coordinate with responsible national counterparts. Related agencies will support Nepal in ensuring harmonization of trade and industrial policies with other sectoral policies, addressing interrelated trade and environment issues, and better complying with international policy and regulatory frameworks to harness benefits from international treaties, favourable for Nepal.

In the area of HIV/AIDS, the UNCTs in Nepal and India will partner with the GoN and the governments of SAARC countries as well as with NGOs working on this matter. This will include cross-border initiatives aimed at reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS.

In the area of aid coordination, the launch of the Aid Management Platform offers an important opportunity to improve aid transparency, allowing the GoN to take increased ownership of aid and to strengthen alignment, managing for results and mutual accountability. However, the FACD needs to be restructured and provided with sufficient resources to carry out its role more effectively<sup>34</sup>. Hence, UNDP together with its Asia Pacific Regional Centre (UNDP-APRC) will support the MoF to strengthen the FACD in its efforts to increase aid harmonization and effectiveness. The UN will also work with other national stakeholders to achieve increased accountability and transparency.

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<sup>34</sup> Brief on Nepal prepared by MoF for Busan conference.

**Annex I: Nepal UNDAF 2013-2017 Results Matrix**

Outcomes/outputs	Agencies	Agencies' indicative contributions	Indicative resources (USD)			Role of non-UN partners (GoN, other development partners, and civil society)
			Regular Resources (RR)	Other Resources (OR)	Total	
<b>COMPONENT I: ADVANCING EQUALITY THROUGH EQUITY</b>						
<b>Outcome 1: Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups get improved access to basic essential social services and programmes in an equitable manner.</b>			<b>38,201,000</b>	<b>183,577,095</b>	<b>221,778,095</b>	GoN: coordination, implementation, cost-sharing, planning, monitoring Other DPs: joint technical support, funding, joint monitoring Civil society: support for implementation, advocacy and monitoring
<b>Output 1.1: Ministry of Education (MoE) and its institutions achieve higher performance in early childhood care and education (ECCE), formal and non-formal education in line with the School Sector Reform Plan (SSRP).</b>	UNICEF	Selected districts and municipalities provide parental education and child-friendly pre-primary education to improve school readiness of children under five.	300,000	3,550,000	3,850,000	GoN: coordination, implementation, cost-sharing, planning, monitoring Other DPs: joint technical support, funding, joint monitoring Civil society: support for implementation, advocacy and monitoring
	UNICEF	Selected districts and municipalities provide children, particularly girls and marginalized children, with uninterrupted child-friendly basic and secondary education.	200,000	10,000,000	10,200,000	
	UNICEF	Selected districts and municipalities provide out-of-school children and adolescents with quality alternative non-formal learning opportunities.	550,000	5,550,000	6,100,000	
	UNICEF	National-level education policies and strategies demonstrate greater gender and social equity focus.	380,000	2,600,000	2,980,000	
	UNESCO	Ministry of Education, Department of Education and Non-Formal Education Centre have increased capacity for evidence-based policy planning to deliver inclusive and quality basic education services, literacy and non-formal education.	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	

Outcomes/outputs	Agencies	Agencies' indicative contributions	Indicative resources (USD)			Role of non-UN partners (GoN, other development partners, and civil society)
			Regular Resources (RR)	Other Resources (OR)	Total	
<b>Output 1.1 9(continued): Ministry of Education (MoE) and its institutions achieve higher performance in early childhood care and education (ECCE), formal and non-formal education in line with the School Sector Reform Plan (SSRP).</b>	WFP	Ministry of Education, Department of Education, District Education Offices and schools better implement school feeding programmes in early childhood development (ECD) and basic education settings.				GoN: coordination, implementation, cost-sharing, planning, monitoring  Other DPs: joint technical support, funding, joint monitoring  Civil society: support for implementation, advocacy and monitoring
		Children in food-insecure areas have increased access to early childhood care and education and basic education.	–	44,000,000	44,000,000	
<b>Subtotal Output 1.1</b>			<b>2,430,000</b>	<b>67,700,000</b>	<b>70,130,000</b>	<b>70,130,000</b>
<b>Output 1.2: Health policies, strategies and programmes of the Government of Nepal increasingly address social inclusion, equity, and social and financial risk protection.</b>	WHO	Health systems policies and strategies are developed or updated to address social determinants of health-based inequities.	8,500,000	1,660,000	10,160,000	GoN: leads  DPs: provide technical assistance
	UNICEF	Government policies and strategies at national and subnational levels address inequity in maternal, newborn and child health and HIV outcomes.	500,000	160,000	660,000	GoN: leads  Nepal Health Sector Support Programme (NHSSP), USAID, GIZ, medical colleges, civil society organizations: provide support
	UNFPA	National health institutions and service providers have increased capacity for planning, implementation and monitoring of quality comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services.	1,840,000	600,000	2,440,000	
	WHO	Government institutions increasingly develop and implement policies and institutional capacities to address the growing burden of non-communicable diseases, and emerging and re-emerging communicable diseases (including malaria, tuberculosis and HIV).	9,950,000	250,000	10,200,000	
<b>Subtotal Output 1.2</b>			<b>20,790,000</b>	<b>2,670,000</b>	<b>23,460,000</b>	

Outcomes/outputs	Agencies	Agencies' indicative contributions	Indicative resources (USD)			Role of non-UN partners (GoN, other development partners, and civil society)
<b>Output 1.3: The performance of district health systems in the delivery of primary health care is significantly improved.</b>	WHO	Public health facilities have strengthened capacity to deliver HIV prevention, treatment and care services.	175,000	175,000	350,000	GoN: implementing agency
	UNODC	Government and civil society organizations have strengthened capacity to deliver HIV prevention, treatment and care services.	0	300,000	300,000	GoN programme
	UNICEF	Health system institutions have strengthened capacity for providing quality and equitable maternal, adolescent, neonatal, infant and child friendly health and HIV services.	450,000	6,000,000	6,450,000	
	UNFPA	Health institutions and service providers in 18 districts have strengthened capacity for planning, implementation and monitoring of quality comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services.	2,760,000	900,000	3,660,000	District Health Offices/ District Public Health Offices, District Development Committees, Nepal Health Sector Support Programme (NHSSP), USAID, GIZ, Swiss Cooperation Office
	WHO	Surveillance data for communicable and non-communicable diseases (including malaria, tuberculosis and HIV) increasingly support effective, efficient and equity-oriented district health planning.	2,315,000	17,670,000	19,985,000	Ministry of Health and Population, District Health Offices, Global Alliance for Vaccine Initiative (GAVI)
<b>Subtotal Output 1.3</b>			<b>5,700,000</b>	<b>25,045,000</b>	<b>30,745,000</b>	
<b>Output 1.4: Prevention and care-seeking behaviours of communities improved, based on informed choices.</b>	UNFPA	Women and youth (aged 15–24 years) have increased capacity to demand quality sexual and reproductive health services.	4,600,000	1,500,000	6,100,000	District Health Offices/ District Public Health Offices, District Development Committees, Nepal Health Sector Support Programme (NHSSP), USAID, GIZ, Swiss Cooperation Office
	UNICEF	In selected districts and municipalities, individuals, parents, caregivers, families and communities take informed action to improve maternal, newborn, infant, child and adolescent health and hygiene, and HIV prevention and care.	700,000	4,519,095	5,219,095	GoN: implementing agency
	WHO	In selected districts, community-based mental health and other disability support programmes are mainstreamed into activities of daily life.	550,000	–	550,000	
<b>Subtotal Output 1.4</b>			<b>5,850,000</b>	<b>6,019,095</b>	<b>11,869,095</b>	

Outcomes/outputs	Agencies	Agencies' indicative contributions	Indicative resources (USD)			Role of non-UN partners (GoN, other development partners, and civil society)
<b>Output 1.5: Government (National Planning Commission, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Local Development and Ministry of Health and Population) has strengthened information management system to monitor food security and nutrition situation, which enables better informed policy-making and interventions.</b>	UNICEF	National Planning Commission and key sectors have an improved policy, legal and institutional framework addressing inequity in food and nutrition security outcomes with a focus on the first 1,000 days.	275,000	790,000	1,065,000	National Planning Commission: leadership and coordination of key sectors
	WFP	National Planning Commission, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and Ministry of Local Development have a strengthened coordination mechanism linking food security and nutrition, and have policies ensuring social safety nets for the vulnerable food-insecure groups.	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, Ministry of Local Development
	FAO	National Planning Commission and line ministries have improved capacities to deliver socially inclusive and gender-responsive food and nutrition security programmes/activities.	500,000	0	500,000	GoN executes programmes, forest user groups and farmers' field schools implement them, and civil society facilitates the process
	WFP	NeKSAP is fully operated and funded by GoN upon project completion, and is integrated with existing systems (National Living Standards Survey, Nepal Demographic and Health Survey, Health Management Information System).	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	
<b>Subtotal Output 1.5</b>			<b>775,000</b>	<b>6,790,000</b>	<b>7,565,000</b>	
<b>Output 1.6: Adolescent girls, mothers, infants and young children, and vulnerable groups have increased access and utilization of essential micronutrients.</b>	UNICEF	In selected districts and municipalities, adolescent girls, mothers, infants and young children, and vulnerable groups have increased access to and utilization of essential micronutrients (vitamin A, iron-folic acid, micronutrient powders, iodized salt).	110,000	4,727,000	4,837,000	Ministry of Health and Population, Child Health Division, Nutrition Section and Family Health Division: national technical lead agencies
	WFP	Increased availability of fortified foods and supplements in country, and increased awareness among district stakeholders on micronutrient needs of vulnerable population groups.	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	
<b>Subtotal Output 1.6</b>			<b>110,000</b>	<b>5,727,000</b>	<b>5,837,000</b>	
<b>Output 1.7: Families, especially in the vulnerable groups, practice optimal maternal, infant and young child feeding and care practices, and manage acute malnutrition.</b>	UNICEF	In selected districts and municipalities, parents, caregivers and families practice optimal maternal, infant and young child feeding, and manage acute malnutrition.	130,000	3,100,000	3,230,000	Ministry of Health and Population, Child Health Division, Nutrition Section and Family Health Division: national technical lead agencies  Ministry of Local Development: lead government agency for implementing cash child grant

Outcomes/outputs	Agencies	Agencies' indicative contributions	Indicative resources (USD)			Role of non-UN partners (GoN, other development partners, and civil society)
<b>Output 1.7 (continued): Families, especially in the vulnerable groups, practice optimal maternal, infant and young child feeding and care practices, and manage acute malnutrition.</b>	WFP	Young children and pregnant and lactating women in targeted food-insecure areas have improved nutritional status.	0	33,000,000	33,000,000	
	WFP	Ministry of Health and Population has programme in place for early identification and treatment of children with moderate acute malnutrition.	0	2,800,000	2,800,000	Health system, coordination at national, district and community levels and multisectoral collaboration
	WHO	Strengthening of national nutrition plans (including the multisectoral nutrition plan) and programmes to address the determinants of protein-energy malnutrition in Nepal.	151,000	390,000	541,000	
<b>Subtotal Output 1.7</b>			<b>281,000</b>	<b>39,290,000</b>	<b>39,571,000</b>	
<b>Output 1.8: National WASH programme and finance strategy formulated, approved, implemented and monitored to improve equity, sustainability and efficiency of the sector.</b>	UNICEF		150,000	1,000,000	1,150,000	GoN: leadership and framework DPs/civil society: complementary support
<b>Subtotal Output 1.8</b>			<b>150,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,150,000</b>	
<b>Output 1.9: Vulnerable communities (including schools) increasingly utilize and participate in the management of safe and sustainable drinking water and sanitation facilities in selected diarrhoea-prone and low sanitation coverage districts.</b>	UNICEF	In selected districts, vulnerable communities (including schools) increasingly utilize and participate in the management of safe and sustainable drinking water and sanitation facilities.	875,000	7,900,000	8,775,000	GoN: leadership and framework DPs/civil society: complementary support
	UN-HABITAT	Selected districts expand sanitation coverage to meet the national target.	250,000	2,831,000	3,081,000	GoN: facilitates and promotes municipal pro-poor service delivery Local authorities: coordination, facilitation, cost-sharing NGOs, community-based organizations: implementation and quality assurance
<b>Subtotal Output 1.9</b>			<b>1,125,000</b>	<b>10,731,000</b>	<b>11,856,000</b>	
<b>Output 1.10: Municipalities adopt and implement effective urban sector policies related to water, sanitation and shelter.</b>	UN-HABITAT		150,000	4,380,000	4,530,000	GoN: facilitates and promotes municipal pro-poor service delivery Local authorities: coordination, facilitation, cost-sharing NGOs, community-based organizations: implementation and quality assurance
<b>Subtotal Output 1.10</b>			<b>150,000</b>	<b>4,380,000</b>	<b>4,530,000</b>	

Outcomes/outputs	Agencies	Agencies' indicative contributions	Indicative resources (USD)			Role of non-UN partners (GoN, other development partners, and civil society)
<b>Output 1.11: In selected districts and municipalities, children and adolescents at risk or victims of abuse or exploitation, including children affected by conflict and by AIDS, benefit from quality social welfare services.</b>	UNICEF		-	11,500,000	11,500,000	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, Central Child Welfare Board: policy formulation, multisectoral coordination  Department of Women and Children: planning, monitoring, evaluation and coordination  Women and Children's Offices: care and protection decisions, case management; service monitoring  NGOs: service provision  Other DPs: co-funding, technical support
<b>Subtotal Output 1.11</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>11,500,000</b>	<b>11,500,000</b>	
<b>Output 1.12: Government institutions at national and subnational levels that promote the rights of children, adolescents and women are more able to generate and use evidence to develop, fund and monitor equity-focused, multisectoral planning, governance and social protection frameworks and related policies.</b>	UNICEF		640,000	1,925,000	2,565,000	National Planning Commission (Poverty Monitoring Division) and Ministry of Local Development (Planning and Foreign Aid Division): coordinate, quality control and ensure use of data  National Planning Commission (Macro Division): coordinates national data collection activities that provide data for monitoring of national plan  Central Bureau of Statistics: technical leading role for national surveys  National Planning Commission (Poverty Monitoring Division): plans and demands major evaluation of high quality, and applies lessons learnt in next national plan
<b>Subtotal Output 1.12</b>			<b>640,000</b>	<b>1,925,000</b>	<b>2,565,000</b>	
<b>Output 1.13: Institutional frameworks for volunteering for delivery and development services established by Government of Nepal/ National Planning Commission, and the capacity of local actors, including local government, community-based organizations and volunteer organizations, to mobilize volunteers for delivery of basic services strengthened.</b>	UNV		200,000	800,000	1,000,000	GoN, National Planning Commission, National Steering Committee for Volunteerism Nepal: policy formulation and implementation  National Steering Committee for Volunteerism Nepal, National Planning Commission, National Development Volunteer Service, Ministry of Local Development, civil society organizations, I/NGOs, private sector: support for capacity development activities targeted towards local actors
<b>Subtotal Output 1.13</b>			<b>200,000</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	
<b>Total Outcome 1</b>			<b>38,201,000</b>	<b>183,577,095</b>	<b>221,778,095</b>	

Outcomes/outputs	Agencies	Agencies' indicative contributions	Indicative resources (USD)			Role of non-UN partners (GoN, other development partners, and civil society)
<b>Outcome 2: Vulnerable groups have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection.</b>			16,900,000	171,230,000	188,130,000	
<b>Output 2.1: Government and relevant stakeholders have increased capacity to develop, strengthen, review and implement inclusive labour and economic policies and legislation that bolster productive employment and income opportunities.</b>	ILO	GoN (i) adopts gender-sensitive and effective inclusive economic growth policies with emphasis on employment creation for youth; and (ii) has strengthened capacity to enforce improved labour legislation.	1,000,000	7,700,000	8,700,000	GoN and DPs: policy review, updating, and development inputs, and related facilitation for stakeholders  Public-private partnerships: design and implementation of inclusive growth strategies, technical assistance to GoN to develop/improve and implement labour legislation
	UN WOMEN	GoN has gender-sensitive policy on home-based workers (HBWs) and foreign employment in line with international standards.	250,000	250,000	500,000	GoN: planning, monitoring, coordination, and implementation  DPs: technical and financial assistance  NGOs/civil society: advocacy and implementation.
	UNESCO	GoN has increased capacity to provide policy guidance and frameworks for fostering cultural enterprises.	0	500,000	500,000	
	UNDP	GoN has inclusive growth policies, national plans, budget and institutional capacity to increase vulnerable groups' access to employment and economic opportunities.	1,150,000	2,500,000	3,650,000	
<b>Subtotal Output 2.1</b>			<b>2,400,000</b>	<b>10,950,000</b>	<b>13,350,000</b>	
<b>Output 2.2: Government has improved capacity to design, execute and manage economic development programmes and strategies.</b>	ILO	Functional labour market information and analysis systems facilitate planning and policy-making with special emphasis on employment creation for under- and unemployed youth.	70,000	2,000,000	2,070,000	GoN and DPs: implementation
	ILO	Entrepreneurship programmes and related networks of trainers and organizations are established to foster job-rich growth.	1,000,000	3,500,000	4,500,000	
	FAO	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives has appropriate policies and increased capacity to manage and execute programmes promoting agribusiness, including non-timber forest and bio-secure products.	1,280,000	0	1,280,000	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation: execution of programmes  Private sector, NGOs: provision of key partnerships

Outcomes/outputs	Agencies	Agencies' indicative contributions	Indicative resources (USD)			Role of non-UN partners (GoN, other development partners, and civil society)
<b>Output 2.2 (continued): Government has improved capacity to design, execute and manage economic development programmes and strategies</b>	UNDP	GoN has increased capacity to design, implement and monitor a multi-partner-supported microenterprise development programme.	4,250,000	12,000,000	16,250,000	GoN: coordination, monitoring, planning Private sector, NGOs: implementation DPs: technical and financial assistance
<b>Subtotal Output 2.2</b>			<b>6,600,000</b>	<b>17,500,000</b>	<b>24,100,000</b>	
<b>Output 2.3: Financial service providers have increased capacity and incentives to responsibly extend financial services to vulnerable groups.</b>	UNCDF		900,000	3,000,000	3,900,000	GoN: planning, monitoring, coordination, implementation DPs: financial assistance
<b>Subtotal Output 2.3</b>			<b>900,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>3,900,000</b>	
<b>Output 2.4: Vulnerable groups have increased access to sustainable productive assets and environmental services.</b>	FAO	Landless/land-poor have increased access to productive land, assets and environmentally friendly technologies.	0	9,280,000	9,280,000	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation: execution of programmes Private sector, NGOs: provision of key partnerships
	UNDP	Vulnerable groups have increased access to energy services and sustainably managed natural resources.	5,200,000	13,500,000	18,700,000	GoN: planning, monitoring, coordination, implementation DPs: technical and financial assistance NGOs/civil society: implementation
	WFP	Vulnerable groups have increased access to assets contributing to food security.	0	110,000,000	110,000,000	
<b>Subtotal Output 2.4</b>			<b>5,200,000</b>	<b>132,780,000</b>	<b>137,980,000</b>	
<b>Output 2.5: Government and relevant stakeholders have increased capacity to support safe migration and productive use of remittances.</b>	IOM	GoN has increased capacity to (i) put in place a migration monitoring framework; (ii) disseminate information through Migrant Resource Centres (MRCs); and (iii) negotiate memoranda of understanding with destination countries.	–	2,000,000	2,000,000	GoN, Foreign Employment Promotion Board: coordinate and establish linkages with relevant ministries
	UN Women	Returnee migrant women are organized and able to sensitize communities on safe migration and advocate with local authorities.	250,000	250,000	500,000	DPs: technical and financial assistance NGOs, women migrant workers' organizations: implementation

Outcomes/outputs	Agencies	Agencies' indicative contributions	Indicative resources (USD)			Role of non-UN partners (GoN, other development partners, and civil society)
<b>Output 2.5 (continued): Government and relevant stakeholders have increased capacity to support safe migration and productive use of remittances.</b>	IOM	Remittance receiving households have increased capacity to use remittances in productive sectors.	–	1,000,000	1,000,000	GoN: coordination and support NGOs: implementation
	UN Women		250,000	250,000	500,000	
<b>Subtotal Output 2.5</b>			<b>500,000</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	
<b>Output 2.6: Government is better able to define and administer adequate social protection benefits.</b>	UNICEF	GoN's institutional capacity strengthened for effective registration, delivery and monitoring of child-sensitive social protection benefits.	300,000	2,500,000	2,800,000	Joint advocacy
	ILO	GoN's capacity strengthened to extend social security coverage (unemployment, maternity, sickness and workplace injury benefits) and improve effectiveness of service delivery.	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	
<b>Subtotal Output 2.6</b>			<b>1,300,000</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>	<b>4,800,000</b>	
<b>Total Outcome 2</b>			<b>16,900,000</b>	<b>171,230,000</b>	<b>188,130,000</b>	
<b>Outcome 3: Vulnerable groups experience greater self-confidence, respect and dignity.</b>			<b>8,900,000</b>	<b>19,240,000</b>	<b>28,140,000</b>	
<b>Output 3.1: Vulnerable groups and those who stigmatize or discriminate against them are progressively engaged and challenged on their own assumptions, understanding and practices that result in stigma and discrimination.</b>	UNICEF	In selected districts and municipalities, children, families, communities and society acquire knowledge, change attitudes, and take action to protect children and adolescents at risk or victims of abuse, violence and exploitation.	75,000	4,000,000	4,075,000	
	UNICEF	In selected districts and municipalities, adolescent girls and boys are applying age-, sex- and issue-appropriate life skills to influence decisions that affect their development.	350,000	2,500,000	2,850,000	
	UNESCO	Vulnerable groups are enabled to preserve and value their tangible and intangible heritage.  Academia has resources and increased capacity to conduct focused sociological research into the root causes of discrimination.	15,000	100,000	115,000	

Outcomes/outputs	Agencies	Agencies' indicative contributions	Indicative resources (USD)			Role of non-UN partners (GoN, other development partners, and civil society)
<b>Output 3.1 (continued): Vulnerable groups and those who stigmatize or discriminate against them are progressively engaged and challenged on their own assumptions, understanding and practices that result in stigma and discrimination.</b>	UN Women	Vulnerable and stigmatized women have increased capacity to realize their rights.	100,000	100,000	200,000	
	UNDP	Relevant national institutions have increased capacity to lobby and campaign to influence societal attitudes and empower vulnerable groups to lessen various forms of discrimination.	750,000	2,500,000	3,250,000	
	IOM	Psychosocial counsellors have improved capacity to deliver quality counselling services to women subjected to sexual abuse and exploitation.	–	100,000	100,000	
	UNFPA	Women and girls are aware of their sexual and reproductive rights and have the knowledge and means to access multisectoral services through the health system.	1,750,000	400,000	2,150,000	
	UNFPA	Communities, including men and boys, are engaged in the prevention of harmful practices, including early marriage and SGBV.	2,000,000	1,500,000	3,500,000	
<b>Subtotal Output 3.1</b>			<b>5,040,000</b>	<b>11,200,000</b>	<b>16,240,000</b>	
<b>Output 3.2: Non-discriminatory (inclusive) policies and procedures are progressively implemented in institutional contexts such as schools, health facilities and workplaces.</b>	ILO	Ministry of Local Development has improved capacity to implement the National Plan of Action for the Promotion of Indigenous Peoples' Rights based on ILO Convention 169.	–	500,000	500,000	
	ILO	Employers enabled to put in place decent work policies for members of vulnerable groups.	10,000	100,000	110,000	
	UNODC	Administration and law enforcement agencies have the capacity to implement drug-related policies and laws, and police and prosecutors increasingly handle cases in a non-discriminatory manner.	–	150,000	150,000	
	UNESCO	Curriculum development institutions enabled to formulate curricula that lessen discrimination.	100,000	100,000	200,000	
	UNAIDS	National stakeholders have increased capacity to advocate for the development and enforcement of multisectoral, non-discriminatory HIV/AIDS policy and legislation.	100,000	100,000	200,000	

Outcomes/outputs	Agencies	Agencies' indicative contributions	Indicative resources (USD)			Role of non-UN partners (GoN, other development partners, and civil society)
<b>Output 3.2 (continued): Non-discriminatory (inclusive) policies and procedures are progressively implemented in institutional contexts such as schools, health facilities and workplaces.</b>	IOM	Survivors of trafficking have access to skills training and employment opportunities.	–	750,000	750,000	
	UNFPA	The health system has increased capacity for coordinated multisectoral responses to SGBV.	2,000,000	600,000	2,600,000	
<b>Subtotal Output 3.2</b>			<b>2,210,000</b>	<b>2,300,000</b>	<b>4,510,000</b>	
<b>Output 3.3: Political participation of vulnerable groups in institutions and society and their capacity to organize and mobilize themselves are progressively strengthened</b>	UNICEF	In selected districts and municipalities, children, adolescents, women and other vulnerable groups meaningfully participate in decision-making bodies.	100,000	1,450,000	1,550,000	
	UN Women	Political parties adopt policies to enhance leadership and political participation of vulnerable and stigmatized women.	100,000	100,000	200,000	
	UNESCO	Vulnerable groups are increasingly represented in education-related management bodies.	100,000	100,000	200,000	
	OHCHR	Discriminated groups are able to increasingly use existing international and national human rights mechanisms to promote their active participation in decision-making processes in key institutions.	300,000	250,000	550,000	
	UNDP	Ministry of General Administration, Public Service Commission and other relevant government institutions have appropriate institutional capacity to design and implement necessary policies for the representation of vulnerable groups.	850,000	2,500,000	3,350,000	
<b>Subtotal Output 3.3</b>			<b>1,450,000</b>	<b>4,400,000</b>	<b>5,850,000</b>	
<b>Output 3.4: Media, religious institutions, labour unions and civil society organizations are progressively engaged in development that challenges assumptions, understanding and practices resulting in stigma and discrimination.</b>	IOM	Media has increased knowledge and capacity to sensitively handle issues related to victims of human trafficking.	–	50,000	50,000	
	UNODC	Social leaders have the skills to effectively advocate against discrimination.	–	100,000	100,000	

Outcomes/outputs	Agencies	Agencies' indicative contributions	Indicative resources (USD)			Role of non-UN partners (GoN, other development partners, and civil society)
<b>Output 3.4 (continued): Media, religious institutions, labour unions and civil society organizations are progressively engaged in development that challenges assumptions, understanding and practices resulting in stigma and discrimination.</b>	UNESCO	Media has increased capacity to create content that is sensitive to vulnerable groups.	–	80,000	80,000	
	UNICEF	In selected districts and municipalities, media, community networks, employers, government institutions, religious organizations, local political leaders and families address harmful social norms and practices affecting the rights of children, adolescents and women.	100,000	1,010,000	1,110,000	
	UN WOMEN	Networks of interfaith leaders, media, recruiting agencies, men and boys have increased capacity to advocate against gender discrimination and SGBV.	100,000	100,000	200,000	
<b>Subtotal Output 3.4</b>			<b>200,000</b>	<b>1,340,000</b>	<b>1,540,000</b>	
<b>Total Outcome 3</b>			<b>8,900,000</b>	<b>19,240,000</b>	<b>28,140,000</b>	
<b>Outcome 4: Vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened legal and policy frameworks and have improved access to security and rule-of-law institutions.</b>			<b>2,795,000</b>	<b>22,560,000</b>	<b>25,355,000</b>	Ministry of Law and Justice Prime Minister's Office Supreme Court Office of the Attorney General National human rights institutions Civil society
<b>Output 4.1: Judicial, legislative and administrative authorities have improved capacity to draft, reform and implement legislation that protect people's rights and constitutional guarantees.</b>	UN Women	GoN has strengthened capacity to draft and review legislation from a gender-equality perspective.	100,000	100,000	200,000	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare Ministry of Law and Justice Parliamentarians
	OHCHR	Responsible institutions have increased capacity to draft, revise, promulgate and implement key legislation in compliance with international human rights standards.	250,000	250,000	500,000	Civil society organizations
	UNDP	GoN has strengthened capacity to draft and review legislation in line with international standards.	450,000	2,000,000	2,450,000	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare Ministry of Law and Justice Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Health and Population Parliamentarians

Outcomes/outputs	Agencies	Agencies' indicative contributions	Indicative resources (USD)			Role of non-UN partners (GoN, other development partners, and civil society)
	UNICEF	A national system to protect children and adolescents from abuse, violence and exploitation is incorporated in legislation, planned and resourced, monitored, documented and coordinated across sectors and actors at national and local levels.	75,000	3,000,000	3,075,000	Civil society organizations
	UNICEF	National and provincial legislatures have increased capacity to ensure legislation complies with international child rights standards.	120,000	800,000	920,000	
<b>Subtotal Output 4.1</b>			<b>995,000</b>	<b>6,150,000</b>	<b>7,145,000</b>	
<b>Output 4.2: Vulnerable people are better enabled to access fair and effective security and justice institutions.</b>	UN Women	Capacity of state machinery, including the justice system, is improved to deal with SGBV and protect the right of SGBV survivors to confidentiality.	100,000	200,000	300,000	Nepal Police Office of the Attorney General Supreme Court National Judicial Academy
	UNODC	Survivors of trafficking are better enabled to access the justice system.	–	500,000	500,000	Ministry of Law and Justice
	UNICEF	In selected districts and municipalities, children and adolescents who are victims, witnesses or offenders have access to child-sensitive formal justice and, in selected villages/municipalities of 75 districts, child victims have access to informal justice mechanism.	-	9,010,000	9,010,000	Juvenile Justice Coordination Committee
	OHCHR	Capacity of law enforcement agencies, the legal community and the judiciary is strengthened to provide equal access to justice for vulnerable groups in compliance with international human rights standards.	350,000	500,000	850,000	I/NGOs specialized in area of justice for children
	UNDP	Formal and non-formal justice institutions and those who need to access them have increased capacity to dispense and seek justice.	300,000	2,000,000	2,300,000	Reports from Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
<b>Subtotal of Output 4.2</b>			<b>750,000</b>	<b>12,210,000</b>	<b>12,960,000</b>	

Outcomes/outputs	Agencies	Agencies' indicative contributions	Indicative resources (USD)			Role of non-UN partners (GoN, other development partners, and civil society)
<b>Output 4.3: Government and human rights institutions have increased capacity to monitor and report on human rights and on the status of the implementation of human rights obligations.</b>	OHCHR	National Human Rights Commission, National Dalit Commission and National Women's Commission have strengthened technical capacity to effectively monitor, intervene, advocate and identify best practices for implementation of international human rights instruments.	350,000	750,000	1,100,000	
	UNDP	National human rights institutions have increased institutional capacity to handle cases of human rights violations through monitoring and investigation.	500,000	3,250,000	3,750,000	
	UN WOMEN	National state machinery and civil society have increased capacity to monitor implementation of CEDAW and other human rights instruments.	200,000	200,000	400,000	
<b>Subtotal Output 4.3</b>			<b>1,050,000</b>	<b>4,200,000</b>	<b>5,250,000</b>	
<b>Total Outcome 4</b>			<b>2,795,000</b>	<b>22,560,000</b>	<b>25,355,000</b>	
<b>Outcome 5: Institutions, systems and processes of democratic governance are more accountable, effective, efficient and inclusive.</b>			<b>19,620,000</b>	<b>46,670,000</b>	<b>66,290,000</b>	Election Commission of Nepal  Ministry of Local Development (and its federal successor), local bodies, gender- and child-focused community groups  Advocating for continued provision of block grants and engaging in their utilization at local level
<b>Output 5.1: Election Commission of Nepal has the capacity to conduct credible, inclusive and transparent elections.</b>	UNDP	Election Commission of Nepal has the capacity to conduct credible, inclusive and transparent elections.	1,500,000	21,000,000	22,500,000	Election Commission of Nepal
	UNESCO	The media has increased capacity to cover elections in a professional and non-partisan manner.	100,000	100,000	200,000	Media
<b>Subtotal Output 5.1</b>			<b>1,600,000</b>	<b>21,100,000</b>	<b>22,700,000</b>	
<b>Output 5.2: Provincial and local bodies can plan, budget, monitor, report and deliver inclusive government services.</b>	UNICEF	In selected districts and municipalities, local bodies have increased capacity to maintain a child-friendly local governance system.	3,120,000	7,070,000	10,190,000	Ministry of Local Development (and its federal successor) will provide the point of entry to provincial and local government bodies  Provincial governments may also enter in this role
	UN Women	National, provincial, district and local government bodies have necessary capacities for gender-responsive planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring.	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	Ministry of Local Development (and its federal successor), local bodies, gender- and child-focused community groups Government ministries

Outcomes/outputs	Agencies	Agencies' indicative contributions	Indicative resources (USD)			Role of non-UN partners (GoN, other development partners, and civil society)
<b>Output 5.2 (continued): Provincial and local bodies can plan, budget, monitor, report and deliver inclusive government services.</b>	UNCDF	Provincial and local bodies have increased capacity to plan, budget, monitor, report and deliver inclusive government services.	3,000,000	5,000,000	8,000,000	Civil society organizations Independent service providers
	UNDP	Provincial and local bodies have increased capacity to develop inclusive integrated plans and monitoring systems, based on downward accountability.	2,500,000	5,000,000	7,500,000	
<b>Subtotal Output 5.2</b>			<b>9,120,000</b>	<b>17,570,000</b>	<b>26,690,000</b>	
<b>Output 5.3: Provincial, district and local bodies have improved capacity to access additional financial resources in equitable and appropriate ways.</b>	UNCDF		2,000,000	6,000,000	8,000,000	Local Governance and Community Development Programme (LGCDP) DPs and other aligned DPs, civil society organizations: monitoring local government performance under Local Governance and Accountability Facility (LGAF), Programme for Accountability in Nepal (PRAN) and similar.
<b>Subtotal Output 5.3</b>			<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>	
<b>Output 5.4: National, provincial and local institutions have improved capacity to incorporate population dynamics, and collect, analyse, disseminate and use socio-demographic disaggregated data for evidence-based planning, monitoring and budgeting, targeting vulnerable groups.</b>	UNFPA		6,900,000	2,000,000	8,900,000	National Planning Commission, Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Local Development, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Education, District Development Committees,  Tribhuvan University, research institutions, NGOs/ community-based organizations  DFID, USAID, ADB, World Bank
<b>Subtotal Output 5.4</b>			<b>6,900,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>8,900,000</b>	
<b>Total Outcome 5</b>			<b>19,620,000</b>	<b>46,670,000</b>	<b>66,290,000</b>	

Outcomes/outputs	Agencies	Agencies' indicative contributions	Indicative resources (USD)			Role of non-UN partners (GoN, other development partners, and civil society)
<b>Outcome 6: Tiers of government are established and function to meet the provisions of the new federal constitution.</b>			<b>3,350,000</b>	<b>9,000,000</b>	<b>12,350,000</b>	Nationwide national and provincial government agencies
<b>Output 6.1: National institutions, policies and legislation reviewed from inclusion and gender perspectives, and developed in line with the provisions of Nepal's inclusive federal constitution.</b>	UN Women	Government bodies have enhanced capacities to implement and monitor gender-related provisions of the new constitution.	500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	Provincial legislators and political parties
	UNDP	Federal and provincial legislatures have the capacity to formulate inclusive policies and legislation in line with the new constitution.	500,000	2,300,000	2,800,000	Civil society will advocate for gender and inclusive policies at national and provincial levels.
<b>Subtotal Output 6.1</b>			<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>3,300,000</b>	<b>4,300,000</b>	
<b>Output 6.2: Civil service has the capacity to meet the needs of the inclusive federal constitution and government structures.</b>	UNDP		850,000	2,800,000	3,650,000	Ministry of General Administration, Prime Minister's Office, Nepal Administrative Staff College: revise and implement policies
<b>Subtotal Output 6.2</b>			<b>850,000</b>	<b>2,800,000</b>	<b>3,650,000</b>	
<b>Output 6.3: National and provincial legislatures, executives and other state bodies have necessary capacities to fulfill their accountabilities to vulnerable groups.</b>	UNDP	National and provincial legislatures, executives and other state bodies have necessary capacities to fulfil their accountabilities to vulnerable groups.	1,500,000	2,900,000	4,400,000	Technical and infrastructure support from donor community Awareness-raising and advocacy by NGOs
<b>Subtotal Output 6.3</b>			<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>2,900,000</b>	<b>4,400,000</b>	
<b>Total Outcome 6</b>			<b>3,350,000</b>	<b>9,000,000</b>	<b>12,350,000</b>	
<b>COMPONENT II: PROTECTING DEVELOPMENT GAINS</b>						
<b>Outcome 7: People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks.</b>			<b>7,236,000</b>	<b>60,959,532</b>	<b>68,195,532</b>	
<b>Output 7.1: Government officials at all levels have the capacity to lead and implement systems and policies to effectively manage risks and adapt to climate change.</b>	UNDP	Key ministries increasingly implement well-resourced institutional, legal and policy frameworks for disaster risk reduction and climate change.	796,000	2,100,000	2,896,000	Partnership with government, civil society and other stakeholders
	UN Women	Gender-responsive, sectoral preparedness and disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation policies in line with Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Policy in place.	100,000	100,000	200,000	Ministry of Home Affairs: overall policy guidelines
	UNICEF		250,000	2,000,000	2,250,000	Sectoral/relevant ministries

Outcomes/outputs	Agencies	Agencies' indicative contributions	Indicative resources (USD)			Role of non-UN partners (GoN, other development partners, and civil society)
<b>Output 7.1 (continued): Government officials at all levels have the capacity to lead and implement systems and policies to effectively manage risks and adapt to climate change.</b>	WHO	Capacity to formulate and implement national strategy on the impact of climate change on human health is developed.	40,000	50,000	90,000	Cluster/sectoral partners including DPs/civil society: integrate disaster risk reduction and contingency plan in annual work plan
<b>Subtotal Output 7.1</b>			<b>1,186,000</b>	<b>4,250,000</b>	<b>5,436,000</b>	
<b>Output 7.2: Urban populations are better able to prepare for and manage hazard and climate change adaptation risk.</b>	UNDP	Municipalities have disaster-resilient/risk-sensitive land-use plans, improved mandatory by-laws and enforcement of building codes.	2,600,000	11,150,000	13,750,000	Municipalities, regional and national experts
	UN-HABITAT	Municipalities incorporate disaster risk management and climate change in their periodic plans and implement eco-city-based pilot projects.	50,000	950,000	1,000,000	Respective municipalities: adapt the agenda  Local leaders, NGOs: advocate for the issues  Ministry of Local Development, Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (in Ministry of Physical Planning and Works): for directives
	IOM	30 municipalities develop, test and adopt emergency preparedness and response plans.	50,000	–	50,000	Coordination by Ministry of Local Development
	UNDP		–	150,000	150,000	Municipal administrations
<b>Subtotal Output 7.2</b>			<b>2,700,000</b>	<b>12,250,000</b>	<b>14,950,000</b>	
<b>Output 7.3: Vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about disaster risk management and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risks.</b>	UNDP	Local adaptation plans of actions (LAPAs) at VDC level adopted, climate-proof infrastructure built, and mitigation measures taken in selected districts to address glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) and other climate-related risks.	1,500,000	11,500,000	13,000,000	
	FAO	Vulnerable groups in at least nine districts have adopted climate change adaptation technologies in agriculture.	–	3,000,000	3,000,000	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Local Development, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Home Affairs
	UN-HABITAT	Community groups in municipalities have mainstreamed disaster risk management and climate change activities into ward-level annual work plans.	50,000	990,000	1,040,000	Municipalities, community-based organizations and NGOs mobilized
<b>Subtotal Output 7.3</b>			<b>1,550,000</b>	<b>15,490,000</b>	<b>17,040,000</b>	

Outcomes/outputs	Agencies	Agencies' indicative contributions	Indicative resources (USD)			Role of non-UN partners (GoN, other development partners, and civil society)
<b>Output 7.4: National preparedness and emergency systems are able to effectively prepare for and respond to hazard-related disasters.</b>	Various UNCT agencies coordinated by OCHA	Relevant authorities have the capacity and means to implement emergency preparedness and response programme (Flagship 2).	–	18,969,532	18,969,532	District Disaster Relief Committees, District Development Committees, district authorities, humanitarian partners including Nepal Red Cross Society and all cluster members
	UNICEF	In selected hazard-prone districts and municipalities, systems for disaster preparedness and emergency response are equipped to prepare for and respond in line with the Core Commitments for Children.	250,000	2,000,000	2,250,000	
	OHCHR	Government emergency responders, national human rights institutions and district administrations have increased capacity and the tools to incorporate 'human rights in humanitarian action' into emergency management activities.	1,500,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	Lead and/or participate in capacity-building activities and tool development
	WHO	National mass casualty management strategy, including emergency medical service system, is strengthened and hospitals are earthquake-resilient.	50,000	7,000,000	7,050,000	Health cluster partners (UN, INGOs, civil society)
<b>Subtotal Output 7.4</b>			<b>1,800,000</b>	<b>28,969,532</b>	<b>30,769,532</b>	
<b>Total Outcome 7</b>			<b>7,236,000</b>	<b>60,959,532</b>	<b>68,195,532</b>	
<b>Outcome 8: National institutions have addressed conflict-related violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and the post-conflict needs of victims.</b>			<b>4,350,000</b>	<b>13,650,000</b>	<b>18,000,000</b>	
<b>Output 8.1: Government and civil society have enhanced capacity to develop, establish and implement inclusive transitional justice mechanisms and policies that comply with international law and standards.</b>	UNDP	National actors have increased capacity to deal with transitional justice issues and truth-telling/seeking.	400,000	1,600,000	2,000,000	GoN: Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Commission of Inquiry on Disappearances, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, Ministry of Finance, district line agencies
	IOM	National actors and institutions have strengthened capacity to design and implement inclusive and participatory reparations programmes and transitional justice mechanisms.	–	3,000,000	3,000,000	Women and Children's Offices
	UN Women	National institutions have increased capacity to implement gender-responsive transitional justice mechanisms.	500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	Civil society

Outcomes/outputs	Agencies	Agencies' indicative contributions	Indicative resources (USD)			Role of non-UN partners (GoN, other development partners, and civil society)
<b>Output 8.1 (continued): Government and civil society have enhanced capacity to develop, establish and implement inclusive transitional justice mechanisms and policies that comply with international law and standards.</b>	OHCHR	Responsible institutions have an increased understanding of the need for and increased capacity to develop legislation on transitional justice commissions in line with international standards.	1,500,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	International and national NGOs
	<b>Subtotal Output 8.1</b>			<b>2,400,000</b>	<b>6,600,000</b>	<b>9,000,000</b>
<b>Output 8.2: Conflict victims have benefited from inclusive programmes addressing their post-conflict needs, and ensuring their voices are heard.</b>	UNDP	People affected by conflict are empowered through targeted development support tailored to the specific needs of the different groups, complemented by targeted awareness-raising.	700,000	2,300,000	3,000,000	GoN: Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Commission of Inquiry on Disappearances, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, Ministry of Finance, district line agencies Women and Children's Offices
	IOM	People affected by conflict are more aware of their rights and entitlements to benefits and programmes designed for them, and know how to access them.	–	2,000,000	2,000,000	Civil society International and national NGOs
	UN Women	Conflict-affected women and girls have increased capacity to access services.	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	
<b>Subtotal Output 8.2</b>			<b>1,700,000</b>	<b>5,300,000</b>	<b>7,000,000</b>	
<b>Output 8.3: An independent and impartial property dispute resolution mechanism has been established and implemented in regards to conflict-related property issues.</b>	UNDP	National actors increasingly dialogue and reach agreement on key policy and procedural issues regarding property-dispute resolution.	100,000	400,000	500,000	GoN: Ministry of Land Reform and Management
	UN-HABITAT	Responsible actors have the capacity to establish and implement an independent and impartial property-dispute resolution mechanism for conflict-related property issues.	150,000	1,350,000	1,500,000	
<b>Subtotal Output 8.3</b>			<b>250,000</b>	<b>1,750,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	
<b>Total Outcome 8</b>			<b>4,350,000</b>	<b>13,650,000</b>	<b>18,000,000</b>	

Outcomes/outputs	Agencies	Agencies' indicative contributions	Indicative resources (USD)			Role of non-UN partners (GoN, other development partners, and civil society)
<b>Outcome 9: National actors and institutions have managed conflict risk and are progressively consolidating the peace.</b>			<b>6,250,000</b>	<b>32,750,000</b>	<b>39,000,000</b>	
<b>Output 9.1: National actors have collaborated to manage and resolve conflict issues, strengthening peace consolidation.</b>	UNDP		2,000,000	9,500,000	11,500,000	GoN: National Administrative Staff College, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, National Planning Commission, Ministry of Local Development, Local Peace Committees  Political: main political parties and political leaders
<b>Subtotal Output 9.1</b>			<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>9,500,000</b>	<b>11,500,000</b>	
<b>Output 9.2: National actors implemented National Plans of Action on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, ILO Convention 169 and United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), resulting in increased participation of indigenous people, women and girls and protection of their rights.</b>	UN Women	National institutions and district-level stakeholders have increased capacity to implement, monitor and report progress on the National Plan of Action on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820.	750,000	1,000,000	1,750,000	GoN: Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Local Development, National Women's Commission, district line agencies Women and Children's Offices Civil society
	ILO	GoN, Ministry of Local Development and indigenous people's organizations (IPOs) have increased capacity to implement, monitor, evaluate and report progress on the National Plan of Action on ILO Convention 169.	100,000	5,000,000	5,100,000	Ministry of Local Development, GoN (all ministries), local government, private sector, indigenous people's organizations
	UNDP	Women have increased capacity to be agents of change in relation to peace-building.	200,000	800,000	1,000,000	
<b>Subtotal Output 9.2</b>			<b>1,050,000</b>	<b>6,800,000</b>	<b>7,850,000</b>	
<b>Output 9.3: Relevant actors at local and national levels implement policies, procedures and programmes to reduce armed violence and prevent conflict, with special attention to geographic 'hotspots'.</b>	UNDP		1,100,000	4,900,000	6,000,000	GoN: Nepal Police, Armed Police Force, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Law and Justice, Local District Officers, Ministry of Local Development  Judiciary  Political parties and other political actors, particularly at local level
<b>Subtotal Output 9.3</b>			<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>4,900,000</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>	

Outcomes/outputs	Agencies	Agencies' indicative contributions	Indicative resources (USD)			Role of non-UN partners (GoN, other development partners, and civil society)
<b>Output 9.4: Targeted populations participate in social and economic empowerment initiatives and integration programmes to diminish future conflict risks.</b>	UNDP		2,000,000	6,550,000	8,550,000	Government: Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Secretariat to the Special Committee on Integration and Rehabilitation  Political: Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)  Civil society: national and international NGOs, community-based organizations
<b>Subtotal Output 9.4</b>			<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>6,550,000</b>	<b>8,550,000</b>	
<b>Output 9.5: National and local service providers (vocational training, business development, financial ) have improved capacity for providing productive and decent employment services targeting people affected by conflict.</b>	ILO		100,000	5,000,000	5,100,000	
<b>Subtotal Output 9.5</b>			<b>100,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>5,100,000</b>	
<b>Total Outcome 9</b>			<b>6,250,000</b>	<b>32,750,000</b>	<b>39,000,000</b>	
<b>COMPONENT III: CREATING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR ENHANCED INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</b>						
<b>Outcome 10: Nepal's institutions are strengthened for more effective integration of policy and the economy into intergovernmental economic and normative processes, and international policy and legal regimes.</b>			<b>2,875,000</b>	<b>15,663,157</b>	<b>18,538,157</b>	
<b>Output 10.1: Government and other national institutions are better able to strategize about international policy and regulatory issues, and comply with international trade, industrial and environment agenda.</b>	UNCTAD	Government and relevant national institutions have improved capacity to strategize about and derive benefits from international trade.	–	850,000	850,000	
	UNCITRAL	Government has improved capacity to strategize about international trade policy and regulatory frameworks.	–	300,000	300,000	
	UNEP	Government has improved capacity to comply with international instruments on interrelated trade and environment issues (Convention on Biodiversity and the Montreal Protocol).	100,000	950,000	1,050,000	
<b>Subtotal Output 10.1</b>			<b>100,000</b>	<b>2,100,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	

Outcomes/outputs	Agencies	Agencies' indicative contributions	Indicative resources (USD)			Role of non-UN partners (GoN, other development partners, and civil society)
<b>Output 10.2: National institutions have enhanced capacity to better comply with the international policy regulatory framework, recommendations and standards.</b>	UNIDO	Responsible national institutions have improved capacity to promote industrial development in compliance with international standards, rules and regulations.	–	1,700,000	1,700,000	Ministry of Commerce and Supplies, Ministry of Industry, Nepal Bureau of Standards and Metrology, Department of Food Technology and Quality Control, Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry, etc.
	FAO	Responsible institutions and the private sector have enhanced capacity to promote agriculture in compliance with international standards.	–	1,166,750	1,166,750	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Commerce and Supplies: execution of programme in partnership with Agriculture Enterprise Centre of Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry Ginger Association: strategic partnership
	ITC	Responsible institutions and the private sector have improved capacity to promote exports in selected sectors.	–	1,224,000	1,224,000	
	UNDP	The Division of International Treaties within the Ministry of Law and Justice has increased capacity to understand and negotiate international treaties that are favorable to Nepal.	100,000	100,000	200,000	
	IAEA	Government has increased capacity to develop and establish infrastructure to ensure radiation safety in compliance with international standards and to use nuclear technologies in key development sectors (such as human health, food and agriculture, environment/water resources, industry/minerals exploration and energy planning).	1,875,000	–	1,875,000	
	Office for Disarmament Affairs, Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament (RCPD)	Government has enhanced capacity to participate in regional dialogues, confidence-building and other initiatives in the area of disarmament, non-proliferation and security, and to implement global disarmament and non-proliferation instruments.	–	101,000	101,000	
	WHO	Responsible institutions have core capacities to implement International Health Regulation (2005).	50,000	250,000	300,000	
<b>Subtotal Output 10.2</b>			<b>2,025,000</b>	<b>4,541,750</b>	<b>6,566,750</b>	

Outcomes/outputs	Agencies	Agencies' indicative contributions	Indicative resources (USD)			Role of non-UN partners (GoN, other development partners, and civil society)
<b>Output 10.3: Government bodies have strengthened capacity and information tools required to coordinate aid, increase accountability and operationalize development effectiveness mechanisms.</b>	UNDP	National and local government bodies, parliamentarians and civil society organisations have increased capacity to effectively manage aid and increase accountability through utilization of the Aid Management Platform (AMP).	750,000	1,500,000	2,250,000	GoN: establish policies/tools to disseminate and use information on aid, with DP support  GoN (in particular Ministry of Finance): lead inclusive mechanisms open to DPs, civil society and private sector
	UNDP (Asia-Pacific Regional Centre, APRC)	Government has increased capacity to effectively participate in global forums on aid effectiveness and implement the agenda of such forums. Government has increased capacity to access and utilize internationally available resources for climate and energy financing and to implement intergovernmental cooperation frameworks.				
<b>Subtotal Output 10.3</b>			<b>750,000</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>2,250,000</b>	
<b>Output 10.4: Government has increased capacity to develop and implement movement of people and HIV policies in line with international standards to which Nepal is party.</b>	Various UNCT agencies, coordinated by IOM (joint project)		–	7,521,407	7,521,407	
<b>Subtotal Output 10.4</b>			<b>–</b>	<b>7,521,407</b>	<b>7,521,407</b>	
<b>Total Outcome 10</b>			<b>2,875,000</b>	<b>15,663,157</b>	<b>18,538,157</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>110,477,000</b>	<b>575,299,784</b>	<b>685,776,784</b>	

## Annex II: Nepal UNDAF 2013-2017 M&E Matrix

Outcome/ outputs	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification
<b>COMPONENT I: ADVANCING EQUALITY THROUGH EQUITY</b>		
<b>Outcome 1: Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups get improved access to basic essential social services and programmes in an equitable manner.</b>	1.1 Literacy rates of 15 years and above Baseline: 56.5% (male 71.6% and female 44.5%) in 2010/11 Target: 78% (both sexes)	1.1 NLSS
	1.2 Survival rate to Grade 8 Baseline: 66% (girls 67.2% and boys 65.2%) in 2010/11 Target: 87% for both boys and girls	1.2 MoE Flash Report
	1.3 % of births that are (a) attended by skilled birth attendant Baseline: 28.1% (2011) Target: tbd (b) institutional deliveries Baseline: 35% (2011) Target: 40%	1.3 NDHS
	1.4 % of households (a) using improved sanitation facilities Baseline: 38% (2011) Target: 100% (b) with a designated place for hand-washing where water and soap are present within 10 paces of the latrine Baseline: 38% (2011) Target: 50%	1.4 NDHS
	1.5 Prevalence of stunting, height-for-age %, among children under five (boys and girls) Baseline: 41% (2011) Target: 29%	1.5 NDHS
	1.6 Unmet need for family planning Baseline: Nepal 27.0% (2011 NDHS) Target: tbd	1.6 (MDG Indicator 5.6) NDHS, MICS
	1.7 # of districts with Composite Index score lower than or equal to 0.5 Baseline: 23 Target: fewer than 23	1.7 UNICEF analysis
<b>Output 1.1: Ministry of Education (MoE) and its institutions achieve higher performance in early childhood care and education (ECCE), formal and non-formal education in line with the School Sector Reform Plan (SSRP).</b>	1.1.1 Equity-focused macro policy for particularly vulnerable districts and groups Baseline: no Target: yes (by 2015)	1.1.1 SSRP; MoE reports
	1.1.2 % of girls and boys in Grade 1 with ECD experience Baseline: 52.1%; girls 52.4% and boys 51.9% in 2010/11 Target: 87% for both boys and girls	1.1.2 MoE Flash Report

Outcome/ outputs	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification
<b>Output 1.1 (continued): Ministry of Education (MoE) and its institutions achieve higher performance in early childhood care and education (ECCE), formal and non-formal education in line with the School Sector Reform Plan (SSRP).</b>	1.1.3 Enrolment rate of girls and boys in Grades 1–8 Baseline: 85% girls; 87% boys (2010/11) Target: 93% for both	1.1.3 MoE Flash Report
	1.1.4 % of girls and boys receiving midday meal on school days Baseline: tbd by pre-intervention survey Target: tbd	1.1.4 WFP annual report of Food for Education Project
<b>Output 1.2: Health policies, strategies and programmes of the Government of Nepal increasingly address social inclusion, equity, and social and financial risk protection.</b>	1.2.1 Policy Index Score Baseline score: 5 Target score: 10	1.2.1 Joint Annual Review
	1.2.2 Revised national health policy addresses maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health, and nutrition coverage gaps of vulnerable groups Baseline: no Target: yes	1.2.2 Joint Annual Review
	1.2.3 # of national/regional nurse/midwifery training institutions with curricula based on WHO/International Confederation of Midwives essential competencies Baseline: 0 Target: 4	1.2.3 UNFPA report
	1.2.4 # of health training institutions providing health service providers with competency-based training, adhering to national standards and protocols, in family planning and reproductive health morbidities prevention and treatment Baseline: 0 Target: 4	1.2.4 UNFPA report
<b>Output 1.3: The performance of district health systems in the delivery of primary health care is significantly improved.</b>	1.3.1 # of targeted districts with universal coverage of community and facility-based continuum of care for maternal and newborn health Baseline: 25 (2011) Target: 50	1.3.1 Newborn Health Information System (NIHS) reports, Health Management Information System (HMIS)
	1.3.2 % of adults and children with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy Baseline: 24% (CD4<350) or 5,876/25,038 people (July 2011) Target: 80%	1.3.2 Numerator –monthly reports from National Centre for AIDS and STD Control (NCASC); Denominator – estimation by Spectrum
	1.3.3 # of health facilities that have received certification for providing youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services including provision of contraceptives to unmarried/married youth Baseline: 0 Target: 18	1.3.3 UNFPA and National Health Training Centre (NHTC) reports
	1.3.4 Achieve and sustain non-polio acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) detection rate at >2.0/100,000 children aged less than 15 years Baseline: no Target: yes	1.3.4 WHO report
<b>Output 1.4: Prevention and care-seeking behaviours of communities improved, based on informed choices.</b>	1.4.1 % of youth (aged 15–24 years) who can name five methods of contraception Baseline: tbd by further analysis of NDHS in 2012 Target: tbd	1.4.1 NDHS

Outcome/ outputs	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification
<b>Output 1.4 (continued): Prevention and care-seeking behaviours of communities improved, based on informed choices.</b>	1.4.2 % of young people (aged 15–24 years) who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission Baseline: female 25.8%, male 33.9% (2011) Target: tbd	1.4.2 NDHS
	1.4.3 Prevalence of HIV among migrants' wives in four Far Western districts Baseline: 3.3% in 2008 Target: tbd	1.4.3 HIV Progress report (UNGASS)
	1.4.4 % of pregnant women (aged 15–24 years) who can correctly identify (at least three) danger signs during pregnancy and when to seek care Baseline: tbd by UNFPA baseline survey in 2012 Target: tbd	1.4.4 UNFPA surveys
	1.4.5 Among children under five, % with diarrhoea treated with ORS and zinc in two weeks preceding the survey Baseline: 6.2% (2011) Target: 40%	1.4.5 NDHS
<b>Output 1.5: Government (National Planning Commission, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Local Development and Ministry of Health and Population) has strengthened information management system to monitor food security and nutrition situation, which enables better informed policy-making and interventions.</b>	1.5.1 National Food and Nutrition Security Plan (NFNSP) implemented nationally Baseline: no (2010) Target: yes	1.5.1 Summary of Annual Programmes Part I and II, NPC
	1.5.2 NeKSAP is fully operated, funded and institutionalized into existing systems (NLSS, DHS, Health Management Information System) Baseline: no Target: yes	1.5.2 Information products produced through NeKSAP, GoN policy documents
	1.5.3 Nutrition information system (a) includes core integrated nutrition indicators for tracking progress on MSNP; (b) fully operational; (c) has mechanisms for reporting; (d) produces quarterly nutrition bulletins; (e) leads to corrective actions being taken, based on discussions of bulletins Baseline: no Target: achieved (a) through (e)	1.5.3 Nutrition information systems; quarterly nutrition bulletins
<b>Output 1.6: Adolescent girls, mothers, infants and young children, and vulnerable groups have increased access and utilization of essential micronutrients.</b>	1.6.1 % of girls and boys fully covered with two doses of vitamin A (a) aged 6–59 months Baseline: 90% (2011) Target: 100% (b) aged 6–11 months Baseline: 77.8% (2011) Target: 90%	1.6.1 NDHS
	1.6.2 % of girls aged 10–15 years accessing iron–folic acid and de-worming tablets Baseline: tbd in targeted districts by Nepal Micronutrient Survey in 2012 Target: 80%	1.6.2 NDHS (indicative baseline: Nepal Micronutrient Survey)

Outcome/ outputs	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification
<b>Output 1.6 (continued): Adolescent girls, mothers, infants and young children, and vulnerable groups have increased access and utilization of essential micronutrients.</b>	1.6.3 % increase in production of fortified foods, including complementary foods and special nutritional products Baseline: tbd (after in-depth study by WFP) Target: tbd	1.6.3 WFP reports
	1.6.4 # of districts covered by National Micronutrient Programme (MNP) Baseline: 23 (2011) Target: 43	1.6.4 DoHS Annual Report
<b>Output 1.7: Families, especially vulnerable groups, practice optimal maternal, infant and young child feeding and care practices, and manage acute malnutrition.</b>	1.7.1 % of children (girls and boys) practicing recommended infant and young child feeding practices (a) exclusively breastfed up to six months of age Baseline: 70% (2011) Target: 85% (b) timely introduction of complementary food at 6–8 months of age Baseline: 65% (2011) Target: 85% c) minimum acceptable diet among children aged 6–23 months Baseline: 24% (2011) Target: 50%	1.7.1 NDHS, MICS
	1.7.2 % of children aged 6–59 months by sex having accessed effective management and treatment services for (a) severe acute malnutrition (SAM) Baseline: 2.6% (2011) Target: 50% (b) moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) Baseline: tbd Target: tbd	1.7.2 DoHS report, Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme reports
	1.7.3 % of pregnant and lactating women having taken (a) iron–folic acid tablets Baseline: 55.8% (2011) Target: 90% b) de-worming medication Baseline: 55.1% (2011) Target: 90%	1.7.3 NDHS
	1.7.4 % of targeted beneficiaries suffering from iron deficiency anaemia in programme areas (a) pregnant and lactating women Baseline: tbd Target: tbd b) children aged 6–23 months Baseline: tbd Target: tbd	1.7.4 Mother and Child Health Care (MCHC) Programme reports, and infant and young child feeding/MNP surveys

Outcome/ outputs	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification
<b>Output 1.8: National WASH programme and finance strategy formulated, approved, implemented and monitored to improve equity, sustainability and efficiency of the sector.</b>	1.8.1 % of Joint Sector Review (JSR) policy recommendations and priority undertakings, including gender, social inclusion, urban issues and equity issues, are implemented in sector's planning cycle  Baseline: 0% (2010) Target: 80% implementation rate per annum	1.8.1 Sector Status Report
	1.8.2 # of districts with Sanitation and Hygiene SWAp and joint financing mechanism in place  Baseline: 0 Target: 23	1.8.2 Sector Status Report
<b>Output 1.9: Vulnerable communities (including schools) increasingly utilize and participate in the management of safe and sustainable drinking water and sanitation facilities in selected diarrhoea-prone and low sanitation coverage districts.</b>	1.9.1 # of districts and VDCs with sustained open-defecation-free (ODF) status District baseline: 2 (2010) Target: 20 VDC baseline: 245 (2010) Target: 1,000	1.9.1 District WASH Coordination Committee Report/UNICEF Annual Report
	1.9.2 # of schools with child-, gender- and differently-abled-friendly WASH facilities managed by child clubs Baseline: 4,000 Target: 5,000	1.9.2 District WASH Coordination Committee Report/UNICEF Annual Report
	1.9.3 % of the population benefiting from water supply schemes including Water Safety Plans Baseline: 15% Targets: 25%	1.9.3 District WASH Coordination Committee Report/UNICEF Annual Report
<b>Output 1.10: Municipalities adopt and implement effective urban sector policies related to water, sanitation and shelter.</b>	1.10.1 # of slum-dwelling households in five select municipalities with improved living conditions Baseline: 0 Target: 2,500	1.10.1 Project evaluation report
<b>Output 1.11: In selected districts and municipalities, children and adolescents at risk or victims of abuse or exploitation, including children affected by conflict and by AIDS, benefit from quality social welfare services.</b>	1.11.1 # of target districts and municipalities fulfilling at least 80% of established criteria for child and family welfare services (criteria: # and qualifications of human resources, budget, functioning MIS and referral system) Baseline: 0 Target: 18 districts and 8 municipalities [specific targets for human resources and budget tbd]	1.11.1 Child Protection MIS
	1.11.2 % of children in target districts, who received child and family welfare services from government and NGOs, according to child-rights-based procedures Baseline: 0 Target: 80%	1.11.2 Child Protection MIS
<b>Output 1.12: Government institutions at national and subnational levels that promote the rights of children, adolescents and women are more able to generate and use evidence to develop, fund and monitor equity-focused, multisectoral planning, governance and social protection frameworks and related policies.</b>	1.12.1 % of districts that produced reliable disaggregated data on the vulnerable and marginalized through DPMAS and used for both subnational annual budget planning and national poverty monitoring Baseline: 0% (2010) Target: 100%	1.12.1 PMAS and DPMAS annual reports

Outcome/ outputs	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification
<b>Output 1.12 (continued): Government institutions at national and subnational levels that promote the rights of children, adolescents and women are more able to generate and use evidence to develop, fund and monitor equity-focused, multisectoral planning, governance and social protection frameworks and related policies.</b>	1.12.2 # of government-led evaluations in accordance with human-rights-based principles and OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) criteria in social development sector that informed national social policy documents and action plans Baseline: 0 (2011) Target: 3	1.12.2 Joint or third-party reviews of national social policy documents and action plans
<b>Output 1.13: Institutional frameworks for volunteering for delivery and development services established by Government of Nepal/ National Planning Commission, and the capacity of local actors, including local government, community-based organizations and volunteer organizations, to mobilize volunteers for delivery of basic services strengthened.</b>	1.13.1 Standardized and consistent volunteerism policies, guidelines and norms established and implemented at national level Baseline: no Target: yes ( by end of 2015 )	1.13.1 GoN publications and statistics
<b>Outcome 2: Vulnerable groups have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection.</b>	2.1 Gini coefficient Baseline: 0.35 (NLSS III, 2011) Target: % reduction equal to the inverse of GDP growth rate	2.1 NLSS
	2.2 Poverty incidence: (a) % of employed people living below USD 1 (PPP) per day Baseline: 22% (2010) Target: 17% (2015) (b) % of population below national poverty line Baseline: 25% (to be updated pending analysis publication) Target: tbd	2.2 (a) MDG Progress Report (indicator under MDG target 1B); (b) World Bank and CBS further analysis of NLSS
	2.3 Discrepancy between rates of youth and total labour force participation (a) unemployment rate Baseline: 3.5% (aged 15–24 years) vs. 1.8% overall Target: no discrepancy b) time-related underemployment Baseline: 8.2% (aged 20–24 years) vs. 6.7% overall Target: no discrepancy	2.3 NLFS
	2.4 % of labour force informally employed Baseline: 86% overall, 91.8% (women) Target: tbd	2.4 NLFS
	2.5 % of households affected by bonded/forced labour ( <i>haliya</i> , <i>charuwa</i> and <i>haruwa</i> ) in 12 prone districts Baseline: 12% Target: 0%	2.5 ILO and Central Department of Population Studies Report, GoN verification report
	2.6 Negative Coping Strategy Index (CSI) Baseline: tbd by WFP intervention baseline survey in fourth quarter of 2012 Target: tbd	2.6 WFP programme evaluation and monitoring reports

Outcome/ outputs	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification
<b>Output 2.1: Government and relevant stakeholders have increased capacity to develop, review and implement inclusive labour and economic policies and legislation that bolster productive employment and income opportunities.</b>	2.1.1 Inclusive economic growth policy with emphasis on employment creation for youth Baseline: n/a Target: yes	2.1.1 Nepal Gazette, ILO review of GoN reports
	2.1.2 Policy on home-based workers(HBW)s endorsed and implementation plan in place Baseline: no Target: yes	2.1.2 National Gazette
	2.1.3 Foreign employment policy and national plan of action adopted Baseline: no Target: yes	2.1.3 National Gazette
	2.1.4 National Culture Policy revised and updated, addressing the protection of creators' rights, focusing on skills and knowledge of vulnerable groups Baseline: no Target: yes	2.1.4 National Gazette; UNESCO assessment
	2.1.5 (a)National inclusive growth strategy developed (b) Planning tools and budget allocations adjusted to address regional, gender, ethnic, and socio-economic disparities in line with inclusive growth strategy Baseline: no Target: yes	2.1.5 UNDP review of planning tools and budget allocations
<b>Output 2.2: Government has improved capacity to design, execute and manage economic development programmes and strategies.</b>	2.2.1 Pilot systems developed and tested during 2013–17 to: (a) report on MDG and post-MDG indicators relating to decent work; (b) link labour market information units to national monitoring systems Baseline: no Target: yes	2.2.1 ILO pilot systems project reports
	2.2.2 Networks of trainers and organizations with skills and resources to support delivery of entrepreneurship programmes (especially for women and youth) Baseline: no (status: loose network of Start and Improve Your Business (SYIB) facilitators at district and national levels) Target: yes	2.2.2 ILO reports
	2.2.3 GoN's microenterprise development programme is multi-donor/multi-partner and operational at national level Baseline: no Target: yes	2.2.3 GoN reports
<b>Output 2.3: Financial service providers have increased capacity and incentives to responsibly extend financial services to vulnerable groups.</b>	2.3.1 # of people from vulnerable groups who have accessed financial products to meet their livelihood needs Baseline: 200,000 (Dec 2011) Target: 300,000 additional	2.3.1 Enhancing Access to Financial Services (EAFS) annual report by UNCDF/ UNDP
	2.3.2 # of people from vulnerable groups who have accessed clean and affordable energy products through end-user finance available to meet their energy needs Baseline: 0 (project not begun, 2012) Target: 40,000 additional	2.3.2 UNCDF reports

Outcome/ outputs	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification
<b>Output 2.4: Vulnerable groups have increased access to sustainable productive assets and environmental services.</b>	2.4.1 Food Consumption Score (FCS) Baseline: tbd by WFP intervention baseline survey in fourth quarter of 2012 Target: tbd	2.4.1 WFP reports
	2.4.2 # of landless and/or land-poor farmers benefiting from access to leasehold forestry lands Baseline: 62,810 Target: 72,075	2.4.2 FAO evaluation reports
	2.4.3 # of households in remote areas connected to micro-hydro energy services Baseline: 59,172 (end of 2011) Target: 15,000 additional	2.4.3 UNDP reports
	2.4.4 # of households benefiting from forest-based livelihoods Baseline: 0 Target: 100,000 additional	2.4.4 UNDP evaluation reports
<b>Output 2.5: Government and relevant stakeholders have increased capacity to support safe migration and productive use of remittances.</b>	2.5.1 % of remittance-receiving households who use remittances entirely for consumption smoothing Baseline: tbd pending analysis publication Target: tbd	2.5.1 World Bank and CBS further analysis of NLSS
	2.5.2 # of potential and returnee migrants trained on financial literacy and agro-processing skills Baseline: 0 Targets: 8,000	2.5.2 IOM and UN Women evaluation reports
	2.5.3 # of migrant workers reached with information on safe labour migration and their rights through Migrant Resource Centres (MRCs), community radio and dissemination of IEC materials Baseline: estimated 6,900 Target: 70,000	2.5.3 IOM evaluation reports
	2.5.4 # of districts where women migrant workers are organized and mobilized to advocate for foreign employment policies Baseline: 15 Target: 30 by 2015	2.5.4 UN Women evaluation reports
<b>Output 2.6: Government is better able to define and administer adequate social protection benefits.</b>	2.6.1 GoN expands social security coverage by implementing at least four schemes: unemployment benefit; maternity benefit; sickness benefit; and workplace injury benefit Baseline: no Target: yes	2.6.1 ILO review of social security policies
	2.6.2 Comprehensive Social Protection Act enacted by 2016 Baseline: no Target: yes	2.6.2 National Gazette
	2.6.3 % of children under five in Karnali receiving child grant Baseline: 76% (2010) Target: 90%	2.6.3 MICS

Outcome/ outputs	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification
<b>Outcome 3: Vulnerable groups experience greater self-confidence, respect and dignity.</b>	3.1 % of women in the Mid-Western Mountains aged 15–49 years who report living in an animal shed ( <i>chaupadi</i> ) during their menstrual periods  Baseline: 58% (2010) Target: tbd	3.1 MICS
	3.2 % of Dalits in selected Mid- and Far Western districts who perceive that caste discrimination has decreased in the last five years  Baseline: tbd by a UN perception survey Target: 30% increase over baseline	3.2 UN perception survey
	3.3 % of children in selected Mid- and Far Western districts who can tell an inspiring story or historical event involving someone from their social group  Baseline: tbd by a UN perception survey Target: tbd	3.3 UN perception survey
	3.4 Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) in Mid- and Far Western Development Regions  Baseline: 0.431 (MW), 0.456 (FW), 0.496 for Nepal (2006 data) Target: reduction in disparity between regional/national averages	3.4 Human Development Report
	3.5 % of girls aged 15–19 years who are currently married  Baseline: 26.1% in Mid- and Far Western Development Regions (2010) Target: tbd	3.5 MICS
	<b>Output 3.1: Vulnerable groups and those who discriminate against them are progressively engaged and challenged on their own assumptions, understanding and practices that result in discrimination.</b>	3.1.1 % of people reporting that they no longer practice at least one act that they used to practice (e.g., <i>chaupadi</i> (women practicing, men expecting women to do so); using different water tap as Dalit/non-Dalit; refusing entry into household of Dalit (by non-Dalit) or hesitating to enter non-Dalit household by Dalit)  Baseline: tbd Target: tbd
3.1.2 Perceptions of child marriage (definition pending)  Baseline: tbd Target: tbd		3.1.2 UN perception survey
3.1.3 % of men and boys in UNFPA-supported districts who believe that violence against women is acceptable  Baseline: 24% (2011) Target: 0%		3.1.3 Further analysis of NDHS
3.1.4 # of research papers published by UNESCO on topics related to the root causes of discrimination in Nepal, applying new international sociological research methodologies  Baseline: 0 Target: 3		3.1.4 UNESCO publications
3.1.5 % of women aged 15–49 years who believe husbands are justified in beating their wife/partner  Baseline: 48% in Mid and Far-Western Development Regions (2010) Target: 30% in Mid and Far-Western Development Regions		3.1.5 MICS

Outcome/ outputs	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification
<b>Output 3.2: Non-discriminatory (inclusive) policies and procedures are progressively implemented in institutional contexts such as schools, health facilities and workplaces.</b>	3.2.1 % of those aged 7–12 years who never attended school who give disability as the reason Baseline: 1% (2011) Target: tbd	3.2.1 NLSS
	3.2.2 # of districts with functional one-stop crisis management centre as per national guidelines Baseline: 0 (2012) Target: 10	3.2.2 UNFPA survey
	3.2.3 % of women/ Dalits/ Janajati/ Muslims in civil service Baseline: 14.2% women (data being gathered on social groups) Target: tbd based on quota system for new vacancies	3.2.3 Ministry of General Administration annual report
	3.2.4 # of curricula for language and social studies in Grades 1–3 revised to promote non-discrimination and value cultural diversity Baseline: 0 Target: 6	3.2.4 UNESCO review of curricula
<b>Output 3.3: Political participation of vulnerable groups in institutions and society and their capacity to organize and mobilize themselves are progressively strengthened (skills development in terms of engaging in decision-making and uniting in a social movement to tackle discrimination).</b>	3.3.1 % of women/ Dalits/ endangered and highly marginalized indigenous peoples/ Muslims/ persons with disabilities who are members of at least one decision-making structure Baseline: tbd Target: tbd	3.3.1 UN perception survey
	3.3.2 # of political parties adopting policies to enhance leadership and participation of vulnerable women Baseline: tbd Target: At least 4	3.3.2 UN Women assessment of political parties' manifestos, constitutions and procedures
<b>Output 3.4: Media, , labour unions and civil society organizations are progressively engaged in development that challenges assumptions, understanding and practices resulting in discrimination.</b>	3.4.1 % of licensed journalists who are minorities/ women Baseline: 8% women, 1% Dalits, 5% indigenous disadvantaged groups, 0% Muslim (2012) Target: tbd	3.4.1 Department of Information
	3.4.2 # of community radios in selected districts that regularly produce and broadcast programmes that are sensitive or specific to the concerns of vulnerable groups including people affected by HIV/AIDS Baseline: tbd by rapid assessment Target: tbd	3.4.2 UNESCO review of selected community programming
	3.4.3 # of districts with networks established to advocate for the rights of vulnerable women Baseline: 3 Target: 10	3.4.3 UN Women reports, network reports
<b>Outcome 4: Vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened legal and policy frameworks and have improved access to security and rule-of-law institutions.</b>	4.1 % of Universal Periodic Review, and treaty body and UN Special Procedures recommendations implemented by GoN Baseline: 0% Target: 50%	4.1 OHCHR review of National Human Rights Commission reports, reports to treaty bodies, shadow reports
	4.2 % of population satisfied with the court, police and prosecutors Baseline: tbd Target: 30% increase	4.2 UN perception survey

Outcome/ outputs	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification
<b>Outcome 4 (continued): Vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened legal and policy frameworks and have improved access to security and rule-of-law institutions.</b>	4.3 % of women who, following sexual violence, would feel confident to  (a) approach a police officer (b) seek legal aid  Baseline: tbd Target: tbd	4.3 UN perception survey
<b>Output 4.1: Judicial, legislative and administrative authorities have improved capacity to draft, reform and implement legislation that protect people's rights and constitutional guarantees.</b>	4.1.1 # of laws repealed/ reformed/ promulgated to align with international human rights instruments to which Nepal is party  Baseline: (a) 103 laws discriminatory against women (2009) (b) other: tbd  Target: 150 (including at least 50 laws discriminatory against women repealed/ reformed)	4.1.1 Nepal Gazette
	4.1.2 HIV Bill endorsed and implemented to protect and promote the rights of infected, affected and vulnerable groups  Baseline: no (2012) Target: yes	4.1.2 Nepal Gazette
<b>Output 4.2: Vulnerable people are better enabled to access fair and effective security and justice institutions.</b>	4.2.1 # of districts with police, public attorneys and court personnel with the required knowledge, attitudes, practices and behaviour and means to implement gender- and child-sensitive investigative and court procedures Baseline for child-sensitive procedures: 36  Target: 46  Baseline for gender-sensitive procedures: 4 Target: 20	4.2.1 Annual reports from courts, police and Office of the Attorney General; UN Women and UNICEF reports
	4.2.2 # of vulnerable people benefiting from mediation centre services Baseline: 3,500 (2009–11) Target: 10,000, of which 70% are women	4.2.2 Mediation Council annual report
	4.2.3 # of people benefiting from legal aid services/representation Baseline: 500 Target: 14,000, disaggregated by gender, caste and age group	4.2.3 UNDP evaluation report
<b>Output 4.3: Government and human rights institutions have increased capacity to monitor and report on human rights and on the status of the implementation of human rights obligations.</b>	4.3.1 Nepal has reported to Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) Baseline: yes (2011) Target: yes in 2013 and in 2015	4.3.1 CEDAW records
	4.3.2 % of National Human Rights Commission recommendations implemented Baseline: 29% (2011) Target: 60%	4.3.2 Reports from NHRC, Office of the Attorney General, Supreme Court and district courts, MWCSW; shadow reports
	4.3.3 % of victims of human rights violations based on prohibited grounds of discrimination (Article 2.2 of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)) receiving compensation from the GoN or through the judiciary Baseline: 0% Target: 50%	4.3.3 OHCHR review of GoN's report to Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Attorney General's annual reports, shadow reports

Outcome/ outputs	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification
<b>Outcome 5: Institutions, systems and processes of democratic governance are more accountable, effective, efficient and inclusive.</b>	5.1 % of women and minority candidates in national and local elections Baseline: 33% of candidates in Constituent Assembly election were women [minority: tbd] Target: 40% women [minority: tbd]	5.1 ECN
	5.2 % of eligible voters (men and women) who turn out in national and local elections Baseline: 62% of total registered voters (of which 50.4% were men and 49.6% women) voted in 2008 national elections Target: 67% in both national and local elections	5.2 ECN
	5.3 % of DDCs and municipalities that have spent block grants in full compliance with government guideline provisions for children (10%), women (10%) and disadvantaged groups (15%) Indicative baseline: DDCs 0, municipalities 1 (18-district sample, 2011) Target: 100%	5.3 MFALD MIS (Indicative baseline: Association of District Development Committees of Nepal survey)
<b>Output 5.1: Election Commission of Nepal has the capacity to conduct credible, inclusive and transparent elections.</b>	5.1.1 % of men and women eligible to vote who are registered by Election Commission of Nepal with photographs and biometric profiling Baseline: as of December 2011, 9.9 million voters registered; when 2011 census data available baseline will be calculated Target: 70% of men and women registered	5.1.1 ECN and project reports
	5.1.2 % of national media houses agreeing to sign and implement an electoral code of conduct for the media Baseline: no code of conduct Target: 80% of the 25 media houses sign code of conduct	5.1.2 Signed codes of conduct by media houses, project reports; ECN
<b>Output 5.2: Provincial and local bodies can plan, budget, monitor, report and deliver inclusive government services.</b>	5.2.1 % local bodies having integrated plans that are based on minimum indicators adopted under the government's child-friendly local governance strategy Baseline: 0 DDCs and 1 municipality in 2011 Target: 50 DDCs and 40 municipalities	5.2.1 MFALD MIS, LGCDP status reports, local bodies and government/other information
	5.2.2 % of DDCs and municipalities that have improved their financial management and public expenditure monitoring in line with government regulations Baseline 47% of DDCs [35] and 17% of municipalities [10] Target: 100% for both DDCs and municipalities	5.2.2 Annual Minimum Conditions Performance Measures assessments by Local Bodies Fiscal Commission (available on LGCDP website)
<b>Output 5.3: Provincial, district and local bodies have improved capacity to access additional financial resources in equitable and appropriate ways.</b>	5.3.1 Set of proposals for revenue and expenditure assignments at DDC, municipality and VDC levels, or their replacements, finalized and submitted to Prime Minister's Office Baseline: no Target: yes	5.3.1 Local Bodies Fiscal Commission (in its present and future forms)/ MFALD trimester reports
	5.3.2 % of DDCs and municipalities that receive additional performance-based grant allocations Baseline: 85% DDCs and 48% municipalities (2009/10) Target: 95% (both DDCs and municipalities)	5.3.2 Annual Minimum Conditions Performance Measures assessments by Local Bodies Fiscal Commission (available on LGCDP website)

Outcome/ outputs	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification
<b>Output 5.4: National, provincial and local institutions have improved capacity to incorporate population dynamics, and collect, analyse, disseminate and use socio-demographic disaggregated data for evidence-based planning, monitoring and budgeting, targeting vulnerable groups.</b>	5.4.1 % of key sector ministries that have developed and implemented their annual work plan and budget responding to population, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, youth and SGBV issues  Baseline: 12% (3 ministries) 2011 Target: minimum 50% (currently 13 ministries)	5.4.1 UNFPA review of annual work plan budget (AWPB) of sectoral ministries
	5.4.2 % of DDCs in supported districts that report on key International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) indicators as part of their annual reports, produced using data/ information based on District Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System (DPMAS)  Baseline: 6% Target: 100%	5.4.2 Reports of MoHP and CBS; DDC annual reports and MFALD annual report
	5.4.3 % of participants in local government planning who are youth (aged 15–24 years) in Disadvantaged Category 4, 3a and 3b VDCs of UNFPA-supported districts  Baseline: 15% Target: 35%	5.4.3 DDC annual reports, MFALD annual report
<b>Outcome 6: Tiers of government are established and function to meet the provisions of the new federal constitution.</b>	6.1 % of women, Dalits, Janajatis, Muslims and other minorities who perceive that the new constitution has incorporated their voices and feel they are represented at all levels of elected government  Baseline: n/a Target: 70%	6.1 UN perception survey
	6.2 Elections to three tiers of government held  Baseline: no Target: yes	6.2 Nepal Gazette
<b>Output 6.1: National institutions, policies and legislation reviewed from inclusion and gender perspectives, and developed in line with the provisions of Nepal's inclusive, federal constitution.</b>	6.1.1 Inclusive policy for the establishment of national and subnational structures in place  Baseline: no Target: yes	6.1.1 National Gazette; project reports
	6.1.2 % of legislation presented to the new national legislature with gender-responsive and inclusive provisions  Baseline: 0 Target: 30% of legislation placed before national assembly are gender-responsive and inclusive	6.1.2 GoN and DP data
<b>Output 6.2: Civil service has the capacity to meet the needs of the inclusive federal constitution and government structures.</b>	6.2.1 % of civil servants' posts located at provincial and local levels  Baseline: 0% Target: tbd by government's public administration reform plan	6.2.1 Ministry of General Administration annual reports
<b>Output 6.3: National and provincial legislatures, executives and other state bodies have necessary capacities to fulfil their accountabilities to vulnerable groups.</b>	6.3.1 % of necessary laws/ statutes on provincial competencies/ power enacted  Baseline: 0% Target: 100%	6.3.1 National Gazette; MoLJ annual reports

Outcome/ outputs	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification
<b>COMPONENT II: PROTECTING DEVELOPMENT GAINS</b>		
<b>Outcome 7: People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks.</b>	7.1 # of people in 14 food-insecure districts with newly established strategic food reserves including selective feedings during disasters (a) general food Baseline: n/a Target: 400,000 people in selected 14 food-insecure districts. (b) selective feeding Baseline: n/a Target: global acute malnutrition – 25,000 for five years (severe acute malnutrition – 7,500)	7.1 Disaster risk reduction plans, nutrition cluster contingency plan (UNICEF), progress and annual reports (WFP)
	7.2 # of districts covered by government-owned emergency operation networks for communicating relief needs Baseline: 16 Target: 30	7.2 Emergency Operations Centres network records
	7.3 # of VDCs meeting minimum criteria for disaster-resilient communities as defined by Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium Flagship 4 on integrated community-based disaster risk reduction/ disaster risk management Baseline: 187 Target: 1,000	7.3 Flagship 4 monitoring document
<b>Output 7.1: Government officials at all levels have the capacity to lead and implement systems and policies to effectively manage risks and adapt to climate change.</b>	7.1.1 % of resources allocated for disaster risk management and climate change in each of the eight key ministries (Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Physical Planning, Works and Transport Management, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, MoL, Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation and Ministry of Environment) Baseline: No routine allocations Target: At least 5% of resources	7.1.1 UNDP review of national policy documents and Red Book
	7.1.2 Four sectoral disaster risk reduction plans (WASH, Education, Nutrition and Child Protection under Protection and Health) and one national plan are gender-responsive Baseline: No Target: Yes	7.1.2 UN Women, UNICEF and WHO review of annual work plans of each sector; standard operating procedures for cluster operations (MPPWTM, MoE, MoHP, MWCSW, District Disaster Relief Committee, DDCs, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives)
<b>Output 7.2: Urban populations are better able to prepare for and manage hazard and climate change adaptation risk.</b>	7.2.1 # of municipalities that have disaster-resilient/risk-sensitive land-use plans, improved mandatory by-laws and enforcement of building codes Baseline: 0 Target: 5	7.2.1 UNDP review of municipal plans and actions
	7.2.2 # of municipalities that incorporate disaster risk management and climate change in their periodic plans and implement eco-city-based pilot projects Baseline: 0 Target: 5	7.2.2 UN-HABITAT review of municipal plans, programmes and budgets
	7.2.3 # of municipalities with emergency preparedness and response plans developed, adopted and capacity-tested Baseline: 0 Target: 30	7.2.3 IOM review of municipality plans, simulation and drill reports, IEC materials

Outcome/ outputs	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification
<b>Output 7.3: Vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about disaster risk management and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risks.</b>	7.3.1 # of gender-sensitive local ecosystem-level adaptation plans developed and implemented Baseline: 0 Target: At least 100	7.3.1 Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation annual plans, NPC periodic strategy/ policy plans; local committee meeting minutes
	7.3.2 # of districts that adopt integrated climate change adaptation technologies in agriculture Baseline: 0 Target: At least 9	7.3.2 FAO technical/ mid-term evaluation reports of projects and programmes
	7.3.3 # of community groups in five select municipalities that have mainstreamed disaster risk management and climate change activities into ward level annual work plans Baseline: 0 Target: tbd	7.3.3 UN-HABITAT activity reports
<b>Output 7.4: National preparedness and emergency systems are able to effectively prepare for and respond to hazard-related disasters.</b>	7.4.1 # of districts that have preparedness plans and # of districts where District Disaster Relief Committee/ DDC have endorsed all sectoral disaster risk management plans Baseline: 75 (3 have disaster risk management plans) Target: 75 have preparedness plans (20 upgrade from preparedness plans to endorsed disaster risk management plans)	7.4.1 District Disaster Relief Committee / DDC reports, Flagship 4 monitoring document
	7.4.2 # of districts in which at least 100 (five from each district) government emergency responders (including focal points from District Administration Offices, DDCs, District Post Offices, Women and Children's Offices and national human rights institutions) have been trained on human rights in humanitarian action Baseline: 0 Target: 20	7.4.2 Minutes of protection cluster meetings, completed tools for humanitarian responders (OHCHR)
	7.4.3 # of earthquake-resilient hospitals Baseline: 0 Target: 7	7.4.3 MoHP, MoHA, Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee, MPPWTM (WHO)
<b>Outcome 8: National institutions have addressed conflict-related violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and the post-conflict needs of victims.</b>	8.1 % of recommendations of the National Human Rights Commission and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) regarding the transitional justice process, or in relation to conflict-related violations, implemented Baseline: 0% Target: 40%	8.1 UPR report, NHRC annual report
	8.2 % of people who perceive that conflict-related issues regarding truth and reconciliation/ disappearances/ property rights have been adequately addressed Baseline: tbd Target: tbd	8.2 UN perception survey
	8.3 % of people who perceive that people affected by conflict have had their needs met Baseline: tbd Target: tbd	8.3 UN perception survey
<b>Output 8.1: Government and civil society have enhanced capacity to develop, establish and implement inclusive transitional justice mechanisms and policies that comply with international law and standards.</b>	8.1.1 Gender-responsive transitional justice strategy endorsed by Truth and Reconciliation Commission Baseline: Truth and Reconciliation Commission not established (April 2012) Target: yes	8.1.1 Truth and Reconciliation Commission records

Outcome/ outputs	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification
<b>Output 8.1 (continued): Government and civil society have enhanced capacity to develop, establish and implement inclusive transitional justice mechanisms and policies that comply with international law and standards.</b>	8.1.2 % of registered cases that are investigated by transitional justice mechanisms in line with international standards  Baseline: neither Truth and Reconciliation Commission nor Commission of Inquiry on Disappearances established (April 2012) Target: 40%	8.1.2 NHRC annual reports, transitional justice mechanism reports
	8.1.3 # of victims of gross human rights violations during the conflict who receive comprehensive reparative benefits and services  Baseline: 0 (status: draft reparations policy and proposed reparations programmes submitted to government) Target: all male victims; all female victims	8.1.3 Reparation reports, NHRC reports
<b>Output 8.2: Conflict victims have benefited from inclusive programmes addressing their post-conflict needs, and ensuring their voices are heard.</b>	8.2.1 % of males and females affected by conflict who report that they are accessing services and support  Baseline: tbd Target: 20% increase	8.2.1 UN perception survey
<b>Output 8.3: Government and civil society have enhanced capacity to develop, establish and implement inclusive transitional justice mechanisms and policies that comply with international law and standards.</b>	8.3.1 % of property disputes filed that are being resolved and/or managed by established mechanism  Baseline: 0% (status: no mechanism in place) Target: tbd	8.3.1 Records of mechanism
<b>Outcome 9: National actors and institutions have managed conflict risk and are progressively consolidating the peace.</b>	9.1 % of people who perceive that there is a high or medium likelihood that the country will return to violent conflict Baseline: tbd (3-point scale of high/ medium/ low risk) Target: tbd	9.1 UN perception survey
	9.2 % of people who are aware of selected peace-supporting commitments, policies and mechanisms Baseline: tbd Target: tbd	9.2 UN perception survey
<b>Output 9.1: National actors have collaborated to manage and resolve conflict issues, strengthening peace consolidation.</b>	9.1.1 # of effective mechanisms in place and operating to promote consensus and dialogue, resolve disputes, and overcome deadlocks on critical national priorities Baseline: tbd by assessment in third quarter of 2012 Target: tbd by baseline assessment	9.1.1 UNDP monitoring report; evaluation report
<b>Output 9.2: National actors implemented National Plans of Action on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, ILO Convention 169 and United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), resulting in increased participation of indigenous people, women and girls and protection of their rights.</b>	9.2.1 % of action points in National Plan of Action on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 implemented by government and civil society organizations in UN-Women-operating districts Baseline: tbd from Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction data after UN Women selects operating districts Target: at least 80% of national plans of action on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 action points implemented	9.2.1 UN Women evaluation reports
	9.2.2 % of action points in National Plan of Action on ILO Convention 169 implemented Baseline: tbd (status: ILO Convention 169 ratified by GoN, and draft national plan of action submitted to government by Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development) Target: 100%	9.2.2 MFALD reports; ILO reports
	9.2.3 % of key decision-making posts in selected districts and institutions held by women Baseline: tbd by assessment in fourth quarter of 2012 Target: tbd	9.2.3 Peace Building and Recovery Unit assessment from Ministry of General Administration and MFALD records

Outcome/ outputs	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification
<b>Output 9.3: Relevant actors at local and national levels implement policies, procedures and programmes to reduce armed violence and prevent conflict, with special attention to geographic 'hotspots'.</b>	9.3.1 % of security/ justice sector actors in targeted geographic areas who have received advanced training in gender-sensitive armed violence reduction techniques Baseline: tbd by assessment in fourth quarter of 2012 Target: tbd	9.3.1 UNDP report
	9.3.2 Incidence of violent activity in targeted geographic areas Baseline: tbd after geographic selection based on assessment in fourth quarter of 2012 Target: tbd	9.3.2 Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC) monthly reports
<b>Output 9.4: Targeted populations participate in social and economic empowerment initiatives and integration programmes to diminish future conflict risks.</b>	9.4.1 Nationally led programme implemented to support former Maoist army personnel and the broader community Baseline: no Target: yes	9.4.1 MoPR reports
	9.4.2 # of individuals benefiting from social empowerment, livelihood support programmes and basic services Baseline: 18,250 individuals (17,000 women) (2011) Target: additional 7,000 individuals (after 2012)	9.4.2 UNDP/ Livelihoods Recovery for Peace database
<b>Output 9.5: National and local service providers (vocational training, business development, financial ) have improved capacity for providing productive and decent employment services targeting people affected by conflict.</b>	9.5.1 # of line ministries that have their work plans in line with post-conflict Employment Creation, Income Generation and Reintegration (PCEIR) policy recommendations Baseline: tbd by PCEIR rollout plan (June 2012) Target: tbd	9.5.1 ILO assessment of ministries' work plans and programmes
<b>COMPONENT III: CREATING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR ENHANCED INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</b>		
<b>Outcome 10: Nepal's institutions are strengthened for more effective integration of policy and the economy into intergovernmental economic and normative processes, and international policy and legal regimes.</b>	10.1 Trade deficit Baseline: USD 4.1 billion (2010/11 at 1 USD= 80 NPR) Target: tbd	10.1 Nepal Rastra Bank annual reports
	10.2 Amount of climate financing received by government from international funding sources Baseline: 0 (status: USD 86 million over five years from Climate Investment Fund Board; pending finalization, 30 million) Target: tbd	10.2 Memoranda of understanding between government and international funds for climate financing, MoF annual reports (Red and Blue Books)
	10.3 # of bilateral or multilateral agreements that the government is party to that regulate high-value-added exports Baseline: tbd Target: tbd	10.3 Annual report of UNCITRAL Secretariat, UNCTAD annual report
<b>Output 10.1: Government and other national institutions are better able to strategize about international policy and regulatory issues, and comply with international trade, industrial and environment agenda.</b>	10.1.1 # of policies with related legislative actions implemented to take advantage of regional and global trade and investment opportunities that promote sustainable development objectives Baseline: tbd Target: 3 additional	10.1.1 UNCTAD/ UNCITRAL yearly reports, government reports
	10.1.2 # of Montreal Protocol Amendments ratified Baseline: 1 Target: 2	10.1.2 UNEP reports, government reports
	10.1.3 Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) phase-out plan approved Baseline: no Target: yes	10.1.3 UNEP reports, government reports

Outcome/ outputs	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification
<b>Output 10.1 (continued): Government and other national institutions are better able to strategize about international policy and regulatory issues, and comply with international trade, industrial and environment agenda.</b>	10.1.4 # of national pilot projects in place for Forest Stewardship Council certified forest management and (ecosystem-based adaptation services)  Baseline: 1 (0) Target: 3 (1)	10.1.4 Project reports
<b>Output 10.2: National institutions have enhanced capacity to better comply with the international policy regulatory framework, recommendations and standards.</b>	10.2.1 Ginger-processing plant established and operated in Jhapa that can meet international sanitary and phyto-sanitary requirements  Baseline: no Target: yes	10.2.1 Project reports
	10.2.2 Core capacity requirements to implement International Health Regulation (2005) are met for (a) surveillance and response  Baseline: yes (2012) Target: yes  (b) designated airports and ground crossings  Baseline: no (2012) Target: yes	10.2.2 International Health Regulations implementation progress report to World Health Assembly
	10.2.3 # of activities (including consultations, seminars, workshops, trainings, conferences, etc.) at national, subregional and/or regional levels, involving the participation of the government and dealing with matters relevant to global disarmament and non-proliferation instruments or regional and international peace and security measures  Baseline: 3 Target: 10 events attended	10.2.3 Event reports, relevant government reports
<b>Output 10.3: Government bodies have strengthened capacity and information tools required to coordinate aid, increase accountability and operationalize development effectiveness mechanisms.</b>	10.3.1 # of government publications using Aid Management Platform data  Baseline: 0 Target: 3 per year	10.3.1 Review of MoF website and MoF reports on aid
	10.3.2 # of inclusive sectoral and national coordination mechanisms that include aid effectiveness targets  Baseline: 2 (1 mechanism at national level and 1 at sectoral level in education) Target: 6	10.3.2 Nepal Portfolio Performance Review annual reports, minutes of sectoral coordination meetings, MoF reports on aid
<b>Output 10.4: Government has increased capacity to develop and implement movement of people and HIV policies in line with international standards to which Nepal is party.</b>	10.4.1 Implementation plan for SAARC strategy on HIV/AIDS developed  Baseline: no Target: yes	10.4.1 Project reports
	10.4.2 Intergovernmental dialogue between Nepal and SAARC countries organized on movement of people and HIV policies  Baseline: n/a Target: tbd	10.4.2 Project reports

**Annex III: Nepal UNDAF 2013-2017 M&E Calendar**

Type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Agency/ies
<b>Stock-taking exercise</b>	UNDAF Annual Reports				UNDAF Annual Reports	UNDAF OSGs
<b>Study / Survey</b>	Annual national survey designed for better tracking of poverty for better-informed annual plans and budgets					UNDP
	Study on hand-washing with soap and water				Study on hand-washing with soap and water	UNICEF
	Meta analysis of 2011 population and housing census results to produce population monographs					UNFPA
	Further analyses: Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2011					UNICEF
	Further analyses: Nepal Living Standard Survey 2010/11					UNICEF
	Assessment of child-friendly school initiatives in priority districts					UNICEF
	Assessment of education cluster work in Nepal (disaster risk reduction/ emergency)					UNICEF
	Assessment of WASH emergency preparedness and response capacity in disaster preparedness and response					UNICEF
	Equity analysis using Nepal Living Standard Survey 2010/11 and Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2011 data					UNICEF
	Needs assessment of urban adolescent girls					UNICEF
	Nepal Micronutrient Survey					UNICEF
	Paralegal committee end-line survey					UNICEF
	Study on access to vitamin A supplementation among children aged 6–11 months and children living in urban setting					UNICEF
	Study on open-defecation-free (ODF) sustainability					UNICEF
	Study on the impact of climate change in WASH					UNICEF
	Water quality assessment of government schemes					UNICEF
	UN perception survey			UN perception survey		UNCT
	CP7 Baseline Study in 18 UNFPA-supported districts					UNFPA
	Baseline survey and impact assessment of cash transfers to 26,000 beneficiaries in Kanchanpur and Dadeldhura districts					UNCDF
	Study on participation of girls in secondary education					UNESCO
	Further analysis of maternal mortality estimates on 2011 Population and Housing Census					UNFPA
	Further analysis of National Adolescent and Youth Survey 2011					UNFPA

Type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Agency/ies
<b>Study / Survey</b>	Further analysis of Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2011 on (a) adolescents and (b) gender-based violence					UNFPA
	Study on quality of life after uterine prolapse surgery					UNFPA
	Assessment on access to education in urban slums					UNICEF
	Impact study on early childhood development for school readiness					UNICEF
		Nepal Labour Force Survey				ILO
		Impact of demand-side financing (conditional cash transfer) on service utilization and poverty reduction				UNCDF
		Follow-up study to overall assessment of Nepal's media landscape				UNESCO
		Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey				UNICEF
	National Expanded Programme on Immunization coverage survey				UNICEF	
<b>Monitoring system</b>	Health Sector Information System (HSIS)					UNICEF
	M&E framework for National Health Sector Plan 2010/11 - 2014/15 (NHSP II)					UNICEF
	Development of Social Security MIS					UNICEF
	NepalInfo, CensusInfo and MICSInfo					UNICEF
	Nepal Food Security Monitoring System/ real-time monitoring					UNICEF, WFP
	Labour Market Information and Analysis System					ILO
	MIS on conflict victims and reparations					IOM
	Strengthening of MIS in Ministry of Local Development (Vital Events Registration Section)					UNCDF
	Improving Education Management Information System (EMIS), including Non-Formal Education Management Information System (NFE-MIS)					UNESCO
	Pilot Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) in One-Stop Crisis Centres					UNFPA
	Pilot Youth-Responsive Budgeting System (YRBS) in selected sectoral ministries					UNFPA

Type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Agency/ies
<b>Monitoring system</b>	Paralegal committee monitoring system					UNICEF
	WASH sector M&E protocol formulation and operationalization					UNICEF
	Web-based Health Management Information System (HMIS)					UNICEF
	Nutrition Information and monitoring system					UNICEF, WFP, WHO
	Support in establishment of integrated disease surveillance					IOM
		Labour migrants monitoring system				UNICEF
					Child Protection Case Management Database	UNICEF
				Child Protection MIS	UNICEF	
<b>Evaluation / Review</b>	Final Evaluation of the project "Sustaining the gains of foreign labour migration through the protection of migrant workers' rights					UN Women
	Evaluation of adolescent girls' Choose Your Future programme					UNFPA
	Evaluation of national skilled birth attendants (SBAs)					UNFPA
	Evaluation of the community-based watch groups for maternal, neonatal and child health					UNICEF
	Evaluation of the National Plan of Action for Children					UNICEF
	Review of national prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT)					UNICEF
	Evaluation of Local Governance and Community Development Programme (LGCDP)					UNICEF, UNDP, UNCDF, UNV, UN Women, UNFPA

Type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Agency/ies
Evaluation / Review	Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme evaluation		Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme evaluation			UNDP
			Elections support evaluation		Elections support evaluation	UNDP
			State Restructuring and Federalism: mid-term review		State Restructuring and Federalism: mid-term review	UNDP
			Decent Work Country Programme evaluation			ILO
			Mid-term assessment of strengthening implementation of the women, peace and security agenda in Nepal			UN Women
			Mid-term assessment of gender-responsive recovery for sustainable peace			UN Women, ILO & FAO
			Evaluation of cash grants/ infant and young child feeding cash grants evaluation in Karnali districts			UNICEF
			Evaluation of District Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System (DPMAS) implementation			UNICEF
			Impact of Girls' Access to Education (GATE) programme on adolescent girls (Saptari)			UNICEF
			Review of Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan implementation progress			UNICEF
				Final Evaluation of gender-responsive recovery for sustainable peace		UN Women, ILO & FAO
				Preparation of the UNDAF Progress Report (MTR)		UNDAF Steering Committee
				Rule of law, justice and human rights: outcome evaluation		UNDP & UN Women
				Review of child-friendly local governance		UNICEF
					Final Evaluation of strengthening implementation of the women, peace and security agenda in Nepal	UN Women

Type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Agency/ies
				Vulnerable and stigmatized groups experience greater self-confidence, respect and dignity: outcome evaluation		UNCT
				Final Evaluation of the UNDAF		UNDAF Steering Committee
				Poverty reduction and inclusive growth: outcome evaluation		UNDP
				Protecting development gains (conflict prevention and peace-building): outcome evaluation		UNDP
				Assessment of Education for All		UNESCO
				CP7 Baseline Study in 18 UNFPA-supported districts		UNFPA
					Evaluation of maternal and adolescent nutrition programme	UNICEF
					Evaluation of Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan (MSNP)	UNICEF
<b>Capacity building for M&amp;E</b>	DevInfo/ NepalInfo training to UN staff and implementing partners					UNICEF, UNFPA
	Capacity-building of UN staff and implementing partners on CensusInfo for dissemination and use of latest census results					UNFPA
	Capacity-building of local bodies for institutionalization of District Poverty Monitoring Analysis System (DPMAS)					UNICEF, UNFPA
	Support for M&E framework development for National Health Sector Plan 2010/11–2014/15 (NHSP II)					WHO, UNICEF,
	Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System (PMAS) and District Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System (DPMAS)					UNDP, UNFPA, with LGCDP
	Capacity development of Ministry of Education officials on the use and analysis of statistics for evidence-based planning, monitoring and management of education					UNESCO
	Capacity-building of Ministry of Health and Population for monitoring and evaluation					WHO

Type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Agency/ies
<b>Capacity building for M&amp;E</b>			Capacity-building for National Planning Commission on evaluation of employment and growth outputs			ILO
<b>Information utilization</b>	Knowledge products based on analysis of census and survey data census from poverty and inclusion perspectives					UNDP
	Preparation of National Development Plan					UNCT
	Dissemination of 2011 Population and Housing Census Results nationwide					UNFPA
	MDG updates/progress report			MDG updates/progress report		UNDP
		MDG Acceleration Framework				UNDP
		Information products produced through NekSAP including Food Security Bulletins, Market Watches, Crop Assessments				WFP
		Quarterly nutrition bulletins, with updates from the Nutrition Information System, presented and discussed during Nutrition Emergency Cluster (NUTEC) meetings				WFP
				Situation Analysis of Children and Women		UNICEF

A comparative advantage survey was conducted in August–September 2011 to assess where the UNCT Nepal uniquely qualifies in addressing Nepal’s development challenges. The objective of the analysis was to assess whether the UNCT has: (i) the mandate to meet the national challenges and the capacity to do so; and (ii) whether it is better positioned to act in responding to those challenges than others. Representatives from the Government of Nepal (GoN), donors and development partners, international and national NGOs, civil society and private sector representatives, and staff members of resident and non-resident UN agencies (509 individuals) responded to the survey. It is recognized that this survey methodology has its limitations and results do not carry the same weight as an assessment made through a series of in-depth interviews or more rigorous research. Nonetheless, the findings highlighted below provided guidance to the UNCT while developing the UNDAF 2013–2017.

Survey responses underscored the UNCT’s own perception that it brings neutrality and impartiality while providing its services and assistance to national actors for achieving national priorities. They recognized the UN as a global custodian of standards, conventions and treaties that ensure the full respect and progressive realization of human rights. They highlighted that the UN advocates effectively and has the capacity to provide high-quality policy advice. The UNCT is seen as having the ability to deliver multidisciplinary assistance, and to promote and enable intergovernmental cooperation at regional and global levels. The UN’s global network is a source of best practices that can be harnessed for the specific context of Nepal.

Analysis further recognized the UNCT’s contribution to innovation in the development sector in Nepal. Respondents acknowledged the UNCT’s long history of supporting institutional capacity in partner organizations at all levels. This includes the ability to work at district and community levels with target groups, which in turn contributes to ensuring that lessons learned are addressed in national and district-level policy dialogues. The UN is well positioned to work with a range of actors and institutions, and to provide technical assistance and capacity enhancement support. The survey also noted the UN’s convening power on crosscutting issues.

With regard to substantive areas, survey responses indicated that the UNCT is best positioned to work in the following areas: governance and democracy support; conflict prevention and peace-building; improving access to resources and basic services; social inclusion, equality and empowerment; promotion of human rights and protection measures; economic growth and development; and rule of law and access to justice. Together with the country analysis, the comparative advantage analysis guided the UNCT in prioritizing its development interventions for the next five years.

Outcome 1 is based on the UN’s long-standing experience with providing high-quality policy advice and its ability to work at all levels to improve vulnerable groups’ access to resources and basic services. Outcome 2 has been developed on the basis of the UN’s capability to provide economic opportunities, especially to empower vulnerable people, and to reduce inequalities through sustainable and inclusive growth. Outcome 3 is grounded in the UN’s unique comparative advantage in addressing horizontal issues such as discrimination. Outcome 4 aims to address systemic challenges by improving institutions, policies and laws, in line with the UN’s comparative advantage in facilitating policy dialogue on the basis of good practices and lessons learned from across the world. The UN is considered best positioned to achieve Outcomes 5 and 6 through work in the area of governance-related capacity-building and its provision of technical assistance, as Nepal moves from constitution-making to constitution-working. Outcome 7 has emerged from the view that the UN is well placed, with its expertise in the area of risk reduction and disaster management, to make vulnerable people more resilient to hazard-related shocks. Outcome 8 is grounded in the UN’s comparative advantages of impartiality, area-specific technical expertise, effective advocacy and high-quality policy advice directed towards issues key to protecting development gains. Finally, Outcomes 9 and 10 are based on the UN’s ability to foster and enable intergovernmental cooperation at regional and global levels.

