Annual Report 2013

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK FOR NEPAL 2013-2017

UNITED NATIONS
Country Team in Nepal

Executive Summary

The first year of the implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013 – 2017 in Nepal was marked by the relatively peaceful conduct of the long anticipated second Constituent Assembly (CA) elections in November. Upon the announcement of the elections date in June, interest and energy of policy makers gradually became more focused on this landmark event, rather than on the development agenda.

As this UNDAF 2013 Annual Report attests, despite the challenging environment, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) together with the Government of Nepal achieved impressive results under each of the three UNDAF components of: Advancing equality through equity; Protecting development gains; and Creating an enabling environment for enhanced international cooperation. In 2013, the UNCT delivered USD 130.4 million, of which USD 89.5 million was invested in development and USD 40.8 million was mobilized to meet humanitarian needs.

With only two years left to the 2015 deadline, Nepal is on track to meet most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Nevertheless, persistent challenges remain in achieving some of them, namely those pertaining to full employment and climate change. Particular attention has been paid to meeting the goal on sanitation through the implementation of a MDG Acceleration Framework.

The UN joins other partners in supporting the Constituent Assembly with its primary task: to embark on an inclusive, democratic constitution making process. The successful completion of this process will allow many of the challenges which have hindered the implementation of the UNDAF in its first year to be overcome. These include delay of national budget approval and limited budget release, frequent change of Government officials, and delays in adoption of new policies and promulgation of new laws in the absence of a Cabinet.

It is further hoped that decisions on a number of key issues directly affecting the implementation of a number of UNDAF Outcomes will also be reached. These issues, including the future federal structure, the holding of local elections, as well as the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms will need to be resolved to facilitate implementation of priority development agendas. For the first time in years, Nepal has the democratic processes in place to achieve this.

The UN System remains committed to help Nepal pursue its national priorities and internationally-agreed development goals. In doing so, the UN will further strengthen our partnerships with all the stakeholders who contribute to Nepal's peace and development, including the Government of Nepal, the donors, I/NGO and civil society partners at both central and community level. The UN agencies will also endeavor to further develop UN coordination and collaboration to enhance the impact of UNDAF implementation.

We deeply appreciate the collaboration between all stakeholders and the UN that has made it possible to achieve the results highlighted in the pages that follow.

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Introduction

The UNDAF is the periodic strategic framework of the UN Country Team (UNCT). This report sets out 2013 the collective achievements of the UNCT, together with the Government of Nepal (GoN), on the jointly established UNDAF outcomes.

UNDAF outcomes and the governance arrangement

The UNDAF (2013-17) has three components for enhancing development cooperation:

1) Advancing equality through equity. Outcomes One to Six contribute to this component.

2) Protecting development gains. Outcomes Seven to Nine contribute to this component.

3) Creating an enhanced environment for international cooperation. Outcome Ten contributes to this component.

The UNDAF Steering Committee is the apex oversight mechanism and is co-chaired by the National Planning Commission (NPC) Vice Chair and the UN Resident Coordinator. In addition, the ten UNDAF Outcomes have been clustered into seven Outcome Steering Groups (OSGs). Each OSG is chaired by a Government-designated Chair and Vice Chaired by a UN agency on behalf of the UNCT. This coordination arrangement is shown in the table in Annex A.

Structure of the report

This report is constructed as follows:

Section 1 is the Narrative Section, which details the 2013 joint achievements of the UN and the GoN against the Ten Outcomes. The narrative provides an overview of cumulative Outcome level results, and details the results achieved through a series of interrelated Outputs—usually changes in skills and abilities, or strengthened services and resources provided within the specified timeframe.

Section 2 provides the Status of UNDAF Indicators. This table details progress against the indicators under each Outcome following a 'traffic-light' reporting system adopted by the agencies, and shows whether under each indicator goals have been met, or are on track, constrained, not making progress, or abandoned. It aims to offer a simple, at-a-glance summary of achievements and bottlenecks to progress against each indicator. The system encourages agencies to analyse how they can address emerging bottlenecks, the sustainability of achievements made, and the extent to which budget expenditure is on track with commitments made.

The results listed are the highlights of key development achievements in the implementation of the UNDAF.

Outcome One:

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

1. Context

Nepal is making notable progress towards improving 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. However, inequities in access to these services persist. To address these gaps, under UNDAF Outcome One, the UNCT promotes equity in policy frameworks, planning processes, resource allocation, systems delivery, monitoring mechanisms and community utilization. There are nine UN agencies – WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNESCO, UNV, FAO, and UNODC – contributing to this Outcome. Together, they delivered USD 32.1 million in 2013 through activities under this Outcome.

2. Summary of Results

Progress at the Outcome level

Within Outcome 1, the UN system was able to lay key foundations for its support to advancing equity and equality in Nepal. Focus was on improving access to and the quality of social services. Gender, equity, climate change, and women/children rights were anchored as key elements to advance social inclusion in a range of initiatives from economic recovery to giving particular consideration to the shelter needs of the urban poor. In addition, for the first time, children's right to uninterrupted access to education was included in the National Election Code of Conduct. The UN system also identified opportunities in its programmes to promote the value of volunteerism, particularly in service provision at the local levels.

As another key programming principle, the UN promotes evidence-based approaches and is ensuring these also inform district health planning and resource allocations, including analysis of how social norms and gender affect coverage of key interventions. These processes highlight the importance of supporting the availability of disaggregated data by ethnicity and gender as key planning tools. Hence, national capacities were strengthened through several interventions to improve national monitoring and analysis abilities. To close the programming cycle, special attention was given to supporting understanding across government agencies, civil society and training institutions on the importance of integrating Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation in policy and programme formulation and planning.

Progress at the Output level

Progress on **education services (Output 1.1)** included an increase in the national budget for Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), from USD 12.3 million (2012) to USD 14.3 million (2013). To improve education access and equity for girls and marginalized children, innovative strategies such as adolescent girls' peer support activities and reading skills strengthening were piloted for future nationwide scale-up. For the first time, children's right to uninterrupted access to education was included in the National Election Code of Conduct and adhered to by stakeholders. In addition, UNESCO strengthened literacy and lifelong learning by building the capacities of GoN and Non-Formal Education providers in efficient planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of literacy and non-formal education programmes. UNESCO also contributed in strengthening the system of school level data collection, compilation and analysis for informed evidence based education policy and planning through capacity building of Department of education and district level education officials. Through UNICEF's advocacy, the GoN drafted South Asia's first ever National Education

Equity Strategy after a wide-ranging consultative process. Also with UNICEF's assistance, parents and other stakeholders are becoming more engaged in developing integrated plans to improve quality learning opportunities for out-of-school children. WFP on the other hand promoted hunger free learning opportunities to 200,000 children in the most food insecure part of Nepal through its support for the GoN's school feeding programme. Despite the progress made, efforts to change social norms such as the widespread acceptance of corporal punishment and the low value attached to girls' education need to be intensified.

In the field of **health services (Output 1.2 – 1.4)**, UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA supported the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) to draft a new health policy for achieving universal coverage of quality high-impact interventions ensuring gender sensitivity and equity. UNICEF also successfully advocated with the GoN to adopt an equity-, evidence- and gender-based approach to district health planning and resource allocation. To reduce neonatal mortality, UNICEF supported the first ever National Newborn Action Plan, including analysis of how social norms and gender affect coverage of nine key interventions (management of preterm birth; skilled care at birth; basic emergency obstetric care; comprehensive emergency obstetric care; basic newborn care; neonatal resuscitation; Kangaroo mother care; treatment of severe infections; and inpatient supportive care for sick and small newborns). UNFPA has been supporting the development of the National Family Planning five year costed strategy which will address existing inequities in access to family planning services. UNFPA also helped the MoHP to pilot a public-private-partnership for logistic chain management to reduce family planning stock-outs. With UNODC's technical support, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) led a series of consultations with all relevant stakeholders to finalize the Drugs and HIV Guideline on Opioid Substitution Therapy as part of the GoN's comprehensive harm reduction programme. MoHA will produce the Nepali Guideline in 2014. To address the drug problems further, MoHA has committed itself to formulating a National Action Plan in 2014 and also revise the Narcotics Drug Act and Drug Policy; UNODC will provide technical assistance to this process. WHO on the other hand assisted the GoN to conduct a rapid and comprehensive assessment of the Civil Registry and Vital Statistics system, creating a basic platform for standardization of the birth and death registration system and strengthening collaboration between the MoHP and the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD). In addition, WHO's Surveillance Medical Officers network continued to provide technical support to the GoN to carry out integrated vaccine preventable disease surveillance, including of Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP). Nepal's AFP surveillance now meets the certification standard at national and regional level. The last case of the wild polio virus was detected in 2010 and Nepal will be certified as polio free in March 2014.

The institutional and personal capacities of health service providers at various levels in the area of adolescent sexual and reproductive health, family planning, and the Minimum Initial Service Package (for reproductive health in emergencies) have been strengthened by UNFPA. An increasing number of pregnant women and mothers together with their partners and other family members are being advised on essential newborn care through the nationwide implementation of the new Birth Preparedness Package. At the community level, UNFPA has successfully reactivated mothers' groups, mobilized peer educators, and reinvigorated satellite clinics and micro-planning for family planning, all of which has increased marginalized women's access to reproductive health services and hence the contraceptive prevalence rate in UNFPA supported districts. WHO's initiation to integrate mental health at the primary health care level will assist the GoN to provide relevant mental health services at community level. In the area of child and family welfare, greater clarity is needed on the roles and responsibilities of key actors while stronger investment in child protection services is required at all levels of administration. Further work is also still required to strengthen multi-sectoral coordination, harmonize development partner support, and increase resource mobilization regarding HIV testing and counseling.

Under the **Nutrition and Food Security (Output 1.5 – 1.7),** political commitment for accelerated reduction of stunting with a focus on the most disadvantaged children has been strengthened at national, regional and

district levels and the first ever Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition strategy has been developed with costed associated plans. UNICEF advocacy has helped to increase the budget allocation for nutrition within the health sector as well as within key non-health sectors. In addition, WFP has successfully institutionalized the NeKSAP (Nepal Food Security Monitoring System—*Nepal Khadhya Surakshya Anugaman Pranali*) within the GoN's structure, thereby strengthening national capacity to monitor and analyze nutrition and food security. FAO has contributed to UN efforts to improve food security by strengthening the economic recovery and empowerment of conflict-affected women. Also, the government, with technical support from FAO, has formulated Food and Nutrition Security Plan (FNSP) along with its Plan of Action that constitutes a chapter in Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS) for the decade 2013-2023.

Nepal continues to demonstrate strong progress on micronutrients, including vitamin A and iodine. WFP is helping the GoN to provide the right nutritious food at the right time to tackle under-nutrition through fortified blended flour and micro-nutrient powders. WHO technical assistance helped to generate evidence on local health sector nutrition and strengthened the sustainability of the national nutrition programme. UNICEF has supported inter-personal and group counseling delivered by health workers and Female Community Health Workers on maternal, infant and young child feeding which has improved the nutritional intake of 29% of children aged 6-23 months and 40% of mothers living in nine remote, disadvantaged districts. In a similar vein, in WFP-supported districts, 7,500 pregnant and lactating mothers and children were reached to ensure healthier growth during the first 1,000 days of life. Further work is required to strengthen multi-sectoral coordination, harmonize development partner support, and increase resource mobilization.

UN support in the **WASH and Shelter (Outputs 1.8 – 1.10)** sectors has focused on improving equity, sustainability and efficiency. Through UNICEF's advocacy, the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) has drafted the first ever sector 'Programme Document' including a special chapter on gender, equity, climate change, and women/children rights. Social inclusion has been mainstreamed across the document. With UNICEF, UN Habitat and other partner support, Nepal's sanitation social movement has continued to generate extraordinary results, achieving open defecation free status in remote villages and districts: to date, 11 Districts, 12 Municipalities, and 1,056 VDCs have been declared as Open Defecation Free. In addition, in order to ensure municipalities adopt and implement effective urban sector policies related to water, sanitation and shelter, UN Habitat contributed to the development of an Operational Policy Framework to address the shelter needs of the urban poor, particularly those living in informal settlements without formal tenure. The draft document will be used by municipalities in partnership with MoUD to address shelter needs. The issue of inadequate trained human resources, especially in the Mid- and Far-Western and Terai districts with low water coverage, requires urgent attention.

Complimenting the UN's work within UNDAF Outcome Three and Outcome Four on **child and family welfare services (Output 1.11)**, UNICEF has strengthened the capacity of child protection professionals from 75 districts to conduct improved planning and monitoring of responses by applying new case management procedures. 5,277 children and adolescents (2,235 of which were girls) from marginalized and at risk groups received various welfare services following the agreed standards. Gender-sensitive procedures on case management including rescue and rehabilitation of child labourers have been developed and approved by the GoN. Staffs of 109 Child Care Homes that have been monitored are now able to apply the minimum Nepal 'Standards for Operation and Management of Residential Child Care Homes, 2012'. Training materials and guidelines (e.g. on Alternative Care) are being revised to focus attention on children with disabilities.

In terms of **data, planning and monitoring (Output 1.12),** in 15 priority districts, planning has been transformed with the initiation of results-based and multi-sectoral integrated plans linked to District Periodic Plans that consider cross-cutting themes. With UNICEF support, Periodic (multi-year) Planning in targeted districts has increasingly allowed children to voice their demands and incorporate issues related to Child

Friendly Local Governance, Disaster Risk Reduction, Gender, Social Inclusion, and Disability. The planning process has also been informed by evidence from the District Planning, Monitoring and Analysis System (DPMAS), and enhanced understanding of bottlenecks to achieving equity-focused results. In 12 out of 15 priority districts where analysis of barriers to achieving key results (Bottleneck Analysis) was undertaken, the DPMAS provided information for a situation analysis. However, availability of disaggregated data by ethnicity and gender remains to be a challenge. The revised DPMAS guideline (2013) with revised indicators was approved by the NPC, and UNICEF will continue support to MoFALD and 15 priority districts to train human resources to develop the database and reporting based on the revised indicators. Further technical assistance is also necessary to continue to enhance the various information management systems, especially the (DPMAS), and the vital registration, health, water and sanitation, nutrition, and food security systems. To this end, important preparations have been made for the Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (NMICS) 2014 that will provide data for programme monitoring and final MDG reporting of Nepal.

The NPC completed an independent evaluation of three strategic projects (Mid-hill Highway, Poverty Alleviation Fund and Adult Literacy Programme) with a gender and equity focus. Evaluations of the Community Approach to Total Sanitation and Monitoring Results for Equity Systems (MORES) were also completed. In addition, the NPC launched a series of initiatives to strengthen national evaluation capacity in partnership with UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA. The initiative enhanced dialogue and cooperation on evaluation among government agencies, (networks of) professional evaluators, civil society and training institutions. Following a national evaluation capacity assessment, in September 2013 the NPC organized a network meeting where national evaluation capacity was discussed and key steps were identified to support the GoN in integrating Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation in policy formulation and planning. An analysis was conducted on critical themes of evaluation: policy regulatory framework; capacity development; use of evaluations; and quality and independence of evaluations. The recommendations were endorsed by the NPC and presented to the Policy Forum Meeting. These recommendations will be incorporated in the three-year M&E rolling plan. UNICEF and partners will work to implement the key recommendations including institutionalization of evaluation teaching in 2014.

UNV support led to the development of a **National Volunteering Policy (Output 1.13)** and the formation of a National Volunteering Taskforce. The capacity of Nepal's Development Volunteering services has been strengthened with 100 volunteers successfully delivering basic services to districts and municipalities, strengthening local governance.

3. Priority Plan for 2014

Much of the work described above will continue in 2014 with priority actions planned to overcome constraints, build on achievements and partnerships, and use lessons learned during 2013. In 2014, the UN will continue to assist the Ministry of Education and its institutions to achieve higher performance in ECCE, and formal and non-formal education in line with the School Sector Reform Plan. The UN will continue to assist the GoN to develop health policies and programmes that increasingly address social inclusion, equity, and social and financial risk protection. The performance of district health systems in the delivery of primary health care will be further enhanced and prevention and care-seeking behaviors of communities will continue to be improved. UN assistance will continue to focus on strengthening a multi-ministry information management system to monitor the food security and nutrition situation while increasing access to and utilization of essential micronutrients by adolescent girls, mothers, infants and young children, and other vulnerable communities. Support will also be provided to improve optimal maternal, infant and young child feeding and care practices, as well as to manage acute and severe malnutrition. Complimented by the UN's work within UNDAF Outcomes Three and Four, select districts and municipalities will continue receiving UN support to develop quality child and family welfare services that benefit children and adolescents at risk or victims of abuse or exploitation, including children affected by conflict and by AIDS. Complimented by UNDAF

Outcomes Two and Five, the UN will carry on assisting the GoN institutions that promote the rights of children, adolescents and women at national and sub-national levels to generate and use evidence to develop, fund and monitor equity-focused, multi-sectoral planning, governance and social protection frameworks and related policies. Finally, the institutional frameworks and the capacity of local actors, including local government, community-based organizations and volunteer organizations, will continue to be strengthened to mobilize volunteers for delivery of basic services.

Outcome Two:

Vulnerable groups have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection.

1. Context

UNDAF Outcome Two focuses on overcoming key constraints and challenges hindering employment-centric and inclusive growth. Initiatives under this Outcome will address issues related to limited availability of productive employment and income opportunities, inadequate access to productive assets, and insufficient social protection. The UNCT will contribute to the efforts of the GoN and relevant stakeholders to achieve significant results in 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 productive use of remittances, and adequate social protection, especially in relation to the most vulnerable groups. There are nine UN agencies – FAO, WFP, UNDP, ILO, UNCDF, IOM, UNICEF, UN Women, and UNESCO – contributing to this Outcome. Together, they delivered USD 11.7 million in 2013 through activities under this Outcome.

2. Summary of Results

Progress at the Outcome level

Maintaining a focus on vulnerable groups, outcome 2 supported targeted growth-centric policies and employment generation. Important results included the formalization of informal sectors as a means to ensure clients enter the mainstream economic market; and continued support to the rehabilitation of rural infrastructure units to sustain household livelihoods. This priority was, however, often hampered by limited appreciation for the need of securing predictable multi-year funding, which in turn negatively affects effective planning, resourcing and financing of employment creation initiatives.

Working with vulnerable groups included support for safe migration and the development of a National Plan of action for foreign employment and the distribution of ID cards to freed bonded labour, making them eligible for rehabilitation support. Attention was also given to increasing the access of disadvantaged households and micro entrepreneurs to the formal financial sector through partnerships with service providers to provide loan for low cost clean energy. Similarly recognizing the value of partnerships and role of the private sector, the UN also explored the potential of modern technology through branchless banking as one possible avenue to increase outreach particularly for rural communities.

In order to sustain economic growth and social inclusion at the national level, efforts were also directed towards integrating the inclusive growth agenda into government planning, while also ensuring the protection and safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage. To ensure social protection mechanisms are in place to protect workers in times of shocks, the UN assisted the National Planning Commission to draft a National Policy Framework for Social Protection Floors. In addition, the UN advocated for inclusion of maternity benefits, work-place injury benefit and unemployment insurance in the Social Security Act.

As noted in outcome 1, the importance of reliable and up to date data is critical for turning policies into measurable programmes. To this end, support was extended to the Central Bureau of Statistics to hold the Annual Household Survey and produce key disaggregated data on labor and consumption. Similarly, working with the National Planning Commission (NPC), the UN supported systematic approaches to collecting disaggregated data as a critical means to consistently improving reporting on progress towards the MDG.

Progress at the Output level

Various studies and assessments by UNDP and ILO provided an analytical foundation for the GoN, including the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE), to prioritize and generate evidence based employment **policy and growth strategies (Output 2.1)** to improve access to productive employment and income opportunities. ILO is further implementing a project to formalize informal sectors through supporting job-rich growth strategies and integrated formalization assistance in eight districts. UNDP provided technical and financial support to the Central Bureau of Statistics to hold the Annual Household Survey, enabling the GoN to produce key disaggregated data on labor and consumption, and supported the National Planning Commission (NPC) in introducing and disseminating national M&E guidelines with the aim to collect disaggregated data in a systematic way to inform evidence based planning and policy making. In addition, UNDP provided support to publish the MDG Progress Report 2013. UNESCO supported an assessment of the current institutional set-up and legal provisions as regards to the safeguarding and promotion of intangible cultural heritage to help government update national culture policy and adopt appropriate legislative framework. UNESCO also provided capacity building to the concerned stakeholders on the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage to ensure that the national policy, provisions, and programs cater to the safeguarding needs of the intangible cultural heritage. UN Women on the other hand supported the drafting of a National Plan of Action (NAP) for the Foreign Employment Policy.

Regarding **economic development programmes (Output 2.2)**, UNDP research contributed to integrating an inclusive growth agenda into the GoN's 13th Plan Approach Paper, which emphasizes the reduction of disparities for inclusive development and poverty reduction. UNDP also launched the fourth phase of the Micro Enterprise Development Program (MEDEP) in support of the GoN's Micro Enterprise Development for Poverty Alleviation programme, which creates new enterprises for the poorest of the poor and provides scale up support to existing micro-entrepreneurs in all 75 districts. Through MEDEP, 9,464 new micro-entrepreneurs emerged, among whom 68% were women, 36% were from indigenous nationalities and 23% were Dalits. These new entrepreneurs created 12,144 additional jobs. ILO launched a project aimed at enhancing the employability of Nepali migrant workers. The project has been working with the MoLE to strengthen its Employment Service Centres with an aim to provide reliable labour market information to potential migrant workers. ILO also provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Land Reform and Management (MoLRM) to address bonded labour. MoLRM has finalized a NAP for the rehabilitation of freed Haliya and has submitted it to the Ministry of Finance (MoF) for its approval and release of funds; a small budget for the rehabilitation of freed Haliya was released already. MoLRM established a system to verify and distribute ID cards to freed Haliya in 12 districts. As a result, more than 10,000 out of the 19,000 registered families were verified and 7,000 of the verified received ID cards, making them eligible for rehabilitation support. MoLRM has also prepared a Bonded Labour Bill, replacing the Kamaiya Labour (Prohibition) Act 2002 in order to address all forms of bonded labour in the agriculture sector. Important progress was made on strengthening the capacities of the Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD) and the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MoFSC) to identify appropriate policies, strategies and frameworks for enhanced economic development of vulnerable groups. FAO is implementing a Non Wood Forest Product project in three districts that will demonstrate replicable strategies for forest based enterprise development.

UNCDF's Clean Start Programme helped poor households and micro entrepreneurs gain **access to financial services (Output 2.3)** for low cost clean energy, by selecting four financial service providers (three wholesale banks and a Micro Finance Institution) to provide energy loans. The programme also established a partnership with the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC) to broker partnerships between financial service providers and energy suppliers in addition to providing substantive inputs to relevant components of the UNDP/Global Environment Facility Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihoods (RERL) programme. Under the

Human Development and Social Protection Pilot programme ingrained in the Local Governance and Community Development Programme (LGCDP), the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) partnered with a private bank to deliver education grants through a branchless banking modality in Kanchanpur and Dadheldhura districts. In recognition of these initiatives, the first issue of a global publication on energy-finance markets serving the low-income Clean Start Connections' was launched with a major focus on Nepal.

Regarding **productive assets and environmental services (Output 2.4** 810 landless and/land-poor farmer-households benefitted from their access to leasehold forestry lands. A package of forest conservation, management and utilization technology has been developed and disseminated. As a result, leasehold forestry households have been able to earn an average annual income of Rs. 100,000. Also, Integrated Pest Management/ Farmers Field School (IPM-FFS) as an effective extension tool has been adopted by the Government of Nepal. And, about 9,264 farmer-households adopted safe and healthy food production and environmentally friendly technologies through IPM/GAP-FFS. Over 12,000 households also benefitted from UNDP's forest-based livelihood support programmes. The MoFALD and WFP jointly implemented an Assets and Livelihood Program that contributed to meet the food needs of over 80,000 households in 21 districts through the construction of various rural infrastructures for sustainable livelihoods. However, securing predictable multi-year funding was affecting proper planning, resourcing and financing of the livelihood and asset creation programmes. FAO and WFP are now preparing a fully fledged joint proposal to address food availability and access for the most vulnerable communities. Finally, the micro-hydro plants established with UNDP support managed to produce 963kW of electricity and power 61 energy based enterprises such as agro processing mills, rural communication and information centers, and computer training institutes. An additional 10,000 rural households were connected to 33 community managed micro-hydro plants. Despite the progress, UNDP faced challenges in commissioning planned micro-hydro plants due to an increase in costs and insufficient community contributions.

Progress was also made towards addressing **migration and use of remittance (Output 2.5)**. IOM and UN Women implemented projects that provided tested strategies to promote safer migration and to address economic exploitation of migrant workers in destination countries. For the first time, with UN Women's support, safe migration issues were integrated into the District Periodic Planning Guideline. In addition, Community Alert Groups disseminating information on safe migration were established in 30 VDCs. UN Women has oriented 854 government officials on foreign labour migration issues. Support for returnees and remittance receiving households was also provided. UN Women trained and mobilized 593 returnee women migrants to undertake policy advocacy in 15 project districts. The MoLE scaled up the model for the reintegration of returnee women migrant workers, and 150 returnee women migrant workers in 3 districts were engaged in small enterprises as a result of the UN Women supported reintegration programme. Meanwhile, IOM signed a MoU with a NGO in Chitwan to carry out agro-based skills training to 150 returnee migrants and 50 remittance receiving households. IOM also developed a financial literacy manual to increase the financial literacy of returnee migrant workers and to promote the productive use of remittances. Similarly, agreements for establishing Migrant Resource Centres have been concluded in Bardia, Ilam, and Kaplivastu districts. Despite the progress made, frequent staff turnover in the Department of Foreign Employment hampered the effective implementation of foreign labour migration related policies and programme activities supported by UN Women and IOM.

To ensure progress on **adequate social protection (Output 2.6)** UNICEF and ILO successfully advocated for the need to establish guaranteed minimum levels of social security. With technical assistance from UNICEF, the NPC drafted a National Policy Framework for Social Protection Floors. ILO contributed by building an analytical foundation for the development of social security schemes to be funded through the 1% social security tax. ILO studies also provided the basis for the Social Security Fund (SSF) to develop new schemes such as the maternity benefit and work place injury benefit. ILO further provided technical assistance to the constituents (MOLE, Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI) and workers'

organisations) to draft the Unemployment Insurance Benefit Act through a tripartite mechanism, whereas the MoLE and SSF drafted the Social Security Act in line with the ILO Social Security Convention (C102). On its part, UNICEF supported the MoLD to implement a child grant programme in five districts of the Karnali Zone, where 77.8% of the children under five are receiving child grants, although the programme suffered from insufficient resources due to the GoN's delayed budget release.

3. Priority Plan for 2014

FAO aims to institutionalize and up-scale leasehold forestry and livestock initiatives in nine districts. UNCDF will speed up the implementation of the Clean Start Programme to build national capacity to provide financing for clean energy systems and ultimately to ensure 14,000 low income households/micro entrepreneurs access to clean energy through microfinance. The UNDP/Global Environment Facility RERL programme and UNCDF Clean Start will explore possible synergies in 2014, including financing for productive-end use of renewable technologies. UNESCO plans to extend its support for inclusive dialogue and networking of key Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) stakeholders to adopt policies and legal measures to ensure ICH safeguarding and inventorying. UNDP plans to increase its technical support to create at least 11,000 micro-entrepreneurs (including 4,400 with UNDP's direct support) and up-scale support to 8,000 micro-entrepreneurs through capacity building of GoN and service providers. UN Women will focus on rural women's economic empowerment in collaboration with WFP, IFAD and FAO to support Nepal's new Agriculture Development Strategy; as well as on developing an evidence base for policy advocacy on women's economic empowerment and rights. Finalization of the National Action Plan on Foreign Employment and National Guideline for the Reintegration Programme will be a further key priority of UN Women. WFP's Assets and Livelihood Programme will be expanded to assist 78,000 households in 14 severely and highly food insecure districts of Mid -and Far-West through the construction of rural infrastructure and skills transfer activities. As a handover strategy, WFP will also continue to work with the MoFALD to enhance its capacity to implement Rural Community Infrastructure Work which is the GoN's framework to implement Food and Cash for Assets. To meet the demand for productive work mainly during agriculture off-season, ILO will support the Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads in creating 114,000 work days through rehabilitation and maintenance of roads in 33 districts. ILO's priority is also to improve the investment environment in Nepal through building the labour administration capacity for improved implementation and monitoring of labour laws.

Outcome Three:

Vulnerable groups experience greater self-confidence, respect and dignity.

1. Context

UNDAF Outcome Three contributes to promoting the inclusion of excluded communities, regions and gender in all structures, sectors and processes to eliminate social exclusion and regional imbalances. To a great extent, discriminatory practices including patriarchy, the caste system, as well as the economic and political domination of certain communities over others determine the socio-cultural and socio-economic standing of different caste/ethnic groups. It is not possible to address vulnerability without equally addressing discrimination. The UN Country Team focuses on programming that will motivate and encourage vulnerable and disadvantaged populations to build their confidence, knowledge and skills, and to reduce discrimination against them.

The Outcome Three Steering Group is the only group that does not yet have a GoN chair. This is affecting overall ownership of the process, but efforts are being made to ensure nomination of the chair at the earliest. Also, the embedded nature of discrimination makes this one of the most challenging areas to work in. Agencies are having to face a multitude of problems ranging from lack of funds, clarity on programming methodologies, including approaches to targeting, to tackle the issue, and a lack of functional networks of for example male leaders to promote boys' and men's engagement in violence against women/girls. Additionally, although legislative and normative frameworks have been adopted, implementation remains limited, partly due to a lack of evidence and data on prevalence, limited availability of support services for survivors, and the capacities and attitudes of law enforcement agencies.

There are ten UN agencies – UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, IOM, ILO, UN Women, UNESCO, OHCHR, UNODC, and UNAIDS – contributing to this Outcome. Despite the above mentioned challenges, UN agencies managed to disburse a total of USD 5.1 million under this Outcome during 2013.

2. Summary of Results

Progress at the Outcome level

While social inclusion is the main thread influencing all UNDAF outcomes, in Outcome 3 the UN works towards ensuring that targeted approaches are employed to reach and impact on the lives of the 19 vulnerable groups incorporated in the framework. The support is therefore varied and complex as it needs to provide appropriate solutions based on the specific needs and cultural context of the vulnerable groups.

A specific focus area where tangible impact was sought was Gender Based Violence (GBV). As part of its commitment to evidence-based programming, the UN supported the establishment of systems to ensure availability of data on violence against children and women. A key strategy adopted to eliminate violence against women, including harmful traditional practices such as child marriage, was the nurturing of strong partnerships with civil society and religious leaders. On the other hand, focused approaches towards adolescent girls were also needed for their empowerment and to provide them with the necessary life skills to voice their needs and increase their productive role in society.

Equal attention was paid to embedding in the civil service a culture of respect on issues such as gender sensitivity, workplace harassment, work ethics, discrimination and exclusion. Similarly, great efforts were made to working with the media to promote plurality and diversity and generate content relevant to

vulnerable groups. Similarly, respecting the cultural and linguistic diversities that make up Nepal, the UN took an active role in ensuring the availability of teaching materials in different languages i.e. Nepali, Bhojpuri and Awadhi promoting mother tongue learning.

Progress at the Output level

UN agencies collaborated to empower communities to **challenge discrimination (Output 3.1)**. Inter-agency collaboration with the United Nations Adolescent Girls' Task Force (with UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, UN Women, WHO and ILO) and the Child Rights Consortium resulted in the endorsement by the National Planning Commission (NPC) of a National Plan of Action (NAP) for the Holistic Development of Adolescent Girls. UNICEF supported community-based women groups in select districts to respond to gender-based violence while UNFPA supported the assessment of the Adolescent Girls Programme 'Kishori Bikash Karyakram' which confirmed that the programme empowered girls, built their life skills to voice their needs and increased their participation in social activities. These agencies also finalized a capacity building package for adolescents and a parent's orientation package along with a comprehensive communication strategy on ending violence against children and chaupadi. UNFPA's support has led to at least two VDCs in four districts each being declared as Gender Based Violence (GBV) free. UNICEF and UNFPA established an information management system to ensure availability of data on violence against children and women. With support from UNESCO, a Multilingual Education Resource Center has been established in the Research Centre for Educational Innovation and Development (CERID) of Tribhuvan University. The CERID has been helpful for strengthening capacity of GoN officials, school teachers, researchers and linguists through dialogue sessions, seminars and workshops. The production and dissemination of teaching materials in different languages i.e. Nepali, Bhojpuri and Awadhi has contributed to promoting mother tongue learning.

In order to support **implementation of inclusive policies and procedures (Output 3.2)**, ILO supported the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) to prepare a NAP on indigenous and tribal groups and submit it to the Cabinet for endorsement. In collaboration with the Nepal Health Sector Support Programme and the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), UNFPA carried out an assessment of the One Stop Crisis Management Centres (OCMC). This provided key recommendations for their strengthening, namely through the capacity development of health service providers to respond to GBV. Likewise, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion technical committees were capacitated on the health-services response to GBV. Meanwhile, UNODC provided technical support to empower female drug users to demand services aimed at Preventing Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT). UNODC also supported its partner organizations to implement comprehensive harm reduction programmes in five districts, which benefitted 2,246 female drug users and female drugs users living with HIV and AIDS. With support from UNAIDS, the Pokhara University introduced the Community Life Competence methodology for empowering communities to use their intrinsic skills, strengths and competencies to fight HIV/AIDS.

In order to strengthen the **political participation of vulnerable groups and help them mobilize themselves (Output 3.3)**, UN Women assisted the National Women Commission (NWC) to develop a Women's Charter of Demands that was reflected in the CA elections manifestos of ten major political parties. UN Women also intensified its advocacy efforts to eliminate violence against women (VAW) in collaboration with the National Alliance of Women Human Rights Defenders (NAWHRD) and Y-Peer Global Network by supporting the national Anti-Rape Campaign across all 75 districts. UNDP supported Ministry of General Administration (MoGA) to develop training modules and manuals to enhance affirmative action in civil service, covering issues such as gender sensitivity, workplace harassment, work ethics, discrimination and exclusion. On its part, OHCHR organized the second South Asian Regional Consultation on Caste-Based Discrimination. The seminar reviewed progress with a regional overview of caste based discrimination and provided a number of recommendations to tackle the issue.

Many agencies **engaged with media, labour unions and civil society (Output 3.4)**. For instance, UNICEF and UNFPA continued advocating and working with religious leaders to prevent child marriage, and religious leaders have increasingly begun discussions on preventing child marriage during religious events and preaching. Additionally, UNESCO carried out an assessment of Media Development in Nepal, which provides comprehensive material to analyze the country's media landscape and focuses on regulations, plurality and diversity of media to create content relevant to vulnerable groups.

3. Priority Plan for 2014

Most of the activities mentioned above will continue in 2014. ILO plans to carry out a study on GoN policy and directives on migrant domestic workers, and will support a campaign module to reduce workplace corporal punishment, and advance occupational safety and health and other workplace issues for children at legal working age. UN Women will focus on the establishment of a network of male leaders to promote the engagement of boys and men in VAW/G prevention, while UNFPA will support the development of GBV protocols, referral guidelines and training packages for all levels of health workers, including training staff nurses on psychosocial counselling. UNFPA will help update a training manual on reproductive rights and GBV and finalize and implement a strategy aimed at working with men, boys and communities to prevent child marriage and other harmful practices. UNDP will conduct a research on the inclusiveness in recruitment policy in the civil service of government of Nepal, conduct training, coaching and career counseling and enhance interview skills to aspiring public servants from remote areas, women and people from vulnerable groups. Training of Trainers (ToT) will be conducted with key training institutions including the Nepal Administrative Staff College on training module developed for promotion of affirmative action in work place. A census of civil service will be conducted to provide updated gender and socially disaggregated data to the government of Nepal. UN Women will continue to lead efforts for coordinated UN support to the Government's commitments to the agreed conclusions of the 57th session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

Outcome Four:

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

1. Context

UNDAF Outcome Four focuses on strengthening Nepal's legal and policy frameworks through institutional reforms and improved security and rule of law to ensure access to fair and effective justice mechanisms. Article 33 of Nepal's Interim Constitution assigns respect for fundamental human rights, the promotion of rule of law and the elimination of corruption and impunity as key responsibilities of the State. To translate this into action, 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 can access State institutions, achieve justice and fully enjoy their rights. There are five UN agencies – UNICEF, UNDP, OHCHR, UN Women, and UNODC – contributing to this Outcome. Together, they delivered USD 4.1 million in 2013 through activities under this Outcome during 2013.

2. Summary of Results

Progress at the Outcome level

In Outcome 4 the UN supports efforts for systemic changes in the justice sector and enhanced accountability mechanisms. Capacity enhancements ranged from incorporating child protection in official training to improving the understanding among legal professionals on the draft penal code, criminal procedure and sentencing bill. The explanatory notes of these draft codes and bills were prepared and disseminated widely among the justice sector institutions. Similarly, enhancements were prompted in the collection and preservation of criminal evidence and in the guidelines and the standard operating procedures on in-camera hearings for the protection of the dignity and privacy of victims. On the side of rights-holders, users were provided increased information on available legal aid services through the establishment of client orientation and information desks in the district courts. The foundation for this work is the UN's consistent application and promotion of Human Rights Based Approaches, ensuring that both the standards and the principles of human rights are integrated into policymaking. A comprehensive review of the implementation of UPR recommendations was conducted and the report was disseminated among the human rights defenders and civil society organizations.

Equally important has been the ongoing UN role in supporting Nepal's adherence to international treaties and conventions to which it is a party, which included working across rights-holders and duty-bearers to provide input on Nepal's reviews under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Universal Periodic Review process and the work of Special Procedures mandate holders.

Progress at the Output level

UNDP and UN Women are jointly implementing the Rule of Law and Human Rights (ROLHR) programme to consolidate sustainable peace by creating an enabling environment for systemic changes in the justice sector and enhancing the accountability mechanisms. Within this programme, the UN agencies partnered with various GoN bodies and other authorities on **drafting, reforming, and implementing legislation (Output 4.1)**. UNDP's support to the Supreme Court and Judgment Execution Directorate (JED) identified gaps and

challenges in the existing set-up and made recommendations for improvement. The assessment included a number of multi-stakeholder consultations and policy discussions with relevant GoN stakeholders, contributing to an increase in judgment executions of 7.8% in criminal cases and 13.5% in civil cases. UNDP in partnership with the National Judicial Academy (NJA) prepared explanatory notes on the penal code, criminal procedure code and sentencing bill in order to increase understanding among law makers and lawyers. A standard procedure was developed for the National Dalit Commission to monitor the implementation of the anti-untouchability law. UN Women initiated a process of reviewing the hearing guidelines and the standard operating procedures on in-camera hearing to protect the dignity and privacy of victims, with necessary logistics support being provided to five districts to establish capacity for such hearings. UN Women is coordinating an assessment of the existing laws from a gender perspective. It was acknowledged that for strategic engagement it is necessary to set up the Secretariat of Justice Sector Coordination Committee at national and district level for the initiation of regular dialogue to better address legal reform, legal education and access to justice, as well as the implementation of NHRC recommendations.

With regards to **access to security and justice institutions (Output 4.2)**, UNDP and UN Women initiated a capacity building initiative of the court system. Likewise, UNICEF supported the Juvenile Justice Coordination Committee to establish Juvenile Benches in eight additional districts, bring the total number of districts to 48. The NJA has also incorporated child protection related themes in its official training programme to officials from the justice sector. Meanwhile, OHCHR in coordination with the National Women Commission provided technical advice for the National Law Commission on the draft witness protection bill focusing on criminal justice-related protection needs. Finally, an internship programme for law graduates from vulnerable groups was introduced by the Nepal Bar Association (NBA). An expert group and a steering committee was formed under the Ministry of Law and Justice to develop a national legal aid policy. Additionally, through its legal aid reform programme UNDP has conducted a rapid assessment in selected districts for the establishment of client orientation desks and information desks, which will provide information on legal aid services. UNDP has also started to introduce a special procedure to run district level socio-legal aid centers to increase access to the vulnerable groups. The legal aid committees of the GoN are going to strengthen the socio-legal aid schemes which will then establish the centers to enable access of women and vulnerable groups. In 2013, UNDP ran a legal awareness programme at the district level benefitting over 1,500 poor and vulnerable persons. With support from UNDP and OHCHR, draft legislation, which will establish the framework for transitional justice institutions, and a draft criminal procedure code have both been tabled for comments. Despite the progress achieved, there is a need for increased coordination with the GoN counterparts to formulate the inter-ministerial Child Protection Implementation Plan, and draft the implementation guidelines for legal aid services and advocate for their endorsement.

With regards to **monitoring and reporting on human rights (Output 4.3)**, UNDP trained various GoN and National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) staff on the Human Rights Based Approach. UNDP also supported NHRC to monitor the human rights situation during CA election. OHCHR also undertook a number of capacity building initiatives to strengthen the NHRC, National Women Commission, Office of the Attorney General, Nepal Police and other institutions in the application of international human rights standards. A network was initiated between Government Attorneys and the police on the collection and preservation of criminal evidence by training around 60 defense lawyers, public prosecutors, police personnel and human rights lawyers.

Supported to the NHRC was also provided in revising the guidelines of detention center monitoring and complaint handling as per new legislation. Institutional support was provided to the NHRC to fulfill its constitutional obligation to monitor the implementation and adherence to international treaties and conventions to which Nepal is a party, bringing about a 75% reduction in the number of pending cases. OHCHR in coordination with the National Women Commission and human rights organizations provided input on Nepal's reviews under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International

Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Universal Periodic Review process (midterm review) and the work of Special Procedures mandate holders. However, the absence of the NHRC commissioners has affected some of the progress on monitoring and reporting on human rights.

At the same time, UNDP supported initiatives to lobby the GoN agencies to enact a Human Rights Service Bill. Despite limited resources in the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, the ministry has prioritized the establishment of a comprehensive child protection information system in its draft strategy, with key actions to be taken based on identified legal, structural, and gender/social equity gaps.

3. Priority Plan for 2014

In 2014, the UN will continue to assist the Ministry of Law and Justice, MoWCSW, Office of the Attorney General and other relevant ministries to, where relevant, revise and amend legislation to comply with international standards based on efforts of UNDP and UN Women to map gender discriminatory laws. The UN will also support the GoN to prepare guidelines for legal aid services and national legal aid policy; build the capacity of GoN officials on legislative review and legislative drafting skills; and provide training on human trafficking issues and corruption to criminal investigators. A final key area of support will be the formulation of an inter-ministerial Child Protection Implementation Plan. Strategic collaboration with bilateral agencies and human rights organizations is imperative for lobbying for the appointment of NHRC commissioners. Support will also be extended to assist the national human rights institutions, including the National Women Commission and the National Dalit Commission in implementing strategic plans and contributing to the implementation of the anti-untouchability law.

Outcome Five:

Institutions, systems and processes of democratic governance are more accountable, effective, efficient and inclusive.

1. Context

UNDAF Outcomes Five and Six cover the wide areas of strengthening the quality of democracy, the social contract between the State and its citizens, and the effectiveness and accountability of governance. Outcome Five in particular captures the broader systems and processes of democratic governance, such as electoral reform, strengthening local governance, gender responsive planning and budgeting, and access to public services. There are six UN agencies – UNDP, UNESCO, UNCDF, UNICEF, UNFPA and UN Women – contributing to this Outcome. Together they delivered a total of USD 12.8 million in 2013 through activities under this Outcome.

2. Summary of Results

Progress at the Outcome level

The year under review saw the successful second Constituent Assembly elections take place. The UN played an important role, together with a large array of partners, in supporting government, political parties and voters in this critical achievement. Enshrining democratic principles, the UN provided extensive contributions to mainstreaming gender and social inclusion in the electoral system as well as contributing to the development of the Gender and Social Inclusion Policy of the Election Commission.

At the local level, the UN worked both to improve financial reporting, and to enhance participatory and inclusive planning processes to address citizens' needs on a priority basis, including through earmarked budgetary allocations for specific target groups (e.g. women, children and vulnerable groups).

The importance of access to census and survey data to inform national policies, programme design and monitoring remains critical and efforts were taken to ensure both central and district level planners and users have access to disaggregated population data.

Finally, promoting volunteerism as well as providing avenues for increased productive engagement of youth, the UN supported the development of a draft national youth strategy.

Progress at the Output level

UN agencies lent their support to **conduct credible and transparent Constituent Assembly (CA) elections (Output 5.1)**. Nepal's historic voters' turnout of over 78% in these elections is an achievement realised with successfully coordinated support among all stakeholders. After completing the biometric voter registration process, UNDP supported the Election Commission of Nepal (ECN) in conducting nationwide voter education campaigns through the use of print, electronic, social media and theatre groups to reach out to voters in all 240 constituencies. A call centre was established to address public queries on the electoral system and processes. The voter education program contributed to the reduction of invalid votes from 5.15% / 3.66% in 2008 CA elections under the First-Past-The-Post and Proportional Representation electoral systems, respectively, to 4.96% / 3.2% invalid votes in the 2013 CA elections. UNDP also provided support to the ECN in another key area of reform, namely the introduction of voters roll with photographs that enabled clear identification of voters on Election Day. This helped ensure that only legitimate registered voters could take

part in the elections, avoiding proxy and multiple voting. UNDP also made extensive contributions to mainstreaming gender and social inclusion in the electoral system and processes. Technical assistance was provided to the ECN in preparing a Gender and Social Inclusion Policy endorsed in 2013 and in engendering election related policies and guidelines. Several trainings were conducted on gender and elections and an outreach programme was organized in partnership with UN Women to sensitize the public on the importance of women's participation in elections and decision-making. Three international and 54 national organizations were involved in the 2013 CA election observation. Their preliminary reports state that the election was held in a free, fair, and credible manner; and that the biometric voter registration with photographs, and the distribution of voters' identification cards significantly contributed to the high turnout.

UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, UNCDF and UNV are jointly contributing to the Local Governance and Community Development Programme of Ministry of Federal Affairs (MoFALD) in **delivering inclusive services (Output 5.2)**. This is a good example of UN collaboration to provide streamlined strategic support to the GoN. UNDP and UNICEF supported local bodies (VDCs, DDCs and municipalities) to develop integrated inclusive plans. All these contributed to local bodies in 2013 spending a higher percentage of their resources for target groups than provisioned in the Local Body Resource Mobilization Guidelines: 12% for women, 10% for children (15% in 15 UNICEF priority districts) and 15.38% for disadvantaged groups. (As per the provision of Local Body Resource Mobilization Guidelines issued by MoFALD, local bodies are required to earmark minimum percentage of their resources (both block grants and own source revenue) for target groups, namely 10% for women, 10% for children and 15% for disadvantaged groups.) This budget is supposed to help address the target groups' needs on a priority basis through participatory and inclusive planning processes taking place in Ward Citizen Forums. Additionally, UN Women supported MoFALD to develop a resource book on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion, and a gender responsive and social inclusive budget audit guideline.

UNCDF continued to support MoFALD in the area of Minimum Conditions and Performance Measures (MCPM) assessment. As per the MCPM results, 85% of DDCs (85% in 2010) and 91% (45% in 2010) municipalities passed the MCPM and were able to **receive additional performance-based grant allocations (Output 5.3)**. Furthermore, 52% of District Development Committees (47% in 2010) and 29% of Municipalities (17% in 2010) have improved their financial management and public expenditure monitoring in line with GoN regulations. In order to maintain up-to-date information on income and expenditure as well as for timely financial reporting, UNCDF supported LGCDP to develop VDC Accounting Software as well as Municipal Accrual Accounting Software; these are being tested in six municipalities as a pilot.

Regarding **socio-demographic data for evidence based planning, design, monitoring, budgeting and targeting for vulnerable groups (Output 5.4)**, UNFPA continued its support to the GoN to collect and analyse census and survey data and strengthen the District Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System (DPMAS). As a result, an increasing number of districts are incorporating DPMAS in local planning, budgeting and monitoring processes. UNFPA also built the capacity of district level local researchers on survey data analysis, interpretation and presentation. To encourage bottom up planning processes, the agency worked with local communities, particularly with the youth, women and marginalized groups. As a result, youth contributed to the development of a Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) draft national youth strategy implementation plan. In addition, a national Adolescents and Youth MDG Charter was developed in consultation with youth at the district level which was shared at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) by the GoN.

3. Priority Plan for 2014

Finalization of the National Population Policy; holding the National Population Conference; further analysis of the census data by the Central Bureau of Statistics; production of population monographs, including analysis of maternal mortality data and most vulnerable adolescents/youth data; capacity building in

dissemination of census data using the census information and preparing capacity development strategy for MoFALD and local bodies are some of the priorities. Additionally, strengthening district periodic plans and results-based planning and M&E are overall aims of the UN. In addition, if local elections are held in 2014, there is an opportunity for UN agencies, such as UNDP, UN Women and UNESCO to provide extensive support to the Election Commission, media and civil society in conducting democratic, participatory and inclusive elections.

Outcome Six:

Tiers of government established and function to meet the provisions of the new federal constitution.

1. Context

UNDAF Outcome Six addresses the more specific governance needs for a transition to a federal system of governance, including public administration reforms and successful implementation of a new Constitution.

UNDAF Outcome Six was designed under the assumption that a new constitution would be promulgated by May 27, 2012. Subsequently, the UN's contribution was to focus on providing strategic assistance to the GoN in establishing new policies, procedures and systems as envisioned in the new constitution. Even after the 2013 CA elections, the timeframe for drafting a new Constitution remains uncertain. There may be a need to review Outcome Six to capture planned UN assistance to address the GoN's needs in the changing context. The two UN agencies – UNDP and UN Women – contributing to this Outcome delivered a total of USD 2.1 million in 2013 through activities under this outcome.

2. Summary of Results

Progress at the Outcome level

Under Outcome 6, the UN provided support without prejudice to the final outcome of the key processes of constitution drafting and definition of the appropriate form of government. Priority UN efforts focused on advocating for and promoting participatory and consultative mechanisms for the constitution writing process, and to ensure the engendering of laws in the current and any future federal context. Similarly, technical assistance enabled the assessment of possible implications of state restructuring on the delivery of inclusive, non-discriminatory, and efficient public services and public sector administrative reform, preparing civil servants for the complex task ahead.

Progress at the Output level

Regarding **inclusive policies and legislation developed in line with Nepal's Constitution (Output 6.1)**, a comprehensive Gender Policy is being developed by the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MWCSW) with technical assistance from UN Women and a UNDP contribution through Women in Policy Advocacy Alliance (WIPAA). The policy is being drafted in a participatory manner through regional and national level consultations, and will provide guidelines in engendering laws in the current as well as a future federal context. Additionally, there has been coordination among UNDP's Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal Project (SPCBN), Policy and Program Support Facility of Local Governance and Community Development Programme (LGCDP), Prepare Public Administration for State Reform (PREPARE) and Rule of Law and Human Rights Programme to enhance synergies and wider impact of UNDP's support to future federalization and decentralization. UNESCO has contributed to dialogue on the delivery of inclusive, non-discriminatory, and efficient public services within a future federal state restructuring process, focusing on the education sector. Through workshops, dialogue and research, officials, civil society and journalists have recognized the importance of considering how the education system will be designed in a future federal state, and where the gaps are in planning for future service delivery. An education and federalism support desk has been established in the Ministry of Education to lead this planning work.

Following a GoN assessment supported by UNDP, **civil service related laws/regulations (Output 6.2)** are being revised to ensure gender and social inclusion. In order to enable the civil service to prepare for a likely federal set up, UNDP completed a capacity assessment of Ministry of General Administration (MoGA) and Public Service Commission (PSC) and, through a series of consultations with the GoN, launched a capacity development plan under the PREPARE project that provides technical assistance to the GoN institutions through the MoGA in civil service management and its transition under a new structure.

Without a federal constitution and sub-national governments, there has been limited direct progress towards building capacity of **provincial legislatures and executives (Output 6.3)**. However, the UN has contributed to strengthen institutional and professional capacities of GoN institutions and civil society through policy reviews, capacity assessments, on-site technical assistance, trainings and workshops. Combined, they will contribute to meaningful discussions and planning around federalism.

3. Priority Plan for 2014

Future opportunities to enhance the UN's support in the area of participatory constitution making and public sector administrative reform are foreseen. In order to enhance the capacity of civil servants and GoN institutions to meet the needs of an inclusive future federal constitution and government structures, UNDP plans to enhance its support to MoGA and PSC by drawing expertise and experiences from other developing countries through international and national studies especially on models of federalism and state restructuring. Priority will also be given to providing required technical assistance to the GoN in amending existing laws and formulating new laws on civil service as per the 2013 review recommendations. A capacity-building strategy will be developed for MoGA, recognizing the impact of possible federal structures. System analysis is being done to develop a comprehensive, disaggregated database will be created for an improved civil servants record-keeping system. This will ease the task of civil servants' transfers and allocation of responsibilities while moving towards a future federal structure. The UN will also provide extensive support to the newly elected CA in the process of constitution drafting by sharing international practices and lessons learned, particularly on contentious issues of state restructuring and federalism, forms of governance and inclusion. Specific focus will be given to strengthening the capacity of women CA members for their meaningful participation in the constitution drafting process. UN Women, in close collaboration with the National Women's Commission (NWC) and other UN agencies will organize orientation workshops for newly-elected CA members on developing a gender-responsive constitution. Several dialogues will be convened between CA members and citizens, with special focus on women and minority groups to strengthen the state-citizen relationship. Sensitization and capacity enhancement programmes are also being designed for the general public on thematic issues on constitution building.

Outcome Seven:

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

1. Context

UNDAF Outcome Seven is unique in that there are two key ministries which are the national focal points for its two major thematic areas– Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation. With a joint approach to addressing these two interlinked issues, better coordination and collaboration between UN agencies, these focal ministries and other sectoral ministries has been initiated. Efforts ignited by UN agencies under this Outcome should be credited for a more collaborative and integrated approach at the central and local levels of governance in planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation for incorporating or preparing to incorporate climate and disaster related aspects adequately into respective periodic plans.

Though challenging, the preparatory work in terms of policy interventions, advocacy and sensitization, assessments, capacity building and institutionalization of the disaster and climate -related issues holds promises of bearing results in the upcoming years. Agencies are exploring potential partners for collaboration and enhanced results in protecting development gains through better coordination, knowledgeable human resources and robust governance in the area of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. There are eight UN agencies – UNDP, FAO, WHO, IOM, UN Habitat, UN OCHA, IOM and UN Women – contributing to this Outcome. Together, they delivered USD 8.2 million in 2013 through activities under Outcome Seven.

2. Summary of Results

Progress at the Outcome level

The critical importance of the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaption in regular government planning was reflected in the government's three-year plan. The UN further supported this government priority with the integration of these concepts in annual plans and key service programmes, and ensuring their gender-sensitivity and responsiveness.

The UN remains fully engaged in supporting the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium at all levels, including at the community level. Contributing towards higher resilience against disaster, the UN supported an electronic building permit system to expedite implementation of national building codes. This was complemented through parallel work on reconstruction, retrofitting and maintenance of vital social infrastructure to become earthquake resistant. On the community side, to better protect against unexpected external stress, farmers' resilience to climate change and disaster risks was improved.

On the related priority of preparedness and response, the UN continued supporting the establishment of emergency operation centers. Additionally, local adaptation plans of action have been developed, including, where relevant, with the active involvement of children and adolescents in risk assessment and planning.

Progress at the Output level

Regarding **strengthening systems and policies (Output 7.1)**, UNDP's collaboration with the GoN resulted in the establishment of a Disaster Risk Management (DRM) section, regular budget allocations to DRM activities in three key ministries (Home Affairs, Federal Affairs and Local Development and Urban Development) and the integration of climate and DRM priorities in the three-year plan of the GoN. Preparatory work undertaken

in 2013 is expected to lead to four more key ministries allocating resources to DRM and climate change activities from their regular budget. In addition to the central level allocations, the Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee (CNDRC) has instructed local governments to allocate at least 5% of resources to DRM. UNICEF further contributed to the initiation of the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in the annual plans and programme in the WASH, Education, Nutrition and Child Protection sectors. Upon completion, UN Women will review these plans to ensure they are gender sensitive and gender responsive.

In order to address the **specific needs of urban populations to prepare for natural hazards (Output 7.2)**, UNDP supported two metropolitan cities (Kathmandu and Lalitpur) to finalize an electronic building permit system. This will help expedite implementation of the national building code. UNDP also collaborated with authorities to develop a Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan for Kathmandu Metropolitan City (KMC) that includes altogether five municipalities and 99 VDCs. The aim is to ensure that initiatives undertaken to create and maintain open spaces have policy backstopping. In addition, UNDP supported the implementation and enforcement of national building codes in four municipalities, and initiated their implementation in 12 additional municipalities, contributing towards higher resilience against disaster. Similarly, UN Habitat's engagement with the GoN ensured that Lalitpur and Pokhara sub-metropolitan cities, and Dharan Municipality have incorporated DRM and Climate Change in their periodic plans and have initiated implementation of eco-city based projects. IOM contributed to the development of emergency preparedness and response plans for four municipalities inside Kathmandu Valley.

With regard to **improving the knowledge of vulnerable people on DRM and Climate Change (Output 7.3)**, FAO helped increase farmers' resilience to climate change and disaster risks by introducing a location specific climate change adaptation and disaster risk management technology package in agriculture in two districts of Mid-West. UNDP has initiated the implementation of 70 local adaptation plans of action in 14 most climate vulnerable districts of Mid- and Far -West through institution-building and enhancing the capacities of GoN officials at the central, regional and local levels. 14 districts, 69 village level and one municipality level existing coordination mechanisms and delivery agencies have been re-structured for the implementation of the climate change adaptation activities. As a result of these interventions, community groups have become better equipped to mainstream DRM and Climate Change activities into ward level annual work plans. Currently, five wards in KMC have initiated DRM activities in their plans.

Important progress was made towards **preparedness and emergency systems (Output 7.4)**. UNDP contributed to the establishment of 20 additional emergency operation centres (EOCs). In total, 33 districts are covered through five regional, 26 district and five municipal level government-owned EOCs, hence surpassing the UNDAF target (30 districts). The Department of Water Supply and Sewerage has established also five regional hubs for prepositioning essential contingency stocks to ensure timely response. Additionally, UNDP and the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium (NRRC) provided support to integrated community based disaster risk reduction. By the end of 2013, 584 VDCs already met the minimum criteria for disaster-resilient communities as defined by NRRC Flagship Four. UNDP, UNICEF and OCHA further collaborated with relevant stakeholders to put in place Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans in 75 districts along with District DRM Plans in seven districts. UNICEF engaged 1,085 people (Male- 841, Female 244) in the process of reviewing District Preparedness and Response Plans of 19 districts. In addition, UNICEF initiated four gender sensitive district disaster risk management plans in Parsa, Achham, Dhanusha and Saptari where for the first time children and adolescents are actively involved in risk assessment and planning. All of Nepal's 75 districts now have a District Lead Support Agency (DLSA) to coordinate the District Disaster Relief Committee.

At the central level, WHO supported structural and non-structural retrofitting of hospitals making these hospitals earthquake resistant; three hospitals (Patan, TUTH and Civil Hospital) are now more earth-quake

resilient. Further nine structural and non-structural assessments were done for hospitals and health centers. Phase-wise surveys on hospital safety were undertaken for 80 priority hospitals recommended by Ministry of Health and Population and NRRC Advisory Group. UNDP also supported the reconstruction, retrofitting and maintenance of 100 school blocks in two districts. In addition, a draft National Early Recovery Framework was developed and drafting of a Kathmandu Valley Earthquake response plan was initiated. At least 120,800 school children (50% girls) and 640 school teachers (27% female) participated in regular simulation drills on earthquake safety preparedness. The emergency capacity of UNICEF supported clusters to better prepare and respond during disasters has also been enhanced.

Finally, emergency flood responses were supported in seven districts. Hygiene kits, aqua tabs, bed nets and Behavior Change Communication campaigns benefitted 13,300 people, and 10,960 affected people benefitted from the provision of supplementary food.

3. Priority Plan for 2014

Priority actions for 2014 can be categorized broadly as follows: a) capacity building of local communities and GoN at the central and local levels on mainstreaming DRM and CCA actions; b) resource mobilization for the implementation of the endorsed work plan; c) support to develop or further improve existing national and sectoral policies and follow-up action plans for better integration of CC and DRM issues; d) initiation of more urban DRM activities; and e) scaling up or replication of the successful pilots of 2013.

Outcome Eight:

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

1. Context

UNDAF Outcomes Eight and Nine focus on protecting development gains by addressing peace building needs and conflict risks. Outcome Eight supports transitional justice processes (such as any commissions for disappearances, truth and/or reconciliation), addresses the needs of people affected by the 1996-2006armed conflict, and supports national actors to resolve conflict-related property issues. There are five UN agencies – UNDP, IOM, UN Women, OHCHR, and UN Habitat – contributing to this Outcome. A total of USD 1.2 million was disbursed under this Outcome.

2. Summary of results

Progress at the Outcome level

While the process for defining the mandate and scope of transitional justice mechanisms, including any commissions for disappearances, truth and/or reconciliation is still underway, the UN maintained attention on the issue through a multi-pronged approach. This was composed both of advocacy on the right to remedy as well as of developing a set of recommendations for creating a gender responsive transitional justice mechanism, including special services for conflict related sexual and gender-based violence survivors/victims and fast track service provisions for conflict victims. Equally important was technical assistance to planning for the delivery of services for conflict affected persons, including psycho-social services. To ensure that key stakeholders have broad knowledge and understanding on transitional justice and conflict-responsive service delivery, the UN continued its provision of targeted capacity-development to key actors both in government and civil society.

Finally, while supporting local mechanisms for dispute resolution and equipping communities with approaches to apply non-violent means, the UN also paid attention to ensuring that national policies are developed to prevent land disputes in the future. This was accomplished, *inter alia,* through support to the endorsement of a National Land Use Policy and Land Use Programme Implementation Directives.

Progress at the Output level

Strengthening the evidence base for **Transitional Justice (Output 8.1)**, the International Center for Transitional Justice published, with UN Women's technical and financial support a, report entitled 'The Wives of the Victims of Enforced Disappearances: Ensuring the Right to Remedy', which is being used for relevant policy advocacy and to call for legal changes on the right to remedy. In a similar vein, the 'National Conference on Transitional Justice' developed a set of recommendations for creating a gender responsive Transitional Justice (TJ) mechanism, special services for conflict related Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) survivors/victims and fast track service provisions for conflict victims. Capacity development efforts targeted at MoPR officials, judiciary and CSOs at the national and local level contributed to enhancing their knowledge and skills on TJ and conflict responsive service delivery with UNDP's financial and technical support. To support the formation of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), OHCHR released technical notes on the analysis of the draft TRC Ordinance and comments on the TRC Ordinance. Lack of consensus among

political parties to some extent hampered agreement on the establishment of a TRC and the review and implementation of a gender responsive TJ strategy.

Important progress was made to address the **needs of conflict victims (Output 8.2)**. Although inclusive TJ mechanisms are yet to be established, continuous lobbying and advocacy efforts of UNDP, IOM and UN Women led MoPR to enact a guideline for psychosocial counseling services to conflict affected persons (CAPs), with inputs from regional consultations with CAPs in ten districts. With further financial and technical support from IOM, a Field Implementation Manual and M&E strategy were developed to implement the psychosocial counseling services. In addition, 12 counselors are being trained to provide psychosocial counseling particularly to conflict affected women and girls. With coordination support from the UN Interagency Rehabilitation Programme (UNIRP), a joint endeavor of UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and ILO, the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) was equipped with technical skills to manage a server database management system of Maoist Ex-combatants. UNIRP also provided a second round of support consisting of career counseling, business mentoring and building linkages to microfinance and employment agencies for CAPs. As a result of the UNIRP rehabilitation and reintegration support to Verified Minors and Late Recruits (VMLRs) discharged in 2010, 134 participants and their immediate dependents' gender specific needs were also addressed in 2013. With other training and skills development components now completed, 355 VMLRs continued receiving education support.

The lack of records of registered and resolved property disputes (conflict related and other) has been a challenge, with many **conflict related property issues (Output 8.3)** having been resolved by local peace committees without appropriate registration and referral to land offices. However, advocacy, lobbying and technical support by UNDP, IOM and UN-HABITAT led the GoN to endorse the National Land Use Policy and Land Use Programme Implementation Directives, which aim to prevent future land disputes. District land use planning maps for all 75 districts and local level land use planning maps for selected 52 VDCs and four municipalities were prepared by Ministry of Land Reform and Management (MoLRM). Participatory land use planning and implementation is being piloted in one VDC each of three target districts, Surkhet, Nawalparasi and Morang. A series of consultations and dialogues with land activists and other stakeholders to resolve land related conflicts with increased conflict and gender sensitivity were also held as a result of the capacity enhancement of local GoN institutions. UNDP is also supporting a high-level policy dialogue on CPA-related land issues involving political parties and civil society groups, with the idea of generating enhanced understand and support for legislative initiatives on land matters.

3. Priority Plan for 2014

Supporting the GoN to ensure that any TRC Bill and any commissions for disappearances, truth and/or reconciliation align with international standards and human rights principles will be a priority for UNDP and UN Women. The agencies will also enhance the capacity of concerned stakeholders on conflict sensitive and gender responsive service delivery to improve access to justice for CAPs. UN Women, UNDP and IOM will focus on advocating for the inclusion of victims/survivors of conflict-related SGBV as a specific category of CAPs in the GoN's relief, rehabilitation and reparations policies and guidelines, to ensure that the rights and needs of this group receive the appropriate level of attention. More outreach campaigns are planned to highlight the importance of psychosocial counseling in addressing not only mental health concerns but issues such as stigma and isolation from community events. Finally, IOM and UN Habitat will focus on strengthening the capacity of land administration and management officials to resolve land related disputes by establishing land use implementation committees.

Outcome Nine:

National actors and institutions have managed conflict risk and are progressively consolidating the peace.

1. Context

As mentioned earlier, UNDAF Outcomes Eight and Nine focus on protecting development gains by addressing peace building needs and conflict risks. Outcome Nine focuses on preventing conflict and consolidating the peace through inclusive dialogue and participation, social and economic empowerment, and reducing armed violence. There are three UN agencies – UNDP, UN Women, and ILO – contributing to this Outcome with a total of USD 4.3 million disbursed under this Outcome in 2013.

2. Summary of results

Progress at the Outcome level

In order to prevent conflict and consolidate peace, the UN worked at both the local and national levels. At the local level, to address security issues and strengthen capacities to mitigate potential violence, a number of dialogue initiatives were supported to prevent the escalation of tensions and to promote consensus building on contested development and transition related issues including on electoral violence, inter-ethnic tensions, inter-religious relations and local development priorities. Progress was also made in socio-economic empowerment initiatives with special focus on support to the vulnerable and economically deprived. At the national level, the UN supported five ministries to incorporate employment opportunities and income generation for conflict affected women in their plans.

Progress at the Output level

With the technical and financial support of UNDP, 503 political leaders, GoN officials, CSO members, and print media representatives from national and local levels were equipped with Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue skills. UNDP supported the application of these skills in **collaborative dialogue** processes to address transition related issues **(Output 9.1.)**.

Activities to support the implementation of **National Plans of Action on UNSCRs 1325, 1820 and ILO 169 (Output 9.2)** led to a number of results. As part of UN Women's support for security sector reform in Nepal, 180 Nepal Army (NA) personnel, 73 peacekeepers and 34 instructors were equipped with an improved understanding of the normative frameworks for gender equality and women's empowerment (e.g. Beijing Platform for Action and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women). As a result, the NA's Directorate of Human Rights is now able to provide gender training to the military personnel independently. In addition, eight District Coordination Committees (DCCs) developed work plans to implement the NAP on UNSCRs 1325/1820. Key members of DCCs, including conflict affected women, have been equipped with better understanding on the issues, and skills to monitor and leverage local resources for the empowerment of SGBV survivors and conflict affected women and girls. The MoFALD received comments and suggestions on the draft National Action Plan on ILO 169, which is in the process of being submitted to the Cabinet for approval. However, the delay in the approval of the NAP on ILO 169 hampered its timely implementation. Nevertheless, with ILO's technical support, the GoN prepared, in tri-partite consultation, all four International Labour Standards periodic reports on ILO 169 due in 2013.

UNDP's advocacy and technical support led to the development of a strategy and plan of action for establishing the Nepal Center for Crime Observation (NCCO) in the Nepal Police for better monitoring and analysis of the incidence and distribution of **armed violence (Output 9.3)** across the country.

Progress was also made with regards to **social and economic empowerment initiatives (Output 9.4)** for poor including conflict affected persons. UNDP support to the vulnerable, excluded and economically deprived (VEED) population led to the empowerment of 2,811 persons (95% Women, 62% Dalits, 17% Other Madhesis, 12% Janajatis, 6% Muslims and 76% Ultra-poor) through the Livelihood Recovery for Peace Project (LRP). A total of 3,553 individuals have benefited from micro-capital grants for income generation, the majority of which have been women and Dalits. Support was also provided to construct several individual family toilets and 25 local youth clubs and three youth networks have been mobilized as a force for social change, cohesion, harmony and governance in LRP project districts.

Continuous efforts by ILO led five ministries (Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Ministry of Agricultural Development, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation and Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction) to incorporate programmes for **employment opportunities and income generation for conflict affected women (Output 9.5)** and their families in their plans. Efforts are underway to strengthen monitoring systems to track the implementation of these plans.

3. Priority Plan for 2014

Supporting the GoN to review, amend and approve various guidelines and action plans is a key priority for contributing UN agencies. For instance, making the Information Working Group network functional and enhancing the capacity of policy makers, planners and other concerned stakeholders on ILO 169, in order to mainstream indigenous people's agenda in district development plans, will be ILO's priority. ILO also aims to provide entrepreneurship training and business development services to more than 600 conflict affected women and girls. UN Women will support the review of the Nepal Peace Trust Fund supported projects for the implementation of the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, the NAP monitoring report, and the roll-out of the NAP at the local level through capacities of existing coordination mechanisms (DCCs, LPCs) and a review of the NAP Localization Guidelines. Coordination will be further strengthened through the Peace Support Working Group (PSWG), an instrumental development partner mechanism for advocacy and policy reform to support the GoN and CSOs to implement NAP action points effectively and efficiently. UNDP will prioritize conducting dialogues among political parties and CSOs on various social issues to sustain peace and reduce potential violence at local and national level. UNDP will also focus on community security planning and its implementation to enhance community security and to reduce SGBV.

Outcome Ten:

Nepal's institutions are strengthened for more effective integration of policy and the economy in to inter governmental economic and normative processes, and international policy and legal regimes.

1. Context

Outcome Ten focuses on initiatives to further global and regional cooperation. The focus is on strengthening compliance with international policy and regulatory frameworks, recommendations and standards; strengthening the capacity of Nepal's institutions to engage in global, regional and sub regional dialogues; supporting aid coordination; and strengthening intergovernmental engagement in developing and implementing migration and HIV policies. A number of Resident and Non-Resident UN Agencies (NRAs)[1] provided support to Nepal to garner benefits from international cooperation frameworks as well as assistance to enhance the capacity to effectively engage in various international cooperation forums. A total of USD 1.8 million was disbursed under this Outcome in 2013.

Election of the GoN as a member of the UNDP Executive Board (for the term 2014-2016), UNESCO Executive Board (for the term 2013-2017), ECOSOC (for the term 2013-15) and Coordinator of the Consultative Group of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the WTO will play a role in advancing the global development process, making it inclusive of the vital interests and concerns of the poor and the marginalized. In May 2013, GoN took a decision to formulate strategies and plans for graduation from an LDC into a developing country by 2022. The GoN formed an Istanbul Programme of Action (IPOA) National Implementation Oversight Committee Chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs with a view to keep oversight of the implementation of the eight priority areas of the IPOA. The National Planning Commission has been mandated to formulate strategies for Nepal's graduation. The approach paper of the 13th National Plan (2013/14- 2015/16) has taken a long-term vision of mounting concerted efforts and strategy for graduation. The national efforts are directed towards integrating IPOA strategies in two aspects: (i) mainstreaming and integrating the priority areas of the document in the national planning process, and (ii) ensuring that the development partners also meet the international commitment to integrating the IPOA thrust and priority in their national development assistance strategies and programmes. As mutual accountability and enhanced support from the international community form the core strategy of the IPOA implementation, Nepal requires capacity building of relevant implementing agencies for policy harmonization and effective integration into the regional and international development process.

2. Summary of Results

Progress at the Outcome level

The UN supported Nepal's further integration into intergovernmental processes. Primarily, UN agencies supported the protection and expansion of international standards; in particular, various agencies assisted Nepal in complying with environmental standards. Within the area of building the capacity to engage in trade initiatives, UN agencies supported export production to meet international standards within the area of ginger as well as to understand and negotiate international treaties. Finally, the UN supported the completion of the framework set out in the Busan Agreement to improve aid effectiveness and also closely collaborated on the Aid Management Platform to increase transparency and accountability.

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[1] Six NRAs (UNCTAD, UNICTRAL, UNEP, UNIDO, ITC, IAEA) and six resident UN agencies (FAO, UNDP, RCPD, WHO, IOM, UNAIDS) are contributing to Outcome Ten.

Progress at the Output level

Several UN agencies provided support to **expand protection and advancement of international standards (Output 10.1).** Nepal made important progress in the implementation of a National Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) with UNEP's support. The first tranche of stage one of the Nepal HPMP has commenced. The country is in full compliance with the Montreal Protocol and is ahead of its HCFCs phase-out schedule. Additionally, through the ODS (ozone-depleting substance) destruction project, UNEP supported Nepal to receive a Certificate of Destruction from the Climate Action Reserve in USA, recording successful disposal of seven metric tonnes of the chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) stock that had accumulated over the years in 800 odd cylinders of 13.6 kg each . This project has provided unique insight and solid data previously missing on safe disposal of ODS in small developing countries. UNEP also worked closely with the stakeholders to implement the Forest Certification for Ecosystem Services (ForCES) regional programme covering Nepal, Indonesia, Vietnam and Chile. A draft report on Market analysis of demand/interest for Ecosystem Services (ES) based Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification at national and pilot site level has been completed. UNEP continued to work with The Federation of Community Forestry Users, Nepal (FECOFUN) and National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC). It also supported the identification of measures for access and benefit sharing through Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC), with a program started at two pilot sites. Similarly, UNCTAD provided trainings to GoN and other national institutions to enable them to take advantage of regional and global trade and investment opportunities.

In the area of **building capacity to engage in global dialogues and trade initiatives (Output 10.2)**, UNIDO continued its negotiations with donors such as the EU and its consultations with key ministries (Ministry of Industry and Ministry of Commerce and Supplies). In close collaboration with the GoN, FAO developed the Good Agriculture Practice (GAP) in ginger and introduced it in Morang, Jhapa, Ilam, and Pachthar districts. FAO also provided orientations to the private sector on how to comply with Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) measures of ginger production and trade. Design for the establishment of a ginger-processing plant that will meet the international SPS requirements has been completed. Further in the area of food and agriculture, IAEA supported capacity building efforts for improving animal productivity and control of transboundary animal diseases using nuclear and molecular techniques. IAEA also supported in the area of environment and water resources by building the capacity of the national institutes to assess groundwater resources in the Kathmandu Valley using isotope techniques. In order to help GoN comply with international health regulations, WHO supported Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) to develop the National Integrated Disease Surveillance Policy which is now awaiting approval from the Cabinet. It also supported the revision of the National Communicable Disease Control Act initiated by the Law Section of the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP).

UNDP supported the Division of International Treaties within the Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJCAPA) to understand and negotiate international treaties. As a result of UNDP's support, the Ministry is developing a training module and resource material on negotiation skills and international treaties. The Ministry has also been taking part in several international negotiations and forums, including providing feedback on the UN Convention against Corruption task force report. IAEA supported the GoN to take initial measures to develop and establish a national infrastructure for radiation safety in compliance with international standards. It supported the GoN to develop Radiation Health Service Infrastructure to enhance the utilization of radiation and nuclear techniques for cancer management. In the area of energy planning, IAEA helped enhance the capacity of the national institutions to develop a sustainable energy policy framework.

In April 2013, the UN General Assembly adopted the text of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), the first-ever global treaty to establish international norms on the transfer of conventional arms, aiming to prevent them from

being used for war crimes, human rights abuses or to destabilize countries and regions. UNRCPD is deeply involved in facilitating this process in Asia Pacific. The GoN actively participated in events organized by UNRCPD relevant to global disarmament and non-proliferation instruments, in particular the ATT. UNRCPD organized two regional meetings to provide a forum for dialogue on ATT. It also held an "Art for Peace" competition and proceeded with its Peace and Disarmament Education project in cooperation with the Curriculum Development Centre (CDC), Ministry of Education (MoE).

Regarding **aid effectiveness (Output 10.3)**, UNDP supported the Ministry of Finance (MoF) to complete the Global Partnership Monitoring Framework as set out in the Busan Partnership Agreement. Close collaboration with the MoF also resulted in the successful launch of the Aid Management Platform (AMP) to the public. This has contributed to increased aid transparency and domestic accountability on the use of aid resources, as the wider public can now access updated information on donor funded projects. UNDP also provided assistance to the MoF to integrate the AMP with the Budget Management Information System (BMIS) and Financial Management Information System (FMIS). This will enable easier access to information on funds, budget and expenditure for effective planning, budgeting and monitoring of funds. A Development Cooperation Report (DCR) based on AMP data was published in March 2013. The analysis of aid data through the DCRs has been useful to influence policy makers to develop a new strategy in the area of aid management.

In order to reduce **HIV prevalence among cross-border migrant populations (Output 10.4)**, a task group under IOM's leadership and with technical support from UNAIDS was established to review related joint programming. The task group will engage with MoHP to implement policies in line with international standards and to enhance access to information and care.

3. Priority Plan for 2014

Both UNCTAD and UNICTRAL will continue their resource mobilization efforts and will focus on strengthening their links with national partners. UNEP will focus on awareness raising/outreach with selected target groups, strengthening licensing system implementation, development and implementation of a tax scheme (meant as an economic incentive) to encourage HCFCs phase-down, and building the capacity of the GoN. For its Forest Certification Project, UNEP will focus on the creation and compilation of adequate data and baselines, capacity development of stakeholders and development of scientific methods for valuation of ecosystem goods. FAO will initiate procurement of equipment and infrastructure development of a ginger-processing plant, and continue providing orientations to the private sector on how to comply with SPS measures of ginger production and trade. WHO will focus on activating an inter-ministerial body for dealing with a potential national health crisis situation, ensuring the inclusion of other relevant ministries like Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Physical Planning and Works. IAEA will focus on implementing the new country programme under its 2014-2015 Technical Cooperation Cycle. It will aim to develop capacity for Nuclear Physics and Nuclear Chemistry teaching programmes at Tribhuvan University and for improving crop yield for food security and economic growth by using nuclear and molecular techniques, and will assist Nepal to explore and evaluate uranium and thorium deposits. UNDP will continue providing support to the GoN on the use of the integrated AMP, BMIS and FMIS system and data analysis, and support for the publication of DCRs including an aid fragmentation analysis and AMP demonstration as an advocacy campaign. It will also aid the GoN to implement the revised Foreign Aid Policy and to conduct the National Portfolio Performance Review (NPPR) support. IOM and UNAIDS will focus on strengthening the involvement of national partners and migrants in participatory HIV programming.

Annex A: UNDAF Coordination Arrangements

Outcomes	GoN Chair of OSG	UN Lead Agency/Vice Chair of OSG	Contributing Agencies
Outcome One: Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups get improved access to basic essential social services and programmes in an equitable manner.	National Planning Commission(NPC)	UNICEF	WFP, WHO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNESCO, UNV, FAO, UNODC
Outcome Two: Vulnerable groups have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection.	Ministry of Labor and Employment (MoLE)	ILO	FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNCDF, IOM, UNICEF, UN Women, UNESCO
Outcome Three: Vulnerable groups experience greater self-confidence, respect and dignity.	Prime Minister's Office (PMO)	UNFPA	UNICEF, UNDP, IOM, ILO, UNESCO, OHCHR, UNODC, UNAIDS
Outcome Four: Vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened legal and policy frameworks and have improved access to security and rule-of-law institutions.	Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJPA)	UNICEF	UNICEF, UNDP, OHCHR, UN Women, UNODC
Outcome Five: Institutions, systems and processes of democratic governance are more accountable, effective, efficient and inclusive.	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD)	UNDP	UNCDF, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, UNESCO
Outcome Six: Tiers of government are established and function to meet the provisions of the new federal constitution.	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD)	UNDP	UN Women
Outcome Seven: People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks.	Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology (MoEST) and Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) on an annually alternating basis	UNDP	OCHA, WHO, UNICEF, FAO, OHCHR, UN-HABITAT, UN Women, IOM
Outcome Eight: National institutions have addressed conflict-related violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and the post-conflict needs of victims.	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR)	UN Women	UNDP, IOM, OHCHR, UN-HABITAT
Outcome Nine: National actors and institutions have managed conflict risk and are progressively consolidating the peace.	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR)	UN Women	UNDP, ILO
Outcome Ten: 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.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)	UNRCO	IOM, UNDP, UNDP (Asia-Pacific Regional Centre, APRC), IAEA, UNIDO, ITC, FAO, UNEP, UNCTAD, UNCITRAL, WHO, UNRCPD

Annex B: Status of UNDAF Indicators

Annex 1: Outcome One

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicator(s)			Baseline	Targets	Status of Indicator
Achieved	Constrained	On Track	Achieved	Constrained	On Track			
Outcome 1: Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups get improved access to basic essential social services and programmes in an equitable manner.			1.1 Literacy rates of 15 years and above			56.5% (male 71.6% and female 44.5%) in 2010/11	78% (both sexes)	The literacy status for 15 years and above is 55.5%. Of which male literacy is 70.7% and Female is 43.3%. However the literacy rate for five years and above is 65.9% of which female literacy rate is 53.1% and male literacy rate is 74.7 %.
			1.2 Survival rate to Grade 8			67.5% (girls 69.5% and boys 66.2%) in 2011/12	87% for both boys and girls	The survival rate to grade eight is 69.4%. Gender parity index is not yet provided.
			1.3 % of births that are					
			(a) attended by skilled birth attendant			36% (2011)	55%	In 15 priority districts, 42% of births are attended by Skilled Birth Attendance. Disaggregated data are currently collected at facility level and will be reported in HMIS from 2014.
			(b) institutional deliveries			35% (2011)	55%	In 15 priority districts, 43% of birth takes place at health institutions. Disaggregated data are currently collected at facility level and will be reported in HMIS from 2014.
			1.4 % of households					
			a) using improved sanitation facilities			38% (2011)	100%	2011 Census data suggest 62% of households use improved sanitation facilities. Further data on this indicator at national level will be available after MICS-5 has been completed at end of 2014.

	b) with a designated place for hand-washing where water and soap are present within 10 paces of the latrine	38% (2011)	50%	In priority districts, 45% of the households have availability of soap and water at a place designated for hand-washing. At national level, NDHS-2011 data suggest 47.8% of households have availability of soap and water at a place designated for hand-washing. Further data on this indicator at national level will be available after MICS-5 has been completed at end of 2014.
	1.5 Prevalence of stunting, height-for-age %, among children under five (boys and girls)	39.5% girls, 41.4% boys (2011)	29%	Data on this indicator at national level will be available after MICS-5 has been completed at end of 2014.
	1.6 Unmet need for family planning	Nepal 27.0% for age 15-49; 41.5% for age 15-19; 36.8% for age 20-24 (2011 NDHS)	24% for age 15-49 by 2015; 37% for age 15-19 and age 20-24	There has been significant increase in the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) in most of the UNFPA supported districts (10/18) with the average increase of 3.85% over the period of one year.
	1.7 # of districts with Composite Index score lower than or equal to 0.5	23	fewer than 23	No data available for this composite index at this time due to unavailability of disaggregated data for child labour and stunting, however, the Index will be recalculated in 2014 using new data from MICS-5 (2014).
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).	1.1.1 Equity-focused macro policy for particularly vulnerable districts and groups	no	yes (by 2015)	The zero draft of the National Education Equity Strategy is in progress and was presented during the Education Sector-Wide Approach Joint Consultative Meeting end of 2013.
	1.1.2 % of girls and boys in Grade 1 with ECD experience	girls 55.2% and boys 53.5% in 2011/12	87% for both boys and girls (2016/17)	The latest data shows that the entrance rate (grade one) with ECD Experience is 56.9% (57.6% girls and 56.2% boys) - 2012/13 (Source MOE status report 2013).
	1.1.3 Net enrolment rate of girls and boys in Grades 1–8	86.1% girls; 87% boys (2011/12)	93% for both (2016/17)	The net enrolment rate for basic education is 87.5% with a gender parity of 0.99.
	1.1.4 % of girls and boys receiving midday meal on school days	95%	100%	70% boys and 69% girls were provided mid-day meal for 84% of school days against the target 100% (draft baseline survey report will be finalized mid-April).

Output 1.2: Health policies, strategies and programmes of the Government of Nepal increasingly address social inclusion, equity, and social and financial risk protection.	1.2.1 Policy Index Score	5	10	Data will be available at the Joint Annual Review meeting planned for end of January 2014.
	1.2.2 Revised national health policy addresses maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health, and nutrition coverage gaps of vulnerable groups	no	yes	First Draft of Health policy prepared which has reflected maternal child health, addressing gender and equity.
	1.2.3 # of national/regional nurse/midwifery training institutions with curricula based on WHO/International Confederation of Midwives essential competencies	0	4	While target has not moved, five universities have been identified for teaching midwifery, and relevant curricula for 3-year bachelor midwifery degree were drafted.
	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	0	4	While the target has not moved, capacity assessment of eight health training institutions is underway and competency-based training manuals were developed for Pelvic Organ Prolapse (PoP) and Obstetric Fistula (OF), and partially disseminated.
Output 1.3: The performance of district health systems in the delivery of primary health care is significantly improved.	1.3.1 # of targeted districts with universal coverage of community and facility-based continuum of care for maternal and newborn health	34	60	Coverage of community-based new care program in 39 districts (52%). Coverage of Facility based newborn care services in 15 districts (20%). Birthing center and Basic Obstetric Care in 15 districts.
	1.3.2 % of adults and children with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy	24% (CD4<350) or 5,876/25,038 people (July 2011)	80%	32.7% CD4<350 or 8,546/26,100 people (July 2013)
	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	0	18 (At least one in each of 18 districts)	No updated data for Youth Friendly Service Centers certification available; however, an assessment of Adolescents Friendly Health Services (AFHS) will commence early 2014 which will support standards development.
	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	yes	yes	Non-polio acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) detection rate at >2.0/100,000 children aged less than 15 years has been sustained.

Output 1.4 Prevention and care-seeking behaviours of communities improved, based on informed choices.	1.4.1 % 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	female 25.8%, male 33.9% (2011)	female 40%, male 50% (by 2015) female 50%, male 60% (2017)	No updated data at this time, however, a number of preparatory activities were initiated aimed at reaching young people to increase knowledge and change behavior relating to HIV transmission.
	1.4.3 % of women of reproductive age who can correctly identify (at least three) danger signs during pregnancy and when to seek care	tbd by UNFPA perception survey by March 2013	50% or more	No updated data at this time, however, there have been a number of orientation activities in selected districts with mothers' groups on birth preparedness packages to improve knowledge on danger signs.
	1.4.4 Among children under five, % with diarrhoea treated with ORS and zinc in two weeks preceding the survey	6.2% (2011)	40%	23.7% of diarrhea cases are treated in public health facility and among those treated in these facilities 95.4% of children received zinc and oral rehydration solution in 15 priority districts. HMIS does not provide information on the treatment of diarrhoea from private health facilities. Disaggregated data are currently collected at facility level and will be reported in HMIS from 2014.National level data will be available from MICS-5 at end of 2014.
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.	1.5.1 National Food and Nutrition Security Plan (NFNSP) along with its Plan of Action endorsed and adopted	no	yes	Food and Nutrition Security Plan (FNSP) along with its Plan of Action have been formulated and constitutes a chapter in Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS) for the decade 2013-2023.
	1.5.2 National Capacity Index for hunger solutions	12	20	The indicators and process for NCI have not been finalized with the GoN. The NPC has given high priority on food security and nutrition in its policy documents. The GoN's Approach Paper on 13th Three Year Programme (Chapter 3.1.4 Food Security and Nutrition) reflects on how vulnerable food insecure groups/areas will be identified utilizing NeKSAP information product and relevant programmes will be implemented.

	1.5.3 Number of districts with Nutrition Information System in place which (a) includes core integrated nutrition indicators for tracking progress on MSNP; (b) is fully operational; (c) has mechanisms for reporting; (d)produces quarterly nutrition bulletins; (e) leads to corrective actions being taken, based on discussions of bulletins	0 (MSNP not rolled out)	10	Implementation of Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan initiated in all six model districts (Achham, Kapilvastu, Nawalparashi, Jumla, Parsa and Bajura). A nutrition surveillance working group has now been formed under the Nutrition Technical Committee and National Planning Commission to develop guidelines for the first ever national nutrition surveillance system to track implementation progress and to improve early detection of malnutrition.
Output 1.6: Adolescent girls, mothers, infants and young children, and vulnerable groups have increased access and utilization of essential micronutrients.	1.6.1 % of girls and boys fully given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey			
	(a) aged 6– 59 months	90% (2011)	100%	Out of 575,016 targeted 6-59 month old children in 15 priority districts, 100% received vitamin A during the April 2013 campaign. Data on this indicator at national level will be available after MICS-5 has been completed at end of 2014.
	(b) aged 6–11 months	77.8% (2011)	90%	Data on this indicator at national level will be available after MICS-5 has been completed at end of 2014.
	1.6.2 % of girls aged 10–15 years accessing iron–folic acid and de-worming tablets	tbd by Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2014)	80%	Iron Folic Acid supplementation and de-worming to adolescent girls is yet to be started, but in targeted districts, supplementation and de-worming to pregnant and lactating women were maintained at 60% (age disaggregation not possible at this time). Data on this indicator at national level will be available after MICS-5 has been completed at end of 2014.
	1.6.3 % increase in production of fortified foods, including complementary foods and special nutritional products	n/a	n/a	Support to the suppliers to explore production of Super Cereal plus not yet started. Due to the revised WFP strategic global priorities, this indicator is no more in use.

	1.6.4 # of districts covered by National Micronutrient Programme	23	36	15 districts were supported by UNICEF and WFP. WFP contributed 14 metric tons of Micronutrient Powders as well as the transportation/logistics.
Output 1.7: Families, especially vulnerable groups, practice optimal maternal, infant and young child feeding and care practices, and manage acute malnutrition.	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	70% (2011)	85%	In nine priority districts, exclusive breastfeeding at 6 months is 72%. Data on this indicator at national level will be available after MICS-5 has been completed at end of 2014.
	(b) infants 6–8 months of age who receive solid, semi-solid or soft foods	65% (2011)	85%	Data on this indicator at national level will be available after MICS-5 has been completed at end of 2014.
	c) children aged 6–23 months who receive food from four or more food groups	24% (2011)	50%	In nine priority districts, 23% children 6-23 months were fed with minimum acceptable diet. Data on this indicator at national level will be available after MICS-5 has been completed at end of 2014.
	1.7.2 % of children aged 6–59 months having accessed effective management and treatment services for			
	(a) severe acute malnutrition (SAM)	7% (2011) nationwide (85% in CMAM districts)	40% nationwide (85% in CMAM districts)	As of November 2013, out of 5,021 children under five (girls: 2,906) with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in the 164 outpatient therapeutic program centres of 11 districts during 2013, 3,567 children (girls: 1,760) were discharged, out of these, 87% (girls: 86%, boys: 89%) recovered and less than 1% died; these are well above the global standards of recovery rate of >75% and death rate <10% (SPHERE).
	(b) moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)	tbd by June 2013	100%	The MAM guidelines finalization is pending with the GoN. Therefore no baseline. Planned for 2014.
	1.7.3 %of pregnant and lactating women having taken			

	(a) iron–folic acid tablets for at least 6 months	38% (2011)	70%	Out of a total 124,835 expected pregnancies in 15 priority districts, 60% of the pregnant women received Iron Folic Acid tablets for 180 days.
	b) de-worming medication after first trimester of pregnancy	55.1% (2011)	70%	Out of a total 124,835 expected pregnancies in 15 priority districts, 60% of the pregnant women received de-worming medicine.
	1.7.4 % of targeted beneficiaries suffering from iron deficiency anaemia			
	(a) pregnant women	47.6% (2011)	less than 40%	Data on this indicator at national level will be available after MICS-5 has been completed at end of 2014.
	(b) children aged 6–23 months	68.9% (2011)	less than 40%	Data on this indicator at national level will be available after MICS-5 has been completed at end of 2014.
Output 1.8: National WASH programme and finance strategy formulated, approved, implemented and monitored to improve equity, sustainability and efficiency of the sector.	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	0% (2010)	80% implementation rate per annum	94% (34 implemented against 36). The third Annual Joint WASH Sector review was conducted and included analysis of gender issues. Sector progress, gender analysis and resource utilization were documented to harmonize sector planning and resource mobilization.
	1.8.2 # of districts with Sanitation and Hygiene SWAp and joint financing mechanism in place	0	23	22 priority districts have developed and operationalized a joint District WASH/ Sanitation/ODF plan with budgets to achieve the target of district ODF by 2017.
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 diarrhea-prone and low sanitation coverage districts.	1.9.1 # of districts, municipalities and VDCs with sustained open-defecation-free (ODF) status	4 Districts, 6 Municipalities, 600 VDCs: 4	26 Districts, 12 Municipalities and 1,000 VDCs	11 districts (Kaski, Chitwan, Tanahun, Myagdi, Parbat, Pyuthan, Achham, Mawanpur, Kalikot, Bhaktapur and Mustang), 12 Municipalities (Pokhara, Lekhnath, Byas, Bharatpur, Ratnagar, Dharan, Hetuda, Thimi, Bhaktapur, Putalibazaar, Byas Baglung), and 1,056 VDCs have been declared as ODF as of the end of 2013.
	1.9.2 # of schools with child-, gender- and differently-abled-friendly WASH facilities managed by child clubs	4,000	5,000	A total of 1,102 (cumulative 2,384) schools have been supported by UNICEF to ensure that schools have CGD Friendly environments and facilities. Beyond just UNICEF support, 11,500 schools now have CGD facilities in the

				last four years (2010/11-5,500 schools, 2011/12-3,000 schools, 20112/13-1,000 schools and 2013/14-2,000 schools).
	1.9.3 % of the population benefiting from water supply schemes including Water Safety Plans	15%	25%	No data on this indicator at national level at this point. However, UNICEF supported the provision of access to improved water supply to 39,983 deprived people over the last three years (14,900 in 2011, 19,746 in 2012, and 5,337 in 2013).
Output 1.10: Municipalities adopt and implement effective urban sector policies related to water, sanitation and shelter.	1.10.1 # of slum-dwelling households in five select municipalities with improved living conditions	0	2,500	No data available for main indicator at this time, however, WASH related municipal strategies developed. Shelter policy framework prepared.
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.	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)	0	20 districts and 8 municipalities	Six out of 20 districts have formulated child protection plans towards the establishment of a child welfare system. Eight municipalities in five districts have developed plans and allocated budget.
	1.11.2 % of children in target districts and municipalities, who received child and family welfare services from government and NGOs, according to child-rights-based procedures	0	80%	No data available on the main indicator at this point, however, 5,277 children and adolescents (2,235 girls) from marginalized and at risk groups received various welfare services.
Output 1.12: Government institutions at national and sub-national 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.	1.12.1 % of districts and municipalities that produced reliable disaggregated data on the vulnerable and marginalized through DPMAS and used for both sub-national annual budget planning and national poverty monitoring	49%	90%	No data available on the main indicator at this point, however, 12 out of 15 priority districts are using DPMAS data in their annual planning, however, availability of disaggregated data by ethnicity and gender remains a challenge.
	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	0 (2011)	3	The NPC completed independent evaluation of three strategic projects in 2013 (Mid-hill Highway, Poverty Alleviation Fund and Adult Literacy Programme) all of which include a gender and equity focus.

	national social policy documents and action plans			
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.	1.13.1 Standardized and consistent volunteerism policies, guidelines and norms established and implemented at national level	no	yes (by 2016)	National Development Policy formulated. National Volunteering taskforce formed. Capacity of national Development Volunteering services strengthened, 100 volunteers successfully delivered basic services to districts and municipalities; local governance strengthened.

Annex 2: Outcome Two

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicator(s)			Baseline	Targets	Status of Indicator
Achieved	**Constrained**	**On Track**	**Achieved**	**Constrained**	**On Track**			
Outcome 2: Vulnerable groups have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection.			2.1 Gini coefficient			0.35 (NLSS III, 2011)	% reduction equal to the inverse of GDP growth rate	No data available for main indicator at this time, the Nepal Living Standard Survey has so far taken place every five to six years.
			2.2 Poverty incidence:					
			a) % of employed people living below USD 1 (PPP) per day			22% (2010)	17% (2015)	No data available for main indicator at this time, as the MDG 2013 Progress Report use 2011 figures for the indicator.
			(b) % of population below national poverty line			25% (to be updated pending analysis publication)	Target: no increase	No data available for main indicator at this time, the Nepal Living Standard Survey has so far taken place every five to six years.
			2.3 Discrepancy between rates of youth and total labour force participation					
			(a) unemployment rate			3.6% (aged 15–29 years) vs. 2.1% (2.2% male and 2.0%female) overall	no discrepancy	No data available at this stage. Central Bureau of Statistics is planning to undertake the Labour Force Survey III during 2014/15.
			b) time-related underemployment			7.2% (aged 15-29 years) vs. 6.7% (7.2% male and 6.1% female) overall	no discrepancy	No data available at this stage. Central Bureau of Statistics is planning to undertake the Labour Force Survey III during 2014/15.
			2.4 Number of households affected by Haliya bonded labour in 12 prone districts in Mid and Far West			19,059	0	No data available for main indicator at this time, however, significant progress has been made towards addressing the issues of all forms of bonded labour, including Haliya. The MoLRM has finalized a NAP for rehabilitation of freed Haliyas and submitted it to MoF for

				its approval and release of funds. MoLRM has prepared Bonded Labour Bill, replacing the Kamaiya Labour (Prohibition) Act 2002 to address all forms of bonded labour in agriculture sector. MoLRM established a system to verify and distribute ID cards to freed Haliya in 12 districts. More than 10,000 out of 19,000 registered families were verified and 7,000 of the verified received ID cards. ID card holders are eligible to access GoN's assistance, which includes rehabilitation support. An E-database system has been established in 12 Haliya free districts and linked with the central database at the MoLRM and the MoF to provide sex-disaggregated data and information on forced labour and to monitor assistance.
	2.5 Community Asset Score	7.4 based on the latest report on Baseline survey	increased in at least 80% of target communities	No data available for main indicator at this time. The baseline was conducted in 2013 (the midline survey is planned for 2015/16).
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.	2.1.1 Comprehensive and inclusive employment policy adopted	No	yes (2014)	MoLE has drafted a comprehensive National Employment Policy. The draft policy is being reviewed by the relevant line ministries. Formalization of informal sectors through supporting job-rich growth strategies implemented in eight districts.
	2.1.2 Policy on home-based workers (HBWs) endorsed and implementation plan in place	no	yes (2015)	The MoLE will determine the process of the Home Based workers policy after the National Employment Policy has been reviewed by the relevant line ministries.
	2.1.3 Foreign employment policy and national plan of action adopted	no	yes (2015)	Process of drafting of the NAP of Foreign Employment Policy has been initiated and capacity building initiatives of GoN and stakeholders have started.
	2.1.4 National Culture Policy revised and updated, addressing the protection of creators' rights,	no	yes	Preparations for revision of the policy are underway, with an assessment report on current institutional set-up and legal provisions as regards to the safeguarding and

	focusing on skills and knowledge of vulnerable groups			promotion of intangible cultural heritage prepared. Capacity building of concerned stakeholders on UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage to ensure that the national policy, provisions and programs cater to the safeguarding needs of the intangible cultural heritage of the groups and communities concerned, including indigenous vulnerable groups.
	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	no	yes	Background studies and assessments are commissioned to generate inputs for an inclusive growth strategy. MDG Progress Report 2013 has been published and disseminated. NPC introduced national M&E guidelines with the aim to collect disaggregated data in a systematic way to inform evidence based planning and policy making. First Annual Household Survey collecting key information on consumption and labor is conducted. The survey will inform the GoN policy and annual planning for poverty reduction.
Output 2.2: Government has improved capacity to design, execute and manage economic development programmes and strategies.	2.2.1 Labour market information analysis system is established and functional	no	yes	Migration project generating labour market information for potential migrant workers in Nepal and for those already in the receiving countries was launched. The project also has an objective to strengthen the Employment Service Centres of the MoLE.
	2.2.2 One national level and one in each of five development regions networks of trainers and organizations with skills and resources to support delivery of entrepreneurship programmes (especially for women and youth)	no	yes	No data available on the main indicator as the programme has not started yet.

	2.2.3 GoN's microenterprise development programme is multi-donor/multi-partner and operational at national level	no	yes	The MoI has developed a five year program 'Micro Enterprise Development for Poverty Alleviation (MED-PA 2013-17)' with the aim to create 73,000 new entrepreneurs from poorest of the poor, and provide scale up support to 60,000 existing micro-entrepreneurs in all 75 districts. 9,464 new micro-entrepreneurs were created (with 68% women). 12,144 additional jobs were also created.
Output 2.3: Financial service providers have increased capacity and incentives to responsibly extend financial services to vulnerable groups.	2.3.1 # of people from vulnerable groups who have accessed financial products to meet their livelihood needs	0 (project not begun, 2012)	150,000	No data available for main indicator at this time, however, under the Human Development and Social Protection Pilot programme, ingrained in the Local Governance and Community Development Programme (LGCDP), the MoFALD partnered with a private bank to deliver education grants through a branchless banking modality in Kanchanpur and Dadheldhura districts.
	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	0 (project not begun, 2012)	40,000	No data available for main indicator at this time, however, latest progress included selection of four financial institutions through which poor people will be able to obtain access to reliable and affordable clean energy through microfinance. The first issue of a global publication on energy-finance markets serving the low-income Clean Start Connections' was launched on November 2013 with a major focus on Nepal.
Output 2.4: Vulnerable groups have increased access to sustainable productive assets and environmental services.	2.4.1 % of households in programme areas with acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS above 35)	67.2% based on the latest report on CP baseline survey	93.63%	No data available for main indicator at this time, however, the value of the Household Food Consumption Score for poor and food insecure households in targeted food insecure districts is recorded at 52.64, which is above the target of 35. The Assets and Livelihood program contributed in meeting the food needs of over 80,000 households through the creation of productive assets and is further contributing in increased income to invest in food consumption

	2.4.2 # of landless and/or land-poor farmers benefiting from access to leasehold forestry lands	62,810	72,075	A total of 4,945kg of forage seeds and 200,217 fodder seedlings were distributed. In addition, to augment household income, 20ha of land were developed for seed production of forage crops. Forage and fodder crop resource centers were developed in 16.1ha of land. In total, 1,122 goats and 81 breeding bucks were distributed to 81 beneficiary groups (925 households). Increase in goat herd size from about an average of 33 to 54, or from 3.7 to 6.2 per household. Total of NRs. 499,970 collected as savings in 81 groups. Out of this 77% mobilized as soft loan among group members for Income Generating Activities such as vegetable, goat, pig, and poultry farming. Interest on loans reduced from 24-36% to 15% per year.
	2.4.3 # of households in remote areas connected to micro-hydro energy services	77,129 (end of 2012)	25,000 additional	No data available for main indicator at this time, however, enhanced access to energy services through Alternative Energy Promotion Center helped connect additional 10,000 rural households from 33 community managed micro-hydro plants.
	2.4.4 # of households benefiting from forest-based livelihoods	0	100,000 additional by 2014	More than 12,000 households benefitted from various activities implemented under programmes such as Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in Nepal (4,220), Community Based Development Programme (1,200), Eco-system based Adaptation Programme (3,500) and Small Grant Programme (3,500).
Output 2.5: Government and relevant stakeholders have increased capacity to support safe migration and productive use of remittances.	2.5.1 # of potential and returnee migrants trained on financial literacy and agro-processing skills	0	8,000	1,493 returnee women migrant workers oriented on safe migration, including financial literacy. Selection of the district to carry out the agro based skill training was done, and a MoU was signed with a NGO in Chitwan to provide skills training to 150 returnee migrants and 50 remittance receiving households. A financial literacy

				manual for the remittance receiving households is being developed. The trainings will commence in 2014.
	2.5.2 # of migrant workers reached with information on safe labour migration and their rights through Migrant Resource Centres (MRCs)	483 women and 6,417 men	7,000	The locations to set up the Migrant Resource Centres have been identified and agreements with the DDCs of Bardia, Ilam and Kapilvastu were concluded.
	2.5.3 # of districts where women migrant workers are organized and mobilized to advocate for foreign employment policies	15	30 by 2015	854 government officials orientated on foreign labour migration issues; 593 returnee women migrant trained and mobilized to undertake policy advocacy in 15 project districts. Safe migration issues are integrated into the District Periodic Planning Guideline. 1,035 members of 30 Community Alert Groups oriented on safe migration issues, including on finance literacy, need of alternative livelihoods and the reintegration programme in 30 VDC's of 15 project districts. Website of National Network for Safe Migration developed to disseminate and monitor media coverage on safe migration. To address the issue of information gap at the local level, 284 journalists were trained from all 15 programme districts, who have reported 1,272 cases/issues in different media. The MoLE will undertake various training initiatives on safe migration.
Output 2.6: Government is better able to define and administer adequate social protection benefits.	2.6.1 GoN expands social security coverage by implementing at least four schemes: unemployment benefit; maternity benefit; sickness benefit; and workplace injury benefit	no	yes	The NPC drafted a National Policy Framework for Social Protection Floors. The GoN, employers' and workers' organizations advocated for the extension of social security coverage. Unemployment Insurance Benefit Act has been drafted. Training has been delivered to GoN staff, trade union leaders and employers' representatives to establish social protection floor in Nepal. The study 'Social Security Reform in Nepal in the Context of the Introduction of the One Percent Social Security Tax' provided the

				basic ground for the designing of the social security schemes-sickness benefit; maternity benefit, and workplace injury benefit by the Social Security Fund (SSF).
	2.6.2 Comprehensive Social Protection Act enacted	no	yes by 2016	The MoLE and the SSF, through a tripartite mechanism, has drafted the Social Protection Act. The MoLE and the SSF are targeting the endorsement of the Act and its implementation within the current fiscal year.
	2.6.3 % of children under five in Karnali receiving child grant per MoFALD guidelines	75.4% of boys and 77.2% of girls% (2010)	90%	77.8% of the children under five are receiving child grant in five Karnali districts (78.2% girls and 77.4% boys). Mugu has the highest coverage (84.8%) and Humla the lowest (64.4%).

Annex 3: Outcome Three

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicator(s)			Baseline	Targets	Status of Indicator
Achieved	Constrained	On Track	Achieved	Constrained	On Track			
OUTCOME 3: Vulnerable groups experience greater self-confidence, respect and dignity.			3.1 % of women in the Mid- and Far-Western Regions aged 15–49 years who report living in an animal shed (*chaupadi*) during their menstrual periods			12% (2010)	Less than 8% (2017)	No data available for main indicator at this time, the joint UNDP/UN Women perception survey data is currently being analyzed.
			3.2 % of Dalits in selected Mid- and Far Western districts who perceive that caste discrimination has decreased in the last five years			tbd	30% increase over baseline	No data available for main indicator at this time, the joint UNDP/UN Women perception survey data is currently being analyzed.
			3.3 Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) in Mid- and Far Western Development Regions			0.431 (MW), 0.456 (FW), 0.496 for Nepal (2006 data)	reduction in disparity between regional/national averages	According to the Draft Nepal Human Development Report 2013 (which is going to be published soon) the GEM has improved overall and has improved significantly in the Mid-West and Terai region, i.e. MWR=0.556, FWR=0.523 and Nepal=0.568.
			3.4. % of girls aged 15–19 years who are currently married			28.8% (2011)	5% reduction (to be validated by National Plan of Action for Adolescent led by NPC)	No data available for main indicator at this time, however, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) data collection work, which covers info from 13,000 households is ongoing. The final report is expected to be published by end of 2014.
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.			3.1.1 % of people reporting that they no longer practice at least one act that they used to practice (e.g., chaupadi (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)			tbd	tbd	No data available for main indicator at this time, however, (MICS) data collection work, which covers info from 13,000 households is ongoing. The final report is expected to be published by end of 2014.

	3.1.2 % of parents who do not want their daughter to marry before age 18	93% (perception survey 2013)	95% (was 80% when UNDAF was designed)	A perception survey conducted in 2013 shows that 93% of the interviewed parents do not want their daughter to marry before the age of 18. As the old target (80%) was lower than baseline determined after perception survey 2013, the new target has now been set to 95%. In 2013, UN agencies continued to engage communities in preventing early marriage and harmful practices through various district level programmes. Specific programme targeting parents is planned for launch, based on the recently developed strategy on engaging men and boys, communities and parents to end violence, child marriage and harmful practices.
	3.1.3 % of men and boys in UNFPA-supported districts who believe that violence against women and girls is acceptable	24% (2011)	0%	No data available on main indicator, however the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare is developing strategy on working with men and boys and communities to address the issue of child marriage and other harmful practices including GBV.
	3.1.4 % of women aged 15–49 years who believe husbands are justified in beating their wife/partner	48% in Mid and Far-Western Development Regions (2010)	30% in Mid and Far-Western Development Regions	No data available for main indicator at this time, however, Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey data collection work, which covers info from 13,000 households is ongoing. The final report is expected to be published by end of 2014.
Output 3.2: Non-discriminatory (inclusive) policies and procedures are progressively implemented in institutional contexts such as schools, health facilities and workplaces.	3.2.1 % of those aged 7–12 years who never attended school who give disability as the reason	1% (2011	Less than 0.8%	No data available for main indicator at this time. UNICEF will analyze National Living Standards Survey primary data to arrive at the indicator value and report accordingly.

	3.2.2 # of districts with functional one-stop crisis management centre as per national guidelines	4	10	No data available on main indicator. However the Ministry of Health and Population has carried out an assessment of OCMC in Kanchanpur, Makawanpur, Sunsari and Baglung districts. The assessment provides key recommendations to strengthen the OCMCs, i.e. capacity development of health service providers to respond to GBV.
	3.2.3 % of women/ Dalits/ Janajati/ Muslims in civil service	14.67% women (data being gathered on social groups)	Women- 33%, Janajati-27%, Madhesi- 22%, Dalits -9%, Disabled 5% and backward class -4% for new hires	The official record of the Department of Civil Personnel Record shows a 15.3% female representation in civil service; however other caste and ethnicity wise disaggregated data is not available yet. In order to have such disaggregated data, the MoGA is conducting the civil service census in 2014.

The process to review human resources related laws and policy from gender and social inclusion perspective has started. A study has been carried out by the MoGA, which has provided number of recommendations to the GoN in making civil service more inclusive and promoting affirmative action. |
| | 3.2.4 # of curricula for language and social studies in Grades 1–3 revised to promote non-discrimination and value cultural diversity | 0 | 6 | No data available on main indicator, however, a national level workshop was organized in collaboration with Ministry of Education/Curriculum Development Center and elements have been identified to incorporate in curriculum to ensure participation of disadvantaged and marginalized groups while designing local curriculum. |
| **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** | 3.3.1 # of political parties adopting policies to enhance leadership and participation of vulnerable women | 0 | At least 4 | A women's charter of demands was prepared under the leadership of the NWC, which has been fully reflected also in the manifesto of the ten major political parties during the CA election. |

engaging in decision-making and uniting in a social movement to tackle discrimination).				The NAWHRD and Y- Peer Global Network have intensified advocacy to eliminate VAW by supporting the national Anti-Rape Campaign across the 75 districts. The CLC methodology has been introduced among the key affected populations, academia (university of Pokhara) and UN Youth Advisory Panel.
Output 3.4: Media, labour unions and civil society organizations are progressively engaged in development that challenges assumptions, understanding and practices resulting in discrimination.	3.4.1 % of licensed journalists who are minorities/ women	8% women, 1% Dalits, 5% indigenous disadvantaged groups, 0% Muslim (2012)	10% or more for women, any increase for other minorities	No data available on main indicator, however, UNESCO through its International Program for Development of Communication project is planning to enhance capacity of journalists who are minorities/women. UNESCO will contact the Department of Information and update the status indicator.
	3.4.2 The media – public, private and community-based – serve the needs of all groups in society and media organisations reflect social diversity through their employment practices	No	Yes	No data available on main indicator, however, support to capacity building of journalists on the issues of diversity and pluralism has been provided.

Annex 4: Outcome Four

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicator(s)			Baseline	Targets	Status of Indicator
Achieved	**Constrained**	**On Track**	**Achieved**	**Constrained**	**On Track**			
Outcome 4: Vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened legal and policy frameworks and have improved access to security and rule-of-law institutions.			4.1 Number of Universal Periodic Review recommendations implemented by GoN			1 (Anti Discrimination Act enacted)	All 56	No data available for main indicator at this time as the GoN has decided not to report to the UPR midterm review and due to the absence of a Cabinet, legislation could not be implemented.
			4.2 % of population satisfied with the court, police and prosecutors			tbd	30% increase	No data available for main indicator at this time, the UNDP/UN Women perception survey data is currently being analysed. However, the courts, police and the community has started with the establishment of the legal aid service centres in the districts.
			4.3 % of women who, following sexual violence, would feel confident to					
			(a) approach a police officer			tbd	tbd	No data available for main indicator at this time, the UNDP/UN Women perception survey data is currently being analysed. However, the courts, police and the community has started with the establishment of the legal aid service centres in the districts.
			(b) seek legal aid			tbd	tbd	No data available for main indicator at this time, the UNDP/UN Women perception survey data is currently being analysed. However, the courts, police and the community has started with the establishment of the legal aid service centres in the districts.
Output 4.1: Judicial, legislative and administrative authorities have improved capacity to draft, reform and implement legislation			4.1.1 # of laws reviewed/reformed to align with international human rights instruments to which Nepal is party			40 laws reviewed and submitted to government	150 (including at least 50 laws discriminatory	Five laws reviewed by NHRC.

The Supreme Court and JED identified gaps and challenges in the existing set-up, |

that protect people's rights and constitutional guarantees.			against women reviewed/ reformed)	including the organization of the JED, making recommendations for its improvement. This contributed to an increase in judgment executions of 7.8% in criminal cases and 13.5% in civil cases. The NJA prepared explanatory notes on the penal code, criminal procedure code, and sentencing bill in order to increase understanding among law makers and lawyers. Coordination for assessment of the existing laws from gender perspective is under way.
	4.1.2 HIV Bill endorsed and implemented to protect and promote the rights of infected, affected and vulnerable groups	no (2012)	yes	Delay in approval of the draft HIV Bill due to the absence of a Cabinet.
Output 4.2: Vulnerable people are better enabled to access fair and effective security and justice institutions.	4.2.1 # of districts with police, public attorneys and court personnel with the required knowledge, attitudes, practices and behavior and means to implement gender- and child-sensitive investigative and court procedures	Baseline for child-sensitive procedures: 36 Baseline for gender-sensitive procedures: 4	Target for child-sensitive procedures: 46 Target for gender-sensitive procedures:20	No data available for main indicator at this time, however: The NJA incorporated child protection related themes in its official training programme to officials from the justice sector. Nepal Police agreed to review its curriculum, including gender based violence issues with focus on rights of most deprived children. Juvenile Justice Coordination Committee to establish Juvenile Benches in additional eight districts (total in 48 districts), where justice professionals are capacitated to improve their performance in dealing with children and introduce child-friendly approaches.
	4.2.2 # of vulnerable people benefiting from court services in five districts	200 in 2012 through Access to Justice Project	additional 3.000	Data is being collected from implementing partners, however, the process to enhance the capacity of district level stakeholders (judiciary, local administrators and CSOs) in five districts (Kailali, Dailekh, Achham, Dang

				and Surkhet) to implement in camera hearings has been initiated. Rapid assessment in selected districts for the establishment of client orientation desks and information desks, which will provide information on legal aid services conducted. Legal awareness programme at the district level, which benefited more than 200 poor and vulnerable persons conducted. The programme focused on existing laws related to rights and duties of citizens, legal aid act and procedures to claim their rights. An internship programme for law graduates from vulnerable groups was introduced by the NBA.
	4.2.3 # of people benefiting from legal aid services/representation	500 in 2012 through Access to Justice Project	10,000	No data available for main indicator at this time, however, 1,655 (17%) of child and adolescent cases (gender disaggregated) in contact with the formal justice system in the priority districts handled according to child- and gender-sensitive procedures. Process to provide service provisions to CAP and survivors of SGBV was initiated.
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.	4.3.1 Nepal has reported to Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).	yes (2011)	yes in 2013 and in 2015	The GoN decided to postpone reporting on recommendations contained in paragraph 26 and 36 of the CEDAW Concluding Observations (2011). However, a number of capacity building initiatives were conducted for the enhancement of the NHRI in monitoring and reporting of human rights.

	4.3.2 % National human rights Commission recommendations implemented.	Baseline: 29% (2011)	Target: 60%	No data available for main indicator at this time, however, the NHRC carried out 34 monitoring missions, and took actions to address the identified human rights violations. A total of 25 investigation missions deployed to settle the backlog of cases were carried out and more than 300 cases were investigated. These special missions succeeded in bringing about a 75% reduction in the number of pending cases and there are now altogether only 1,200 cases pending.
	4.3.3. % of victims of human rights violations based on prohibited grounds of discrimination (Article 2.2 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) receiving compensation from the GoN.	Baseline: 0%	Target: 50%	No data available for main indicator at this time.

Annex 5: Outcome Five

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicator(s)			Baseline	Targets	Status of Indicator
Achieved	**Constrained**	**On Track**	**Achieved**	**Constrained**	**On Track**			
Outcome 5: Institutions, systems and processes of democratic governance are more accountable, effective, efficient and inclusive.			5.1 % of women and minority candidates in national and local elections			33% of candidates in Constituent Assembly election were women [minority: tbd]	40% women [minority: tbd]	35.39% of candidates in the 2013 CA election were women. 29.9% of women candidates won the CA elections through First-Past-the-Post electoral system. This number can increase with the remaining 26 seats of the CA members to be appointed soon. Results for Proportion Representation (335 seats) electoral system and nomination (26 seats) by the Cabinet are yet to be finalized.
			5.2 % of eligible voters (men and women) who turn out in national and local elections			62% of total registered voters (of which 50.4% were men and 49.6% women) voted in 2008 national election	67% in both national and local elections	79% of registered voters voted (voters turnout) in 2013 Constituent Assembly elections. ECN has yet to disclose the gender disaggregated data.
			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%)			17% of DDCs and 49% of Municipalities (2010/11)	100%	No data available for main indicator at this time, however, 69% (52 of 75) districts councils have approved the 10% allocation for children and 15 districts have exceeded the stipulated targeted to 15%. 46% (27 of 58) of Municipalities have allocated 10% for children and 5% (three of 58) have exceed the stipulated target to 15%.
Output 5.1: Election Commission of Nepal has the capacity to conduct credible, inclusive and transparent elections.			5.1.1 % of men and women eligible to vote who are registered by Election Commission of Nepal with photographs and biometric profiling			As of December 2012, 10,911,424 persons were registered (49% of them male, 51% female,	70% of men and women registered	79.35% (50.76% female and 49.23% male) of total eligible voters of 18 years and above registered on voters' list.

		and 109 persons of third gender)		
	5.1.2 % of national media houses agreeing to sign and implement an electoral code of conduct for the media	0% (Current Code of Journalistic Ethics (2003) does not cover conduct during elections)	80% of the 25 media houses	No data available for main indicator at this time as no activities were undertaken in 2013 to revise the Electoral Code of Conduct for media. It is suggested that this indicator be revised/dropped as no activities are planned in the near future as well. Having said that, UNESCO continued to support the empowerment of journalists through various projects such as, Increasing the Safety of Journalists and Right to Information.
Output 5.2: Provincial and local bodies can plan, budget, monitor, report and deliver inclusive government services.	5.2.1 % local bodies having integrated plans that are based on minimum indicators adopted under the government's child-friendly local governance strategy	0 DDCs and 1 municipality in 2011	50 DDCs and 7 municipalities	Two out of 50 DDCs (4%) and three of seven municipalities (43%) have integrated plans that are based on minimum indicators adopted under the GoN's child-friendly local governance strategy.
	5.2.2 % of DDCs and municipalities that have improved their financial management and public expenditure monitoring in line with government regulations	47% of DDCs [35] and 17% of municipalities [10]	100% for both DDCs and municipalities	52% of DDC and 29% of Municipalities have improved their financial management and public expenditure monitoring in line with GoN regulations.
Output 5.3: Provincial, district and local bodies have improved capacity to access additional financial resources in equitable and appropriate ways.	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	no	Yes	No data available for main indicator, however, a Revenue Assignment study was initiated in November 2013; the findings will be available in 2014. The expenditure assignment study will take place in 2014.
	5.3.2 % of DDCs and municipalities that receive additional performance-based grant allocations	85% DDCs and 48% municipalities (2009/10)	95% (both DDCs and municipalities)	85% of DDCs and 91% Municipalities passed the Minimum Conditions (MCPM) – [based on the 2011/ 2012 assessment for the MCPM evaluation of 2010/2011].
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,	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	19% (5 of 27 ministries) in 2012	minimum 58% (currently 15 ministries)	Data from sectoral ministries (government red book) will be collected to report against this indicator for 2013 in early second quarter of 2014 and progress status will be updated accordingly.

monitoring and budgeting, targeting vulnerable groups.	5.4.2 Number of DDCs in 18 UNFPA supported districts that report on key International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) indicators as part of their annual reports using data/ information based on District Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System (DPMAS)	0	18	No data available for main indicator. Based on the feedback received from the district stakeholders and line ministries, NPC/MOFALD revised the DPMAS guideline and endorsed it for the roll out. Due to this, the DDCs did not use DPMAS to report on the key ICPD indicators through their annual work progress report in 18 UNFPA supported districts.
	5.4.3 % of participants in local government planning processes in 18 UNFPA-supported districts who represent youth organizations	1.4% in DDC Council meeting and 1.7% in District Integrated Planning Committee meeting	20%	No data available for main indicator. UNFPA is in the process of hiring a research team/institution to conduct the survey in March 2014 to collect data on youth participation from DDCs (based on the meeting minutes) to report against this indicator. Progress status will be updated accordingly.

Annex 6: Outcome Six

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicator(s)			Baseline	Targets	Status of Indicator
Achieved	Constrained	On Track	Achieved	Constrained	On Track			
Outcome 6: Tiers of government are established and function to meet the provisions of the new federal constitution.			6.1 % of women, Dalits, Janajatis, Muslims and other minorities who perceive that they are represented at all levels of elected government			tbd	70%	No data available for main indicator, as the CA was dissolved without promulgating a new Constitution. However, UNDP's advocacy through CSOs contributed in securing commitment by political parties' in ensuring representation of women, Dalits, Janajatis, Muslims and other minorities in the CA, such that their agendas are reflected in the Constitution.
			6.2 Elections to three tiers of government held			no	yes	No Progress.
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.			6.1.1 Policy framework for the establishment of inclusive national and sub-national structures in place			no	yes	No Progress.
			6.1.2 % of legislation presented to the new national legislature with gender-responsive and inclusive provisions			0	30% of legislation placed before national assembly are gender-responsive and inclusive	No data available for main indicator, however the Women in Policy Alliance had been supporting the Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare in drafting Gender Policy for the GoN.
Output 6.2: Civil service has the capacity to meet the needs of the inclusive federal constitution and government structures.			6.2.1 % of civil servants' posts located at provincial and local levels			0%	tbd by government's public administration reform plan	No data available for main indicator; however, a capacity assessment of the MoGA was completed, putting the federal context at the core.
Output 6.3: National and provincial legislatures, executives and other state bodies have necessary capacities to fulfil their accountabilities to vulnerable groups.			6.3.1 Necessary laws on delimitation of competencies of local, provincial and national governments in place			No	Yes	No progress.

Annex 7: Outcome Seven

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicator(s)			Baseline	Targets	Status of Indicator
Achieved	Constrained	On Track	Achieved	Constrained	On Track			
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.			7.1 # of people in 14 food-insecure districts with newly established strategic food reserves including selective feedings during disasters					No data available for main indicator at this time, however, dialogues with the central ministry regarding the humanitarian threshold for intervention during disaster have been held. An emergency funding of approximately USD 500,000 (that can increase depending on the scale of disaster) has been kept aside.
			(a) general food			n/a	400,000	
			(b) selective feeding			n/a	global acute malnutrition – 25,000 ,severe acute malnutrition – 7,500	
			7.2 # of districts covered by government-owned emergency operation networks for communicating relief needs			16	30	An additional 20 EOCs were established for communicating relief needs. In total 36 EOCs, 33 districts are covered through five regional, 26 district and five municipal level GoN owned EOCs, hence surpassing the UNDAF target of 30 districts.
			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			187	1,000 (by 2015)	584 VDCs meet minimum criteria for disaster-resilient communities as defined by NRRC Flagship Four.
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.			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			No routine allocations	At least 5% of resources	Three key ministries – Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development and Ministry of Urban Development have established DRM sections and have started routine allocations. Foue Sectoral ministries (Irrigation, Education, Forests and Social Conservation and Science, Technology and Environment) have developed mainstreaming frameworks and initiated

	Forests and Soil Conservation and Ministry of Environment)			allocation of resources on DRM which will be reflected in the plan the upcoming fiscal year (July 2014- July 2015). In addition, CNDRC has instructed local governments for at least 5% of resources on DRM. As a result of which 15 district annual work plans for the next fiscal year will include at least 5% resource allocation on DRM. As an assurance that at least 5% of resources are allocated by the key ministries, NPC has incorporated the DRM/CRM indicators into its M&E framework and guideline.
	7.1.2 Four sectoral disaster risk reduction guidelines (WASH, Education, Nutrition and Child Protection and Health) and one national plan are gender-sensitive	No	Yes	WASH, Education, Nutrition and Child Protection sectors have commenced integration of DRR and CCA in annual plans and programmes to mitigate, prevent and reduce vulnerability. The GoN policies, frameworks and guidelines on disaster risk management from a gender perspective are being reviewed.
Output 7.2: Urban populations are better able to prepare for and manage hazard and climate change adaptation risk.	7.2.1 # of municipalities that have disaster-resilient/risk-sensitive land-use plans, improved mandatory by-laws and enforcement of building codes	0	5	Strategic Plan to for Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan (RSLUP) for five municipalities and 99 VDCs of the Kathmandu Valley was developed. In terms of implementation and improvement of mandatory by-laws and enforcement of building codes, four municipalities are implementing the National Building Code (NBC) contributing towards higher resilience against disaster and an additional 12 have initiated the implementation of the NBC. In addition, automated electronic building permit

				system for NBC are enforced in KMC and Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan City.
	7.2.2 # of municipalities that incorporate disaster risk management and climate change in their periodic plans and implement eco-city-based pilot projects	0	5	Two municipalities (Lalitpur and Pokhara) have incorporated DRM and climate change in their periodic plans and have initiated implementation eco-city based projects. In addition, Dharan Municipality prepared new by-laws and Municipality plan incorporating promotion of sustainable housing with incentive mechanism. In addition, a coordination committee chaired by Deputy Director General of Housing Section is in the process of developing technical guidelines of sustainable housing to manage hazard and climate change in the municipalities.
	7.2.3 # of municipalities with emergency preparedness and response plans developed, adopted and capacity-tested	40 (Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Madhyapur Thimi and Kirtipur have developed plans, 2012)	30	Due to the absence of resources and funds towards the implementation of this output, tangible progress has been hindered in 2013. However, preparatory work and consistent background work has been ongoing.
Output 7.3: Vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about disaster risk management and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risks.	7.3.1 # of gender-sensitive local ecosystem-level adaptation plans developed and implemented	0	At least 100 (2014)	70 local adaptation plans of action are being implemented in 69 VDCs and one Municipality of 14 most climate vulnerable districts in the Mid and Far Western Nepal. Gender sensitivity and responsiveness has been an integral part of these plans. To reinforce that these plans are optimal from gender-sensitivity perspective, GSI-MIS has also been developed.
	7.3.2 # of districts that adopt integrated climate change adaptation technologies in agriculture	0	5	Location specific CCA and DRM technology package in agriculture has been tested, verified and adopted through the participation of vulnerable groups in two districts (Banke and Surkhet). In addition to this, project document is in the process of preparation in the remaining seven districts.
	7.3.3 # of community groups in five select municipalities that have	0	At least 15	Five wards in KMC initiated DRM activities in their ward level plans.

	mainstreamed disaster risk management and climate change activities into ward level annual work plans			
Output 7.4: National preparedness and emergency systems are able to effectively prepare for and respond to hazard-related disasters.	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	75 (3 have disaster risk management plans)	75 have preparedness plans (20 upgrade from preparedness plans to endorsed disaster risk management plans)	75 districts have a DLSA to coordinate District Disaster Relief Committee. Eight districts (Sunsari, Mahottari, Kailali, Rukum, Parsa, Achham, Dhanusa and Saptari) have disaster risk management plans endorsed by DDC.
	7.4.2 # of earthquake-resilient hospitals	0	7	Through structural and non-structural retrofitting, three hospitals were made earthquake resilient. Further nine structural and non-structural assessments were done for hospitals and health centers. Phase-wise surveys on hospital safety undertaken for 80 priority hospitals recommended by Ministry of Health and Population and NRRC Advisory Group. Capacity building on the varied areas complementing to the retrofitting work in the hospitals such as Mass Casualty Management Plan is also underway in Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital.

Annex 8: Outcome Eight

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicator(s)			Baseline	Targets	Status of Indicator
Achieved	Constrained	On Track	Achieved	Constrained	On Track			
Outcome 8: National institutions have addressed conflict-related violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and the post-conflict needs of victims.			8.1 % of people who perceive that conflict-related issues regarding truth and reconciliation/ disappearances/ property rights have been adequately addressed			TBD	TBD	No data available for main indicator at this time, the UNDP/UN Women perception survey data is currently being analyzed.
			8.2 % of people who perceive that people affected by conflict have had their post-conflict needs met			TBD	TBD	No data available for main indicator at this time, the UNDP/UN Women perception survey data is currently being analyzed.
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.			8.1.1 Gender-responsive transitional justice strategy endorsed by Truth and Reconciliation Commission			Truth and Reconciliation Commission not established (December 2012)	Yes	A draft gender-responsive Transitional Justice strategy exists but needs to be reviewed and endorsed after the formation of the TRC. Two technical notes were released on OHCHR analysis of the draft TRC Ordinance and OHCHR comments on TRC Ordinance. Strengthening the evidence base for Transitional Justice, the International Center for Transitional Justice published the report 'The Wives of the Victims of Enforced Disappearances: Ensuring the Right to Remedy'. The National Conference on Transitional Justice developed a set of recommendations on creating a gender responsive transitional justice mechanism, special services for SGBV survivors/victims and fast track service provisions to conflict victims.
			8.1.2 % of registered cases that are investigated by transitional justice mechanisms in line with international			0% as neither Truth and Reconciliation Commission nor	40%	Progress has been delayed as Transitional Justice mechanisms are yet to be established, however:

	standards to which the Government of Nepal is party	Commission of Inquiry on Disappearances established (December 2012)		The capacity of national and local stakeholders has been strengthened on gender responsive justice and in camera hearing in five project districts (Kailali, Dailekh, Achham, Dang and Surkhet). MoPR was equipped with technical skills to manage a server database management system of conflict affected people. Capacity development efforts targeted at MoPR officials, judiciary and CSOs contributed to enhancing their knowledge and skills on Transitional Justice and conflict responsive service. 57 senior Supreme Court officials were equipped with an improved understanding of case management and developed an action plan to strengthen coordination between different courts on case management; 62 court officials were equipped with improved knowledge on case calendars and timeline management; and 30 court officials gained better understanding of effective judgment execution.
	8.1.3 # of victims of gross human rights violations during the conflict who receive compensation	5 (2012)	1,200	The GoN has provided limited compensation in terms of cash to some victims and their families. The GoN has indicated that they have initiated actions against perpetrators and provided compensation to victims in accordance with NHRC recommendations. New compensation packages have been introduced for the members of conflict affected families; families of the disappeared; orphans; persons with disabilities; and the provision of special relief.
Output 8.2: Conflict victims have benefited from inclusive programmes addressing their	8.2.1 % of people who agree that people affected by conflict are accessing services and support	TBD	20% increase	No data available for the main indicator at this time, however, the first round of regional consultations with conflict affected

post-conflict needs, and ensuring their voices are heard.				persons (CAPs) from ten selected pilot districts on MoPRs psychosocial support services has been conducted. As a result, CAPs in these pilot districts are now well informed on how to access services provided by the GoN.

Twelve counselors are in the process of being trained to provide psychosocial services to more than 2,000 conflict affected women and girls, including SGBV victim/survivors in Kavre, Sindhuli and Ramechhap.

A Field Implementation Manual and M&E strategy were developed for psychosocial counseling services.

UNRIP provided a second round of support with career counseling, business mentoring and building linkages to microfinance and employment agencies.

As a result of the UNIRP rehabilitation and reintegration support to VMLRs, 134 participants and their immediate dependents' gender specific needs were addressed. 355 VMLRs continued to receive ongoing education support in 2013. |
| **Output 8.3: An independent and impartial property dispute resolution mechanism has been established and implemented in regards to conflict-related property issues.** | 8.3.1 % of land issues resolved in three target districts | TBD | Increase | No data available for main indicator at this time, as the district land offices do not have records on the number of conflict-related land issues resolved to date. However, the limited available data has been collated through a perception and satisfaction survey with land offices' staff and clients in order to measure the impact of the interventions and any progress towards the outputs. |

| | | | | The GoN endorsed the National Land Use Policy and Land Use Programme Implementation Directives.

The MoLRM prepared district land use planning maps for all 75 districts and local level land use planning maps for selected 52 VDCs and four municipalities, while participatory land use planning and implementation is being piloted in one VDC each of the target districts of Surkhet, Nawalparasi and Morang.

A series of consultations and dialogues with land activists and other stakeholders to resolve land related conflicts with conflict and gender sensitivity were held. |
|---|---|---|---|---|

Annex 9: Outcome Nine

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicator(s)			Baseline	Targets	Status of Indicator
Achieved	Constrained	On Track	Achieved	Constrained	On Track			
Outcome 9: National actors and institutions have managed conflict risk and are progressively consolidating the peace.			9.1 % of people who perceive that there is a high or medium likelihood that the country will return to violent conflict			TBD	TBD	No data available for main indicator at the time of reporting, however, a perception survey is underway.
			9.2 % of people who perceive a high or medium risk to safety and security in their district			TBD	TBD	No data available for main indicator at this time, however, a perception survey is underway.
Output 9.1: National actors have collaborated to manage and resolve conflict issues, strengthening peace consolidation.			9.1.1 # of effective mechanisms in place and operating to promote consensus and dialogue, resolve disputes, and overcome deadlocks on critical national priorities			TBD (by April) 2013	TBD	No data available for main indicator at this time, however, UNDP Conflict Prevention Project has built capacities of national and local leaders on collaborative leadership and related skills, which is applied to manage and resolve political, resource-based and identity-based conflicts and develop shared agendas.
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.			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			0%	at least 50%	No data available for main indicator at this time as all the projects are in their initial stage, however, eight (out of a total of 11 districts) have made plan to localize National Action Plan on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. Support for security sector reform led to 180 Nepal Army personnel, 73 peacekeepers and 34 instructors being equipped with an improved understanding of the normative frameworks for gender equality and women's empowerment.
			9.2.2 Four action points in National Plan of Action on ILO Convention 169 implemented			No (Action Plan approval pending)	Yes	All four International Labour Standards periodic reports on ILO 169 due in 2013 were prepared in tri-partite consultation and submitted by MoLE.

				The MoFALD has received comments and suggestions on the draft National Action Plan on ILO 169, which is in the process of being reviewed and revised to submit to the Cabinet for approval.
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'.	9.3.1 number of community security plans produced in an inclusive manner and implemented	0	12 at VDC level and 6 at District level	No data available for main indicator at this time as the project commenced in January 2014, however, initial outreach and project sensitization has been undertaken in six districts identified for the community security work. Community Security Planning Manual and the ToR for the Community Security planning facilitator is being finalized. Advocacy and technical support led to the development of a strategy and plan of action for the Nepal Center for Crime Observation (NCCO) for enhancing the capacities of the GoN bodies to better monitor and analyse the incidence and distribution of armed violence to inform security planning.
	9.3.2 Annual incidence of violent activity in targeted geographic areas	930 incidents of armed violence in 2013	Minimum 20% reduction	Report will be published in April 2014.
Output 9.4: Targeted populations participate in social and economic empowerment initiatives and integration programmes to diminish future conflict risks.	9.4.1 Nationally led programme implemented to support former Maoist army personnel and the broader community	No	yes	The preparatory work for the study on the socio-economic impact of voluntary retired Maoist Army Personnel is currently underway.
	9.4.2 # of individuals benefiting from social empowerment, livelihood support programmes and basic services	21,215 individuals (20,154 women) (2012)	additional 7,000 individuals (2014)	Support to the vulnerable, excluded and economically deprived (VEED) population through social mobilization process led to socio-economic empowerment of 2,811 (95% Women, 62% Dalits, 17% Other Madhesis, 12% Janajatis, 6% Muslims and 76% Ultra-poor) VEED population through the Livelihood Recovery Project (LRP). A total of 3,553 individuals have benefited from micro-capital grants for income

				generation, majority of them women and Dalits. 4,000 individuals out of 17,284 that received grants till 2012 became self-employed entrepreneurs in 2013 (of this 90% were women). 915 community structures, including toilets were created. 25 local youth clubs and three youth networks have been mobilized as a force for social change, cohesion, harmony and governance in LRP programme districts.
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.	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	0	5	Five ministries (MoFALD, MoAD, MoI, MoCPA and MoPR) incorporated programmes for employment opportunities and income generation for conflict affected women and their families in their plans.

Annex 10: Outcome Ten

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicator(s)			Baseline	Targets	Status of Indicator
Achieved	Constrained	On Track	Achieved	Constrained	On Track			
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.			10.1 Annual change in trade deficit			5.8% (2009/10 to 2010/11)	10% or less	Annual change in trade deficit for 2012/13 was 26.45.
			10.2 # of bilateral or multilateral agreements that the government is party to that regulate high-value-added exports			tbd	tbd	ITC's EIF funded project has been delayed and will start implementation during Q2 of 2014. Therefore ITC's reporting will be from the next quarter onwards.
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.			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			tbd	3 additional	No data available for main indicator at this time, however, GoN and other national institutions were trained to strategize policies to take advantage of regional and global trade and investment opportunities.
			10.1.2 National Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) Phase-out Management Plan approved and implemented			no	yes	The first tranche of stage one of the HPMP for Nepal has commenced. In 2012, Nepal's HCFCs consumption was 0.74 ODP metric tonnes (per the official report made to the Ozone Secretariat in 2013). The country is in full compliance with the Montreal Protocol and is ahead of its HCFCs phase out schedule.
			10.1.3 # of national pilot projects in place for Forest Stewardship Council certified forest management and (ecosystem-based adaptation services)			1 (0)	3 (1)	One national Forest Stewardship Council certified project, i.e. ForCES project is in place. It is a regional programme covering Nepal, Indonesia, Vietnam and Chile and is in its third year of implementation. The Ecosystem based adaptation programme (UNEP, UNDP, IUCN) is scheduled to start in 2014.
Output 10.2: National institutions have enhanced capacity to better comply with the international			10.2.1 Ginger-processing plant established and operated in Jhapa that can meet international sanitary and phyto-sanitary requirements			no	yes	Design of the ginger-processing plant has been completed. Orientation to the private sector to comply with SPS measures of ginger production and trade is underway.

policy regulatory framework, recommendations and standards.	10.2.2 Core capacity requirements to implement International Health Regulation (2005) are met for			
	(a) surveillance and response	yes (2012)	yes	National Integrated Disease Surveillance Policy was developed which is now awaiting approval from the Cabinet.
	(b) designated airports and ground crossings	no (2012)	yes	Designated Airport and National Civil Aviation Authority has developed guidelines/plan of action. Designated ground crossings are yet to be worked upon due to complexity of bilateral border related matters with neighboring countries.
	10.2.3 # of activities (including consultations, seminars, workshops, trainings, conferences, etc.) at national, sub-regional 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	3	10 events attended	GoN participated in four activities relevant to global disarmament and non-proliferation instruments organized by UNRCPD.
Output 10.3: Government bodies have strengthened capacity and information tools required to coordinate aid, increase accountability and operationalize development effectiveness mechanisms.	10.3.1 # of government publications using Aid Management Platform data	0	3 per year	Three GoN publications (Development Cooperation Report; Technical Assistance and District Aid Profile) published using AMP.
	10.3.2 # of inclusive sectoral and national coordination mechanisms that include aid effectiveness targets	2 (1 mechanism at national level and 1 at sectoral level in education)	6	Only one national coordination mechanism, the NPPR continued to include aid effectiveness indicators. NPPR is a key component of the dialogue between the GoN and its development partners on aid effectiveness.
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.	10.4.1 Implementation plan for SAARC strategy on HIV/AIDS developed	no	yes	SAARC strategy on HIV/AIDS for 2013-2017 including an implementation plan has been developed. Progress in implementation is being monitored by SAARC TB/HIV Centre and by 'SAARC expert group on HIV/AIDS' forum consisting of National HIV/AIDS Programme Managers and experts from UN

				agencies, CSOs and NGOs. SAARC group on HIV/AIDS meets once a year.
	10.4.2 Intergovernmental dialogue between Nepal and SAARC countries organized on movement of people and HIV policies	No	yes	No progress.

Annex C: 2013 Expenditure as per UNDAF Outcomes

Agencies	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5	Outcome 6	Outcome 7	Outcome 8	Outcome 9	Outcome 10	Total Expenditure 2013
FAO	$167,200	$1,244,143					$57,330			$277,474	**$1,746,147**
IAEA										$790,983	**$790,983**
IFAD											**$6,080,000**
ILO		$1,010,000	$63,000						$141,000		**$1,214,000**
IOM		$197,263					$101,698	$155,779		$19,553	**$474,293**
OCHA							$623,000				**$623,000**
OHCHR			$52,315	$101,162				$53,581			**$207,058**
UN HABITAT	$1,499,344						$278,737	$50,000			**$1,828,081**
UNAIDS			$81,000								**$81,000**
UNAPRC											**$0**
UNCDF		$304,511			$550,314						**$854,825**
UNCITRAL											**$0**
UNCTAD										$20,000	**$20,000**
UNDP		$6,565,442		$3,293,118	$8,876,939	$2,112,602	$6,402,828	$867,566	$4,136,268	$339,667	**$32,594,428**
UNEP										$252,000	**$252,000**
UNESCO	$525,000	$14,000	$10,000								**$549,000**
UNFPA	$1,667,747		$1,056,076		$1,260,060						**$3,983,883**
UNIC											**$34,114**
UNICEF	$13,579,130	$295,941	$3,798,489	$657,602	$1,936,159		$317,051				**$20,584,372**
UNIDO											**$0**
UNODC	$246,463		$22,000	$40,950							**$309,413**
UNRCPD										$31,000	**$31,000**
UNV	$359,568										**$359,568**
UNWOMEN		$405,086	$10,000	$12,000	$189,000			$39,000	$53,000		**$708,086**
WFP	$5,663,909	$1,645,580									**$7,309,489**
WHO	$8,360,818						$462,506			$90,000	**$8,913,324**
Total	**$32,069,178**	**$11,681,965**	**$5,092,880**	**$4,104,831**	**$12,812,472**	**$2,112,602**	**$8,243,150**	**$1,165,925**	**$4,330,268**	**$1,820,677**	**$89,548,063**