

2017 Annual Report

# United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Nepal 2013 – 2017



## Foreword

2017 was another eventful year for Nepal. The country successfully conducted phased elections to establish three tiers Government, including the first elections for the provincial Governments, and the first local Government elections in twenty years. It was the last year of implementation for the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013-2017 in Nepal and it was influenced by the beginning transition, which is moving the country forward in its commitments to federalization as envisioned in the 2015 Constitution.

The United Nations Country Team continued to be a close and trusted partner to the Government of Nepal in its endeavour to achieve its development goals. Aligning with the priorities of the Government of Nepal in its 14<sup>th</sup> three-year plan, the UN Country Team achieved significant results in 2017, including supporting the Government of Nepal in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to realize its ambitions of becoming a middle income country by 2030.

The ongoing federalization process has provided opportunities, but also challenges to the delivery of development assistance. As the full set of laws and guidelines for the three spheres of Government are yet to be finalized, the context remains fluid, requiring flexibility and adaptability by the UN Country Team in Nepal. The local elections have also brought to office an unprecedented number of women, Dalits and people from traditionally marginalised groups, which provides a unique opportunity to have a more inclusive decision-making process.

The UN Country Team formulated a new UNDAF 2018-2022 with four major outcomes, which sets out the UN partnership to the Government of Nepal over the next five years. At the core of this new UNDAF are the SDGs, the Government of Nepal's Fourteenth Plan, and international commitments and norms to which Nepal is a party. Leaping off from the lessons learned from the previous UNDAF (2013-2017), this new framework builds upon successes, incorporates emerging issues and agreements, and serves to address Nepal's broader economic, social, and environmental objectives. It is my hope that the UNDAF 2018-2022 will be implemented effectively to assist Nepal on its national priorities and internationally-agreed development goals.

In 2017, Nepal was elected a member of the Human Rights Council. The UN has continued to advocate for compliance with international norms and standards in all areas of work. These international obligations and commitments feature prominently in the UNDAF 2018-2022. The UN championed with the Government and through the UNDAF to ensure that there is continued attention on Human Rights, with a focus on traditionally marginalized groups, whether it be due to caste, ethnicity, gender or geography.

We strongly appreciate the collective efforts, support and commitment of the Government of Nepal, international development partners and civil society that contributed to achieve the results highlighted in the following sections.

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## List of Abbreviations

ADS	Agriculture Development Strategy
AFSP	Agriculture and Food Security Project
AHS	Annual Household Survey
AMIS	Aid Management Information System
AMP	Aid Management Platform
ASRH	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health
CAW	Conflict Affected Women
CBDRR	Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CFLG	Child Friendly Local Governance
CIEDP	Commission of Investigation on Enforced Disappeared Persons
CIN	Community Information Network
CMAM	Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CRM	Climate Risk Management
CSRV	Conflict Related Sexual Violence
CVCP	Conflict Victims Common Platform
DDCs	District Development Committees
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DPMAS	District Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
ECD	Early Child Development
ECN	Election Commission Nepal
EDCD	Epidemiology and Disease Control Division
EOCs	Emergency Operation Centres
EWARS	Early Warning and Reporting System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FNSPA	Food and Nutrition Security Plan of Action
FM	Frequency Modulation
FY	Fiscal Year
GATE	Girls Access to Education
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GBVWGs	Gender Based Violence Watch Groups
GCDS	Global Center of Disaster Statistics
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GoN	Government of Nepal
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
GTG	Gender Theme Group
HCFC	Hydrochlorofluorocarbon
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Association
ICM	International Confederation of Midwives
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IFA	Iron and Folic Acid
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMS	Information Management System
IMNCI	Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness
INGOs	International Non-Government Organizations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITC	International Trade Centre
LDRMP	Local Disaster Risk Management Plans
LPMAS	Local Planning Monitoring and Analysis System
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MCGs	Micro-Capital Grants
MCPM	Minimum Conditions Performance Measure
MoAD	Ministry of Agricultural Development
MoCS	Ministry of Commerce and Supplies
MoCTCA	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affair and Local Development
MoFSC	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
MoGA	Ministry of General Administration
MoH	Ministry of Health

MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoI	Ministry of Industry
MoLE	Ministry of Labour and Employment
MoLJPA	Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs
MoPIT	Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport
MoPR	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
MoWCSW	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
MPs	Members of Parliament
MRCs	Migration Resource Centres (MRCs)
MSNP	Multisector Nutrition Plan
NAP	National Action Plan
NBSM	Nepal Bureau of Standards and Metrology
NDHS	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey
NDVS	National Development Volunteer Service
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NJA	National Judicial Academy
NHRC	National Human Right Commission
NHRIs	National Human Rights Institutions
NHTC	National Health Training Centre
NLFS	Nepal Labour Force Survey
NPC	National Planning Commission
NPPR	Nepal Portfolio Performance Review
NRA	National Reconstruction Authority
NRB	Nepal Rastra Bank
NTIS	Nepal Trade Integration Strategy
NWC	National Women Commission
O&M	Organizational and Management
OCMCs	One-Stop Crisis Management Centres
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OTC	Outpatient Therapeutic Centres (OTCs)
PETS	Pashmina Enhancement and Trade Support
PFRNA	Post Flood Recovery Need Assessment
PHC-ORC	Primary Health Care-Outreach Clinics
PILaR	Participatory and Inclusive Land Readjustment
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
POE	Point of Entry
PSA	Public Service Announcement
RH	Reproductive Health
RRT	Rapid Response Training
RTI	Right to Information
SES	Sector Export Strategies
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
STDM	Social Tenure Domain Model
TA	Technical Assistance
TEPC	Trade and Export Promotion Centre
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
TSK	The Story Kitchen
TUTH	Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital
TV	Television
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
UNCT	UN Country Team
UNCTAD	The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organizations
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRCPD	United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolutions
UNV	United Nations Volunteers

UPR	Universal Periodic Report
VDCs	Village Development Committees
VNR	Voluntary National Review Report
VSDTC	Vocational and Skill Development Training Centre
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organizations
WIFAS	Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation
ZHC	Zero Hunger Challenge

## Introduction

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is the primary strategic planning and oversight tool for the UN Country Team (UNCT) in Nepal. This annual report shows the collective achievements of the UN Country Team, together with the Government of Nepal in 2017, on the ten jointly established UNDAF outcomes.

### **UNDAF outcomes and the governance arrangement**

The UNDAF (2013-2017) has three major components for enhancing development cooperation, which is then again broken into ten outcomes:

- 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.

### **Structure of the report**

This report has two sections. Section one is the narrative section, which details key development trends followed by the 2017 joint achievements of the UN and the Government of Nepal 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.

Section Two provides the Status of UNDAF result Indicators. This matrix shows the progress against Outcome and Output indicators following a 'traffic-light' reporting system adopted by the agencies and shows whether under each indicator targets have been met, or are on track, or constrained. It aims to offer a simple, at-a-glance summary of achievements and bottlenecks to progress against each indicator. In instances where the data to assess the status of the indicator was unavailable, the indicator is coded as 'constrained'. The system encourages agencies to analyse how they can address 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.

## Key Development Trends

Nepal moved forward on its commitments to federalization as envisioned in the 2015 Constitution. In a total of five phases, it held the first local elections in 20 years, which heralded a welcome development at the local level, provincial elections (for the first time in the history of Nepal) and federal elections. By the end of 2017, the parties were still discussing the timing of the indirect elections to the Upper House and government formation, once the Federal Parliament results would be finalized, by the beginning of 2018. The various rounds of elections and the enforcement of the Election Code of Conduct impacted the delivery of development and humanitarian assistance.

The focus in 2018 will be to create an enabling environment for the provincial and local governments by establishing key institutions, putting in place policies and laws, filling the gap in human resources, and introducing the system of planning and budgeting. The changed federal context brings tremendous opportunities to bring government closer to the people by strengthening responsiveness and accountability towards citizens. The new provincial and local demarcation as well as the ongoing federalization have and are likely to pose challenges to the delivery of development assistance. There is no overarching road map for the federalization process and many of the laws and guidelines that will enable government services to transition are still being developed. The functioning of the three spheres of Government is yet to be fully determined, therefore the context remains fluid, requiring flexibility and adaptability by the UN Country Team in Nepal. However, the local elections have also brought to office an unprecedented number of women, Dalits and people from traditionally marginalized groups, which provides a unique opportunity to have a more inclusive decision-making process.

The reform of the legal system in 2017 has significantly contributed to improving access to justice for poor and vulnerable populations and for the enforcement of the Constitution in Nepal. Laws have been enacted to regulate the operation of the constitutional bodies envisioned as the National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs), particularly the National Women Commission, National Dalit Commission, National Inclusion Commission, Indigenous Peoples and Nationalities Commission, Madhesi Commission, Tharu Commission, and Muslim Commission. These commissions act as a watchdog for human rights violations in Nepal. Enactment of Country Penal (Code) Act, Country Criminal Procedure (Code) Act, Country Civil (Code) Act, Country Civil Procedure (Code) Act, and Sentencing Act have been a crucial step in reforming and strengthening rule of law in Nepal. These legislations aim to standardize the legal system, complying with international standards and thereby enhancing the administration of justice. Several laws to regulate the functioning of the federal structures have been enacted; of note the Local Government Operation Act 2017, Inter-Governmental Fiscal Management Act 2017, National Natural Resource and Fiscal Commission Act 2017, and Employee Adjustment Act 2017.

The newly enacted laws Country Penal (Code) Act 2017 and Country Civil (Code) Act 2017, contain numerous gender-responsive provisions, such as: (a) criminalising 'chhaupadi'; (b) adopting a law on sexual harassment in public and private spheres; and (c) alignment with international normative frameworks and obligations. Yet, so much more remains to be done to achieve genuine substantive equality for women and girls in the country. The Government of Nepal (GoN) declared its immediate need to amend 315 laws and enact 110 new federal laws, 22 provincial laws and 6 local level laws to fully implement the provisions of the new Constitution. For effective multi sectoral response to Gender Based Violence, the Government expanded One Stop Crisis Management Centres in 45 districts. Similarly, the Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare revised the guidelines for safe houses and plan to cover 53 districts. The Ministry of Finance (MoF) has enhanced budgetary accountability by increasing allocations to initiatives deemed as directly gender-responsive from 11.3 per cent in fiscal year (FY) 2007/08<sup>1</sup> to 37 per cent in FY 2017/18, through the allocation of targeted



budgets to selected communities, including a 10 per cent allocation to women's leadership at the community level.

Economic growth continued in 2017 and saw a broad-based recovery as economic activity rebounded, inflation moderated to 4.5% as compared to 9.9% of the last year (Macroeconomic Situation Report, NRB, 2017), government revenue and spending picked up and remittances grew, albeit more slowly than ever before. Nepal's economic growth was 7.5 percent in FY 2017, which resulted from agricultural growth (5.3%) and non-agricultural growth (7.7%) of which industrial expansion accounted for 10.9% and the service sector's growth also increased by 6.9%.<sup>2</sup> The country is still strongly dependent on migrant remittances. According to the macroeconomic situation report of NRB 2017, the contribution of remittances to the National GDP was 26.8% in 2017, which decreased by 2.8% compared to 2016 (29.6%). Nepal remained a trade deficit country with slow recovery of exports (increased by 4.2%) and high import rates (increased by 28%). An increase in interest rates and a fluid political environment continue to pose challenges. The degree of urbanization in Nepal is also an increasing trend and a significant proportion (19%) of the population lives in cities.<sup>3</sup>

Heavy monsoon rainfall in August 2017 triggered severe flash floods and landslides in 35 out of 77 districts in Nepal, of which 18 were severely affected.<sup>4</sup> An Initial Rapid Assessment conducted in 28 districts by the Government revealed that floods and landslides claimed 141 lives, injured 117 persons, displaced 460,900 people, and left 24 missing. Damage to houses, infrastructure, and productive resources was severe; roughly 65,000 houses were destroyed, and 120,100 houses were partially damaged. The Government led the response to the floods, and the Humanitarian Country Team and development partners stepped in to support the Government's efforts paying close attention to the vulnerabilities of women and girls, especially among the most excluded sectors. The floods had an impact on the economy as they affected livelihoods, housing and the harvest with an estimated amount of USD 584 million.<sup>5</sup>

The Government of Nepal launched a Post Flood Recovery Needs Assessment to help prioritize the Government's recovery efforts. The reconstruction component was added to the portfolio of the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA), an institution that was established after the devastating 2015 earthquakes. Post-earthquake reconstruction is continuing at a steady pace with the NRA using community feedback to ensure that due attention is given to people's needs and perceptions, including women, girls and disadvantaged groups, who are likely to be left out of the process.

Nepal undertook the Voluntary National Review at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) for the Agenda 2030 implementation and the UN Country Team provided inputs on the report. High-level committees led by the Prime Minister and National Planning Commission (NPC) are coordinating with key ministries to build a mechanism to mainstream the SDGs into the sector development, and to monitor the progress. SDG budget codes are being developed and assigned for all national programmes through the national budget.

In 2017 Nepal was elected a member of the Human Rights Council. The UN has continued to advocate for Nepal's commitment to its international obligations in the treaties to which they are party. The international obligations and commitments feature prominently in the UNDAF 2018-2022.

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

### 1. Background

Nepal is transitioning towards a federal system of governance. The impact of this change in policy development and service delivery will be profound. It is crucial for the United Nations (UN) to continue providing support at the national, provincial and local government levels. The UN will adjust its programme strategy in line with the new structure of governance to maximize the impact of its interventions.

Nepal's current demographic structure is favourable with a low dependency ratio and a large economically active workforce, resulting from a declining birth rate and rising life expectancy. The population of Nepal is projected to enter the aging population threshold by 2030. Before this, Nepal has a narrow demographic window of opportunity to develop rapidly by increasing the productivity and employability of its workforce. By the time today's children reach working age, the old age dependency ratio would have increased from the current 9.0 to 10.8 by 2030 whereby each working age individual would have to support a higher number of dependents. Increased investment in children is imperative so that they become more productive in their working age, allowing them to support the increasing number of old age dependents<sup>6</sup>.

The magnitude of social and economic problems like poverty, illiteracy, poor health and nutrition, water and sanitation and livelihoods vary by gender, region and different social groups. The UN will continue to support the government towards ensuring inclusive and equitable quality services in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The UN will also provide support to the government of Nepal's endeavour in addressing various language issues in the context of the federal structure and towards ensuring the rights of indigenous people and linguistic minorities to quality basic and primary education through their mother tongue. To achieve the SDG "leave no one behind" tag line, issues faced by groups that are generally invisible, like children from low-income families and persons with disabilities, need to be especially addressed.

### 2. Progress at the Outcome Level

The overall adult literacy rate of 15 years and above is 64.0%, signifying good progress against the baseline, which was 56.5% in 2010/11. The adult literacy rates for males and females are 76.2% and 53.3% respectively.<sup>7</sup> The survival rate to grade 8 reached 75.6% against the baseline of 67.5% in 2011/12.

The stunting in children under 5 years has declined steadily to 36% from the baseline level of 41% in 2011 (NDHS, 2016). However, there is still a marked disparity in stunting by gender, wealth quintile, level of maternal education, geographical areas and caste/ethnicity.

There has been impressive progress in births attended by skilled attendants. While only 28% of the births were attended by skilled attendants in 2011, the base year, the figure has more than doubled to 58%. Similarly, the institutional deliveries during the same period have increased from 35% to 57.4%.<sup>8</sup>

The number of households using improved sanitation facilities has increased from 38% in 2011 to 65%. Regarding the indicator of a designated place for handwashing, where water and soap are present within ten paces of the latrine, the number has increased from 38% to 47% (DHS, 2016). The unmet need for family planning has been reduced from 27% in the base year 2011 to 23.4%.

### **3. Progress at the Output Level**

To ensure that children get the highest standards of education, the UN and the Government of Nepal have successfully strengthened and expanded Early Child Development (ECD). The percentage of girls and boys in Grade 1 with ECD experience has risen from 51.9% to 64.7%. Similarly, there is progress in the basic education enrolment rate of girls and boys: in 2011/12 86.1% of girls and 87% of boys were enrolled in school, compared to 91% of girls and 91.1% of boys in 2016/17. In addition, according to the annual report of food for education program for ensuring children are fit to learn, the provision of a mid-day meal for the school children has been provided to 96% of children.

With the concentrated effort of the Government and UN agencies, Midwifery Education in Nepal was incorporated in the new Health Policy 2014 and the Nepal Health Sector Strategy (2016-2021) for improved access to skilled delivery care and maternal health outcome with special focus on improving access for the most marginalized and vulnerable women and girls. Two universities – Kathmandu University and National Academy of Medical Sciences – started Midwifery education in October 2016 and January 2017 respectively. Required technical assistance was provided to these universities in order to strengthen their faculty capacity.

The number of target districts with universal coverage of community and facility-based continuum of care for maternal and new-born health has increased from the baseline number of 34 districts to all 75 districts in Nepal. The performance of district health systems in the delivery of primary health care has improved, with the number of health facilities that have received certification for providing youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services including provision of contraceptives to unmarried/married youth growing from zero to 51.

The youth population (aged 15-24) who both correctly identify ways of preventing sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission went down from 27.6% (F) and 43.6% (M) to 20.7% (F) and 27.1% (M).<sup>9</sup> However, information on the prevention of sexual transmission of HIV still demands attention and intervention.

The capacity of the government (National Planning Commission, Ministry of Agricultural Development) to develop and implement programmes/activities on food and nutrition security has been enhanced with support from a UN agency. The Food and Nutrition Security Plan of Action (FNSPA) was formally endorsed on 22 Feb 2016 by the Government of Nepal (GoN) and brought under implementation. The plan of action has also been reflected in the 14th periodic plan of the GoN.

Technical assistance to the Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP) has contributed to enhancing the knowledge and skill base of targeted beneficiaries since its inception in 2014. This has boosted the adoption of improved technologies and management practices for Crop and Livestock in selected locations of targeted districts.

Following the commitment of the Government of Nepal to formulate the National Action Plan on Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC), a UN agency has supported the official launching of the Roadmap for ZHC. A high-level coordination committee to oversee the process has been formed under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Agricultural Development. Similarly, a technical task force committee comprising different stakeholders to draft the National Action Plan is also in place.

In 2015, UN agencies, the Government of Nepal and I/NGOs contributed to the implementation of multi-sector nutrition action through various projects and programs such as Golden 1000 days, Suaahara, and KISAN in 38 districts, which resulted in reducing the stunting rate among children below five years of age from 41% (girls: 39%, boys: 41%) in 2011 to 37% (girls: 38.6%; boys: 36%) in 2015.

The improvement in the quality of basic services contributed to maintaining the high coverage of essential micronutrients like Vitamin 'A' among children age 6-59 months at around 86 per cent in 2016. In 2017, 325,248 adolescent girls, between 10-19 years of age received a weekly iron folic acid supplementat in Bara, Sarlahi, Panchthar, Khotang, Saptari and Kapilbastu districts under the School Health Nutrition/Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation program (WIFAS 95% of households are utilizing iodized salt with optimum iodine nutrition ( $\geq 15$  ppm) in Nepal). Similarly, 41.5% of pregnant women received Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) 180+ tablets, essential to ensuring that both the mother and child develop well during pregnancy. The micronutrient status of children, adolescents, pregnant and non-pregnant women assessed through the Nepal National Micronutrient Status Survey, 2016. UNICEF and the Ministry of Health jointly finalized the reports of the Nepal National Micronutrient Status Survey with the aim to disseminate it by the end of March 2018. In 15 focus districts, 61% of boys and girls (out of 231,994) aged 6-23 months consistently received micronutrient powder.

Concerted efforts of government and non-government stakeholders, including UN agencies have resulted in substantial progress in young children's feeding and care practices. While the percentage of infants 6-8 months of age who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods increased from 65% in 2011 to 84%, the percentage of children aged 6-23 months who received food from four or more food groups increased from 24% to 84%, surpassing the target of 50% in 2017.

All districts have developed a joint sanitation/ODF plan/strategy in consultation with the government and concerned sector stakeholders. A WASH Sector Development Plan is at the final stage of approval in the cabinet and is currently with the Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation. Because of frequent changes in ministers and secretaries at the ministry, it took a long time for approval. Preparation of WASH plans at the local government level are in the planning phase.

The number of districts, municipalities and former VDCs with sustained open-defecation-free (ODF) status increased significantly from four districts and six municipalities to 45 districts and 156 municipalities, surpassing the targets. Similarly, the number of schools with child, gender and disability-friendly WASH facilities, managed by child clubs, increased from 4,000 to 5,000. The percentage of the population benefiting from water supply schemes, including water safety plans increased from 15% at the start of the programming cycle to 27%.

A total of 51 districts, 205 municipalities and 393 VDCs were declared ODF (out of 77 districts, 293 municipalities and 460 rural municipalities), with another 10 districts to be formally declared soon. This means that in total the country has reached 97% sanitation coverage to date, compared to 6% in 1990. In addition, 3,046 schools have child, gender and disability-friendly WASH facilities, while water safety plans have been implemented in 279 water supply schemes and 56,259 people have benefitted from new water supply schemes.

The National Preparedness and Response Plan for Acute Gastroenteritis/Cholera Outbreaks in Nepal was endorsed by EDCD/MOH.

The children who were in vulnerable situations because of child labour, trafficking, civil unrest/armed conflict, earthquakes and other protection concerns received appropriate services from the trained service providers as per the established case management procedures based on child rights principles in target districts. The percentage of children in target districts and municipalities who received child and family welfare services from government and NGOs has gone from 0% to 80%. This was done according to child-rights-based procedures promoted throughout this UNDAF cycle. However, the child protection sector still requires a lot of support regarding protection concerns with the expansion

of its geographical coverage to provide the welfare services for children in vulnerable situations across Nepal.

Local governance institutions have received further strengthening through an ICT volunteer mechanism, which has improved the outreach of local bodies in the existing local governance structures after the local elections were held. The ICT support has led to increased government engagement on e-governance and mobilizing new experts through UN technical assistance. In addition, the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development received direct support from volunteers, thus digital monitoring of revenue at the local level is strengthened and has increased transparency, by providing new software and trainings on digitized financial and performance management of government offices.

#### **4. Upcoming Opportunities for 2018**

The UN will continue its support to the Government of Nepal to fulfil its commitment towards SDG4 through an improved quality education services delivery mechanism, with regard to the federal governance system. The Disability Rights Act, which was passed by the Legislative Parliament in August 2017 is paving the way for UN agencies to support the government in its implementation.

The National Planning Commission and its National Development Volunteer Service (NDVS) have requested to establish a network of volunteers involving organizations and volunteer sending agencies to drive advocacy on volunteerism, enable smooth processes for volunteer infrastructure and integrate volunteering into national and provincial policies and government programmes across sector ministries.

With the technical and financial support of the UN, the Government of Nepal, on 14 December, launched the second edition of the 5-year Multisector Nutrition Plan (MSNP II), worth 405 million EUR, mainly as a result of a successful UN-European Union partnership on nutrition over several years.

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

### 5. Background

Outcome 2 aims to promote inclusive and job-rich economic growth to improve the living standards of vulnerable groups and support Nepal's transition out of the least developed country category.

Nepal is currently undergoing a process of decentralization, following the completion of three rounds of local elections wherein election quotas helped bring more than 14,000 women into public office at the local level, of which over 5,000 are Dalit women. The federalization process poses challenges in terms of planning and project delivery during this transition period, as well as opportunities for strengthening service provision at the provincial and local levels. It is not yet clear how power will be devolved and how government restructuring will impact project activities, and an important challenge will be managing uncertainties around how labour administration and migration governance will be affected by decentralization. Decentralization will also require additional efforts for strengthening the capacity of newly elected officials.

Strengthening the capacity of policy makers and government officials continues to be important for the achievement of this outcome, and the UN continues its efforts towards training and sensitising key stakeholders on relevant policy issues. Efforts towards addressing the reconstruction of monuments and sites within and outside of the Kathmandu Valley affected by the 2015 earthquake are hampered by limited capacity of local stakeholders, inadequate supervision of the heritage rebuilding work and a lack of local skilled craftsmen. Safeguarding and the promotion of Nepal's cultural heritage is insufficiently prioritised by the Ministry of Culture, and it is thus crucial to continue policy support and awareness raising to safeguard Nepal's rich traditions as a source of sustainable development and a means of fostering appreciation of cultural diversity.

### 6. Progress at the Outcome Level

The UN continued to work with Government, worker's organizations, employer's organizations, financial institutions and other stakeholders to improve the enabling environment for inclusive growth and increased prosperity for vulnerable groups. In 2017, Nepal passed two important pieces of legislation, the Labour Act, 2017 and the Social Security Act, 2017 to guarantee increased social protection coverage, while simplifying labour dismissal by removing the need for prior authorisation of the labour administration, which has been identified as a constraint to enterprise growth. Efforts will now have to focus on implementation, which will require addressing capacity challenges within MoLE and exploring opportunities under the new federal structure to mobilize local level government to extend the arm of labour administration and facilitate implementation of the laws at the local level.

The UN provided technical and advisory support for the drafting of these Acts and also facilitated dialogues between workers' and employers' organizations to agree on contentious issues. Both Acts cover all workers, regardless of the size of the enterprise or type of contract, thus covering workers excluded by the previous Labour Act. The passing of the Labour Act and Social Security Act is a key milestone towards achieving this outcome. As outlined in the context section, these Acts will extend social security coverage, protect the rights of all workers regardless of contract type, as well as address employers' demands and ease private sector growth constraints.

Industrial Enterprise Act 2073 was endorsed and implemented. The Act benefits MEs as micro-enterprise is acknowledged as an independent industry, registration is free, and tax is free up to five years of registration, there is no VAT provision for transactions worth rupees five million annually. The Act has also provisioned additional facilities to women entrepreneurs in case the enterprise is registered in their name. This includes 35% exemption in registration fee for industries other than

micro enterprise, 20% in registration fee of industrial property, availability of space in the industrial area as a priority, and loan facility to export products based on existing financial status. For the first time the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) is including micro-enterprises in their national consumption survey. Similarly, the Government allocated \$6 million of its own resources to create micro-enterprises under the Micro-Enterprise Development for Poverty Alleviation (MEDPA) programme. At the Institutional level, the UN facilitated the establishment of the Enterprise Information Centre (EIC) at MoL to strengthen M&E systems of micro and small enterprise data and its institutionalization at Local Governments.

UN technical support to stakeholders has strengthened their capacity to advocate for and implement policies and plans to increase access to decent work in Nepal and abroad. Technical support to the Ministry of Agricultural Development, as well as to farmers and key public and private stakeholders in agribusiness has led to improvements in terms of efficiency, inclusivity and production quality along agricultural food chains. In turn, this has increased workers' access to economic opportunities as well as their incomes. The UN is working closely with key stakeholders in the agricultural business, to encourage the drafting and adoption of policies by the Government that protect farmers from price fluctuations and increase the market outreach and value of their products. Post-earthquake restoration projects are being implemented and are creating immediate employment for workers in the reconstruction sector. Progress has been made through work with Employment Service Centers and the Ministry of Labour and Employment to facilitate workers' access to labour market information and employment services, thus increasing their employability as well as access to jobs.

The UN made substantive contributions to job creation and enterprise development through which thousands of people moved out of poverty. The UN's support for the livelihood recovery of earthquake affected people facilitated the speed of the overall recovery process.

In 2017, Nepal was elected as a deputy member to the Governing Body of the ILO, which provides the Government of Nepal with an additional platform to advocate for the rights of Nepali migrant workers. Significant progress has been made to improve labour migration governance in Nepal, through close collaboration with the Government of Nepal. The UN's continued support prospective and returnee female migrants has reduced their vulnerability to trafficking and linked them to livelihood options both before departure and upon return to Nepal.

## **7. Progress at the Output Level**

A strategy to ensure gender responsive and socially-inclusive implementation of the 20-year Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS) was approved by the Ministry of Agricultural Development in 2017. The formulation of the GESI strategy was accomplished through a pilot initiative for the implementation of the ADS in the districts of Sindhuli, Sarlahi and Rautahat, as part of the Accelerating Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in Nepal Programme, a joint programme between UN Women, FAO, WFP and IFAD.

As part of policy support in the area of inclusive growth and employment creation, UNDP provided technical support in localizing SDGs in Nepal. The SDGs baseline report with 2030 targets for each indicator was finalized, the SDGs implementation strategy including costing to meet 2030 targets was drafted and a high level committee chaired by the Prime Minister for the effective implementation of the SDGs was established. Moreover, to inform the revision of the Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) policy 2012, UNDP conducted 77 policy dialogues in 18 districts covering all seven provinces; in which approx. 1,400 representatives from government, private sector and donors attended the policy dialogues. The revision is expected to be completed by the end of 2018.

The Government of Nepal has continued to enhance budgetary accountability for gender equality by ensuring Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB), resulting in increased allocations to gender-responsive actions from 11.3% in fiscal year (FY) 2007/8 to 37.4% direct gender responsiveness in FY 2017/18. In 2017, the Aid Management Information System (AMIS) of the Government of Nepal tracked development partners' increased disbursement to 23% direct gender responsiveness, 37% indirect gender responsiveness, 26% gender neutral and 14% as not coded gender responsive in FY 2017/18.

The UN has developed technical cooperation projects in consultation with tripartite constituents (the Government, workers' and employers' organizations) to provide technical assistance to implement the Labour and Social Security Acts, which were enforced in 2017. The UN's technical assistance has been focused on improving labour administration in general and labour inspection, strengthening collective bargaining processes and building the institutional and technical capacities of the Social Security Fund - the agency responsible for the implementation of Social Security Act. ILO has helped to finalize the labour and social security regulations by providing technical comments on the draft prepared by the Government. The passing of Labour Act 2017 and Social Security Act 2017 has guaranteed and increased social protection coverage while also simplifying labour dismissal by removing the need for prior authorization of the labour administration, which has been identified as a constraint to enterprise growth.

The Vocational and Skill Development Training Centre (VSDTC), a national-level government training institute affiliated with the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE), received support from UN Women to enhance their capacity to provide skills and entrepreneurship development support to marginalized women.

WFP's 2017 monitoring report showed that with WFP's food assistance for assets (FFA), families increased their access to food—households had high food consumption and higher diet diversity scores. Results from the mid-line survey indicated that the creation or rehabilitation of different assets broadly contributed to improving people's livelihoods and income. In 2017, WFP provided food assistance for assets to help reduce poverty and food insecurity in the far-western region. Beneficiaries contributed their labour and skills to the construction of community assets, including small irrigation canals and ponds. Meanwhile, the cash-based transfers that they received for their participation helped to increase their access to alternative livelihoods and provided them with opportunities for income generation. Out of the cash that was distributed under this component, 62% was for food-assistance-for-assets activities and 38% was for livelihoods and income generation activities for improving connectivity to social services.

With UNDP's technical and financial support, microentrepreneurs were collectively loaned US\$ 1.15m to support the growth of their enterprise. The UN supported the government and private sector financial service providers with the technical and financial support necessary, resulting in 26,867 jobs created and 5,451 entrepreneurs gaining critical cash injections to sustain and boost their enterprises.

The Nepal Rastra Bank prepared and endorsed a national level Nepal Financial Inclusion Action plan for the roll out of the National Financial Inclusion Roadmap. Ten banks and financial institutions have signed up as partners to UNCDF and NRB to deepen financial services for smallholders and MSMEs through co-financing commitments of USD 2.67 million on 10 projects (totaling to USD 4.4 million) on agriculture value chain financing and digital finance.

Renewable Energy has been an integral part of the UN's programme and efforts towards economic empowerment and contribution towards improved livelihoods. UNDP in partnership with the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre helped 17,690 households connect to electricity access. 82,940



persons benefitted from the livelihood recovery support for earthquake affected people supported by UNDP's recovery program.

The Department of Labour introduced and operationalized a job portal, which was developed with support from ILO. The portal will facilitate the direct sharing of labour market information between workers and employers. There are currently 4,800 jobseekers and 413 employers registered onto the portal since its launch in August 2017.

In Kanchanpur district, 300 freed Haliyas have received an integrated livelihood support package, which includes skills training and employability enhancement support, through the ILO's BRIDGE project. This support provides victims of forced labour with sustainable livelihood options and helps lift these vulnerable communities out of poverty.

Advocacy efforts by the National Reconstruction Authority and the Ministry of Culture for the review of existing procurement procedures related to preserving cultural heritage continued, and a new procedure has been submitted to the cabinet of ministers and is pending approval. Increased regional and national coordination between various stakeholders for heritage preservation was also facilitated. Building on a network of community practitioners and professionals capacitated through UNESCO training workshops, the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation created a key stakeholders' committee for the safeguarding of cultural heritage. Support was provided for a needs assessment and multi-year action plan for the implementation of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in Nepal. A sub-regional network meeting was held between delegates and experts from Nepal, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Korea, as well as various local stakeholders, and a document was prepared as a result with recommendations for country actions and regional cooperation.

Opportunities for employment generation in the post-earthquake reconstruction process have been seized. The post-earthquake restoration projects implemented by UNESCO have created immediate employment opportunities in cultural heritage rebuilding, and UNESCO has provided refresher tourist guide training to young people from the Greater Lumbini Area so that they can now work as tourist guides to supplement their income.

600 returnee women migrant workers and survivors of human trafficking were enrolled in vocational skills and entrepreneurship development training in Dhading and Sindhupalchowk districts with the support of a joint initiative with UN Women and IOM. 300 returnee migrant women workers have been identified and selected for economic reintegration and skills training support in the districts of Sindhupalchowk and Dhading, which will support their effective economic reintegration and reduce the need for circular migration. A Government ban on Nepali women migrants seeking work abroad as domestic workers has posed additional challenges in the delivery of skills development training for prospective female migrants.

Training was provided to Ministry of Agricultural Development district and central level staff, field extension workers, farmers and traders on agricultural business development and post-harvest management skills, to ensure greater returns on agricultural production. Technical support was provided for the formulation of a national pesticide policy, which will promote safer crop production, as well as for the enforcement of legislation on pesticide risk analysis and management. Funding was secured by IOM in 2017 to strengthen the Government of Nepal's capacity to put in place a migration monitoring framework, disseminate information through Migrant Resource Centres (MRCs) and to negotiate memoranda of understanding with destination countries.

Through the Work in Freedom programme, 29,162 women were reached through at least one outreach intervention on issues around economic empowerment and safe migration. 3,242 women benefited from two days of pre-decision training, which provides prospective migrants with the necessary information to make informed choices around foreign employment and minimize their vulnerability to trafficking throughout the migration process. The programme has also supported increased collaboration between Employment Service Centers and MRCs, to ensure that prospective migrants and returnee migrants are linked to the appropriate information and services.

The ILO piloted the Integrated Programme on Fair Recruitment in 2017 which aims to implement a fair recruitment corridor in the garment sector between Nepal and Jordan, in collaboration with brands, garment factories, the governments of Nepal and Jordan, workers' organizations, labour recruiters and non-governmental stakeholders. 83 Nepali migrant workers and counting have been fairly recruited as a result. The initial results of the independent impact assessment of the pilot indicates that these workers show increased awareness of their rights and obligations and felt more empowered to raise concerns to their management.

The ILO provided technical and partial financial support to the Central Bureau of Statistics to design and implement the Labour Force Survey, 2017-2018. The survey has included a separate module to collect data on forced labour for the first time in Nepal. The survey will generate sex and age disaggregated data on various labour market indicators by province, which is critical for evidence-based policy and programme formulation.

## **8. Upcoming Opportunities for 2018**

The UN continuously assisted the Government of Nepal on its development priorities to vulnerable groups for improving access to their economic opportunities and adequate social protection.

UN Women will focus on providing further and continuous support to the Government to implement and manage inclusive and gender-sensitive economic, sectoral and employment policies, strategies and programmes with an emphasis on economic empowerment of women and job creation for women and youth. The joint program of WFP, FAO, UNWOMEN and IFAD is currently supporting these initiatives and the program will continue in 2018 too.

The ILO will promote decent work opportunities within Nepal and abroad, specifically identifying opportunities under the new federal structure to strengthen labour and migration governance at all levels and focus on the implementation of the Labour Law and Social Security Act. The ILO will leverage Nepal's position as the chair of the Columbo Process, the ILO Governing Body and within SAARC to strengthen advocacy for fair recruitment and better opportunities for Nepali labour migrants and for the amendment of the Foreign Employment Act in line with international standards.

UNESCO will continue supporting the government's efforts to build back better and preserve cultural heritage, in particular for the achievement of SDG target 11.4. It will also promote the integration of cultural heritage into education and raise awareness among young people for the safeguarding of traditions.

FAO will continue supporting the government's effort to promote production and marketing of safer crops, and in addressing pesticide related risks. Towards this end, FAO will facilitate the government in the approval of the Market Act and Pesticide Management Policy and develop programmes and projects in this sector.

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

### 1. Background

In 2017, the Government of Nepal enacted a new *Country Penal (Code) Act 2017 and Country Civil (Code) Act 2017*, which will take effect in 2018. The Codes contain numerous gender-responsive provisions, such as: (a) criminalising 'chhaupadi';<sup>10</sup> (b) adopting a law on sexual harassment in public and private spheres; and (c) alignment with international normative frameworks and obligations. Yet, so much more remains to be done to achieve genuine substantive equality for women and girls in the country. The GoN declared its immediate needs to amend 315 laws and enact 110 new federal laws, 22 provincial laws and 6 local level laws to fully implement the provisions of the new Constitution. For effective multi sectoral response to Gender Based Violence, the Government expanded One Stop Crisis Management Centres in 45 districts. Similarly, the Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare revised the guidelines for safe houses and planned to cover 53 districts. The Ministry of Finance (MoF) has enhanced budgetary accountability by increasing allocations to initiatives deemed to be directly gender-responsive from 11.3% in fiscal year (FY) 2007/8<sup>11</sup> to 37% in FY 2017/18,<sup>12</sup> through the allocation of targeted budgets to selected communities, including a 10% allocation to women's leadership at the community level. However, there is a need to further strengthen inclusion, for example through promoting the local languages. Various laws and policies pertaining to media still have to adopt inclusiveness and the media industry has to fully embrace diversity and plurality in its own structures and contents. New policies are needed to give clear direction towards implementing inclusion in media.

### 2. Progress at the Outcome Level

Under Outcome 3, the UN focused vulnerable and disadvantaged populations to build their confidence, knowledge and skills, and to reduce discrimination against them. UN agencies, such as IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women, contributed to this Outcome and collectively disbursed approximately USD 2.8 million in 2017.

The UN supported the Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW) to ensure that the drafting processes of the laws will engage excluded women, and contents of legislative proposals confirm with international standards. On behalf of the United Nations Country Team and Gender Theme Group, a joint review of the draft civil and criminal codes was conducted through the lens of substantive equality and international human rights commitments this year. The review of the codes containing gender-specific recommendations was submitted jointly to the Speaker of the Legislature Parliament on behalf of the United Nations Country Team and Gender Theme Group. Similarly, a national conference entitled Towards Planet 50:50 Enabling Women's Leadership and Representation in Local Governance was organized in collaboration with GoN, Election Commission and Sajha Abhiyan, a campaign for women's participation in local elections to increase understanding of the provisions of the Local Level Election Act 2017 on women's leadership and representation and advocate for gender responsive local governance. UN supported MWCSW to draft a comprehensive report on the implementation of the Domestic Violence Law and Regulation in 22 districts. The report contains concrete recommendations on various areas such as: creation of positions for protection officers, establishing hotline services for survivors, development of a monitoring framework for the collection of data and information from the concerned authority, ensuring victim protection mechanism and creating a robust coordination mechanism between and among concerned authorities for the effective implementation of the domestic violence crime and punishment Act. UN and the National Information Commission jointly organized the second launch of the Women's entitlement booklet in four new languages Tharu, Maithili, Doteli and Tamang.

### 3. Progress at the Output Level

With regards to challenging discrimination (Output 3.1), the UN agencies supported several initiatives targeting duty bearers as well as to empower vulnerable groups and promote women's empowerment and gender equality. In partnership with local stakeholders, initiatives to reduce GBV have been launched in several VDCs. Efforts were made to ensure vulnerable women have access to services through trained community psychosocial workers and psychosocial counsellors who provide counselling services and community awareness outreach programme. Communities in 38 districts benefitted from awareness-raising activities on GBV organized by Women's Cooperatives and Gender-based Violence Watch Groups (GBVWGs). As of July 2017, more than 1200 GBV Watch Groups were established with 7,000 new members under the integrated women development programme. According to GBV IMS updates, 2,509 protection related cases were documented by Women's Groups during the period of January to July 2017.

On 17 May, a 'Rainbow Flag' raising ceremony was jointly organized by the UN and Blue Diamond Society (BDS) at the UN office in Kathmandu to mark the international day against homophobia, bi-phobia and transphobia. The event highlighted the rights of the LGBTQI population and the role of organizations like BDS and Mitini Nepal, as well as civil society organizations and the Government of Nepal's commitment to the implementation of the Human Rights Action Plan, the Universal Periodic Review's recommendations and the LGBTQI policies. The event contributed to fostering transformation of mindsets towards accelerated elimination of harmful social norms

The UN capacitated and mobilized child clubs, adolescent girls' groups and circles as well as both out-of-school adolescents and those in school, including mobilizing girls to raise their voices against child marriage. Altogether, 280 child club graduates were trained and mobilized to support the local government to (a) form child clubs/networks; (b) facilitate engagement of children in the local planning process and organize child gatherings [bal bhelas]; (c) advocate for resource allocation for children from the local budget. A total of 1,238 child club networks have been set up in 71 districts in 2017. As many as 68,500 children participated in bal bhelas (47% girls) as part of the municipality assemblies organized by local governments across the 15 target districts. Village and municipal councils accepted 87% of the issues raised by the children, which were mainly on child marriage, poor sanitation, discrimination at home and schools, child labour and violence. More than 5,000 parents (57% females and 43% males) were equipped with knowledge and skills to address adolescents' specific needs and issues through an orientation called "Rupantaran" (transformation). Nearly 20,000 parents were reached cumulatively through a "Rupantaran" adult package. Close to 13,000 adolescent girls, 4,000 boys and about 30 third gender were equipped with social, civic and financial knowledge and skills through Rupantaran training over 52 weeks. In many cases, the training helped them become change agents in their communities. Of them, 3,299 adolescents graduated from the "Girls' Access to Education (GATE)" programme, implemented in collaboration with the District Education Offices to help build the literacy and numeracy skills of out-of-school adolescent girls.

Another intervention called "SangSangai" equipped 21,466 adolescents (54% females and 46% males) with the knowledge and skills on topics related to adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) and financial literacy. This intervention reached 89,554 adolescents cumulatively since 2014. The UN supported "Saathi Sanga Mann Ka Kura" (chatting with my best friends), which aired weekly through national and local FM radio stations. The radio episodes covered a wide range of adolescent issues such as vocational training, sexual and reproductive health (SRH), child labor, GBV, local level elections, youth's role in anti-corruption, substance abuse etc. All the episodes were produced based on feedback from adolescents, providing them with a platform to express their views on issues that concern them.

During the 2017 floods, 5,000 dignity kits were distributed, and more than 13,000 women and girls received support, including psychosocial counselling and referral from Female Friendly Spaces set up

in Rautahat, Sarlahi, Mahottari and Sunsari districts. The UN also continued its advocacy and played a coordination role towards the preservation and reconstruction of the cultural heritage, especially those damaged after the 2015 earthquake. The destruction of cultural heritage buildings has serious repercussions on the intangible heritage performed in them. Therefore, UNESCO continued its policy support for the safeguarding of Nepal's incredibly rich living traditions as enabler for sustainable development and means of fostering appreciation of cultural diversity. Community members from four Eastern districts – Khotang, Udayapur, Okhaldhunga and Solukhumbu – were trained in inventorying of intangible heritage that raised recognition and safeguarding needs of their age-old traditions.

Similarly, as part of implementing inclusive policies and procedures (Output 3.2) with support from the UN in Nepal, the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW) endorsed the National Protection Cluster Strategy – drafting two Bills: one on ending violence against women and the other on special opportunities, that ensures engagement of excluded women. MoWCSW also drafted a report on the status of implementation of the Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act 2009 and Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Regulation 2010, in 22 districts. Following a review of the draft civil and criminal codes through the lens of substantive equality and international human rights commitments, the UN submitted gender-specific recommendations to the Speaker of the Legislature Parliament. The UN also supported the participation of an 11-member national delegation (MoWCSW, Ministry of Home Affairs, National Women Commission, Department of Women and Children, Office of the Auditor General, Nepal Police and civil society) in a joint regional meeting on multi-sectoral response to GBV in Asia and the Pacific held in Bangkok, Thailand, on 28-30 June 2017. A National Action Plan was finalized.

The UN is supporting the Government of Nepal to develop its national capacity to align the SDG targets with the national education policies, including and beyond the School Sector Development Plan<sup>13</sup>, through technical assistance, capacity building and coordination with other stakeholders. The UN is providing technical support to the Ministry of Education to prepare a vision document 'Education 2030', which focuses on ensuring peace, sustainable development and global citizenship within the education system (as part of SDG 4, Target 4.7). It will help promote the culture of non-discrimination and value cultural diversity. The representation of women and vulnerable communities in School Management Committees have been protected by the Education Act and relevant regulations. With UN support, One Stop Crisis Management Centers (OCMCs), set up in public hospitals to provide comprehensive multi-sectoral services to GBV survivors, have been strengthened through capacity development of health workers, psychosocial counsellors and improved multi-sectoral coordination. The Government has expanded the OCMCs to 45 districts. More than 500 health workers are providing GBV services through the OCMCs.

The UN supported the development of a civil service policy and other legal provisions for the formation and management of civil services at different level of the government through various consultations, in line with work around the political participation of vulnerable groups in institutions and society (Outcome 3.3). The Civil Service Policy and Strategy report was finalized and submitted to the High-Level Committee. The Ministry of General Administration was provided with support for institutional strengthening, including execution of its institutional development plan, to make the public administration efficient, responsive, transparent, inclusive and accountable. The final study on the restructuring of the public training institutions in the federal context has been published. The gender and social inclusion environment-friendly workplace policy for civil service was submitted to the Cabinet. Once endorsed, it is expected to guide restructuring of the public training institutions in the federal context and make the workplace gender- and inclusion-friendly.

Under Output 3.4, which is about the engagement of media, religious institutions, labor unions and civil society organizations, a large number of audiences were reached through mass awareness

programmes on television, FM radios and outreach programmes that aimed at preventing GBV. Media reporting of GBV issues has been increasing. As a result, more journalists maintain the privacy and confidentiality of GBV survivors. The UN partnered with the National Inter-Faith Religious Network to capacitate and mobilize religious leaders in spreading awareness about the consequences of harmful social norms such as child marriage, dowry and Chhaupadi (a cultural practice in mid-western and far-western Nepal that isolate women and girls during menstruation). Around 205,000 parents and community stakeholders were engaged in sessions on harmful social norms during local events conducted by religious leaders. Nearly 33,000 adults and children were reached with messages on harmful social norms through theater performances. Three Muslim religious leaders participated in the BKKBN training on family planning and Islamic Perspective in Indonesia. More than 200 Muslim religious leaders were oriented on the Urdu and Nepali versions of the manual on 'Family Planning Reproductive Health and Gender: Islamic Perspective', who in turn oriented nearly 2,000 men and 4,000 women in Rautahat, Sarlahi, Sunsari and Kapilvastu. In partnership with other stakeholders, journalists were capacitated on gender sensitive reporting and ethical reporting on GBV. Covering GBV issues, nine episodes of Samakon, (a weekly TV programme) were aired with the UN's support, with more than 50,000 YouTube viewers.

#### **4. Upcoming Opportunities for 2018**

The federal context is an opportunity to further promote inclusion at the central, provincial and local levels. With representation of more than 40% of women and marginalized groups in the local bodies, there lies an opportunity to collaborate with them.

To roll out the GBV essential services package, a national workshop will review progress and share achievements and lessons learned in strengthening a coordinated and multi-sectoral response to GBV in Nepal. Media stakeholders will be engaged to adopt gender sensitive media indicators and ethical reporting on GBV.

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

### 1. Background

In 2017, the elections of local governments, the provincial assembly and the house of representatives concluded the political process of formulating three tiers of government. In the local election, women historically accounted for more than 41% of those in elected positions.<sup>14</sup> Representatives were elected to perform exclusive as well as concurrent functions as per the Constitution at the federal level, in the seven provincial and in the 753 local governments.

The year 2017 has been significant in terms of reforming the legal system to improve access to justice for poor and vulnerable peoples and enforcing the Constitution in Nepal. Laws have been enacted to regulate the operation of the constitutional bodies envisioned as the human rights institutions, particularly National Women Commission, National Dalit Commission, National Inclusion Commission, Indigenous Peoples and Nationalities Commission, Madhesi Commission, Tharu Commission, and Muslim Commission. Several laws to regulate the functioning of the federal structures have been enacted, particularly the Local Government Operation Act 2017, Inter-Governmental Fiscal Management Act 2017, National Natural Resource and Fiscal Commission Act 2017, and Employee Adjustment Act 2017.

Following the enactment of the Local Government Operation Act 2017, the legal foundation for the functioning of the local level, including the local Judicial Committees was established. The Judicial Committees have the mandate to adjudicate and mediate certain issues as provided in the Local Government Operation Act and other prevailing legislations in the respective local levels.

Enactment of the Country Penal (Code) Act, Country Criminal Procedure (Code) Act, Country Civil (Code) Act, Country Civil Procedure (Code) Act, and Sentencing Act have been a significant step in reforming and strengthening rule of law in Nepal. These legislations aim to standardize the legal system, complying with international standards and thereby enhancing the administration of justice by replacing a number of laws including the General Code of 1964. One of the major achievements during the reporting period was the codification of the Criminal Justice system in Nepal in compliance with international instruments and contemporary conceptual standards of criminal jurisprudence. The new Code criminalizes several harmful social practices and adopted a non-custodial approach of punishment. A perception survey conducted by UNDP shows that there is an increase of 30% of people who have confidence in the court and legal aid services in Nepal. At the same time, it was found that 56.3% women reported they feel confident to go to police against a baseline of 42%.

Though the country has made significant progress in terms of federalism, the operationalization has been a challenge. This is due to the delay in the adjustment and recruitment of adequate human resources at the provincial and local levels and a lack of effective public finance management at the provincial and local levels, including funds channeling modalities and the limited capacity of the local government. In addition, laws and procedures at the provincial and local levels have yet to be formulated to perform respective functions.

### 2. Progress at the Outcome Level

With regard to Universal Periodic Review (UPR) implementation, the enactment of Country Civil Code and Country Penal Code and the laws for regulating different human rights institutions (National Women' Commission, National Dalit Commission, National Inclusion Commission, Indigenous Nationalities Commission, Madhesi Commission, Tharu Commission, and Muslim Commission) are in line with the UPR recommendations. With support from the UN, the government drafted the sixth periodic state report of CEDAW (The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women). In addition, mapping of Nepal's Commitments to International Frameworks,

including CEDAW Implementation Status of its Concluding Observations has been conducted. Similarly, with the UN support, a Comprehensive Costed Action Plan for the implementation of the new Civil and Penal codes was developed. The Action Plan has detailed the outline of all the resources required for the implementation of the new Codes.

With the support of the UN, the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJPA) and the Office of Attorney General and Nepal Bar Association have drafted the Integrated Legal Aid Policy and Common Justice Sector Strategy. The common Justice Sector Strategy focuses on the justice sector as a coherent system made up of an inter-related set of institutions. A Gender Equality Social Inclusion (GESI) strategy for the judiciary has been developed and a GESI manual for training on the strategy has been finalized. The strategy and manual will serve as advocacy tools, as well as a guideline for the judiciary to ensure the inclusion of GESI at all levels in the justice sector.

To provide a platform for collective advocacy for gender-responsive local elections and gender mainstreaming in local governance, the Gender Theme Group (GTG), jointly with the Election Commission of Nepal (ECN) and Sajha Abhiyan (a women's leaders' coalition), conducted a landmark national conference on the theme: 'Towards Planet 50:50: Enabling women's leadership and representation in local governance in Nepal'. The UN provided technical support to ECN and the National Women Commission (NWC) to develop a gender equality monitoring tool for the local level elections. The tool was adapted to cover the provincial and federal elections.

The UN provided substantial inputs with focus on gender to the Local Governance Bill, the Local Level - House of Representatives and State Assembly - Election Bills, and the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Bill.

### **3. Progress at the Output Level**

A total of 15,729 people benefited from legal aid services, out of which 8,707 (55.35%) were women. A total of 48,145 court users (18,775 women) benefited from the court information desk. In 10 districts, preventative outreach and legal advice services were provided to 88,713 people, and remedial legal assistance, representation and referral were provided to 21,745 through Socio-Legal Aid Centers.

The integrated Legal Aid Policy was finalized and submitted to the Central Legal Aid Committee for review. The policy focuses on placing social elements in legal aid and enhancing the holistic approach of legal aid services. 20,082 people (11,513 women) received legal advice. The data indicates that an enabling environment encouraging the reporting of cases and access to legal aid services for poor and vulnerable people was created.

A Common Justice Sector strategy has been developed to enhance coordination and an integrated approach among law enforcement agencies for improving access to justice for poor and vulnerable people, and for enhancing the rule of law system in Nepal.

With substantial technical support from UNDP, the Ministry of Law and Justice and the Supreme Court have developed a user guide on the roles and responsibilities of the Judicial Committee. The guide aims to provide guidance in handling local disputes as per the mandates given by the Constitution and the Local Government Related Act, 2017.

UNDP also provided technical support to review and comment on the draft codes i.e. Civil Code and Procedure, Penal Code and Criminal Procedures and Sentencing Bill. A basic training module was developed for law officials. The codes are aimed at improving access to justice, modernizing the process and procedures.



Recognizing the role of Judges, Court Officials, Public Prosecutors, and Police Officers in generating GESI friendly environments and service delivery mechanisms in the Judiciary. UN Women supported the National Judicial Academy (NJA) to develop a GESI strategy for the judiciary and a training manual on substantive equality and gender-sensitive judicial procedures. A total of 126 justice actors were trained on substantive equality and gender-sensitive judicial procedures and 84 law and justice professionals (19% female) were trained on anti-GBV legislations. With the support of the UN, the National Judicial Academy (NJA) conducted five trainings (3 days each) on substantive equality and gender-sensitive judicial procedures. The justice sector actors included 18 judges, 27 court officers, 31 government attorneys, 28 police officers and 22 women advocates. Of them, 108 participants were men, and 18 were females. Similarly, NJA conducted refresher trainings on anti-GBV legislation and substantive equality to subordinate staff. Altogether, three trainings on GESI for Justice sectors actors (subordinate staff) were conducted. 84 law and justice professionals, among which 19 per cent were female, benefitted from these trainings which were organized in Kathmandu, Baglung and Dhankuta districts.

A Public Service Announcement (PSA) on Sexual Harassment at Work Place (Elimination) Act 2015 was developed and disseminated through ten FM radio stations and the online Community Information Network (CIN) in order to raise awareness on sexual harassment at the work place.

UN Women supported three national workshops: (a) National workshop on constitutional and legal provisions regarding women's rights in Nepal - 51 participants (35% women) including members of the Legislature Parliament, representatives from government ministries, women leaders of political parties, CSOs working on human/women's rights, journalists, lawyers, women's cell of different security forces (Nepal Police, Armed Police and Nepal Army), Constitutional Commissions, women activists and the Acting Chairperson, Secretary and senior officers of the National Women Commission (NWC). Members of Legislature Parliament expressed their commitment to incorporate women's rights in forthcoming legislations, in line with constitutional provisions and international commitments on gender equality. The participants enhanced their knowledge about constitutional and legal provisions on women's rights in Nepal. (b) National workshop on CEDAW State Report and Implementation of Concluding Observations. 51 participants (60% women) attended the workshop, which helped enhance the participants' knowledge about CEDAW, its background and how it is being implemented in the context of Nepal. (c) National workshop on the implementation status of UPR recommendations on gender equality and women's empowerment. Attended by 75 participants (81% women), the workshop helped enhanced the participants' knowledge about UPR, its background and how its recommendations are being implemented in the country.

There were seven district-level interaction programmes on GBV-related legislations, which helped develop the participants' capacity on GBV-related legislations and expand NWC's network and connections with local bodies, concerned stakeholders and government agencies in the different districts. Altogether, the interactions enhanced the potential to advance coordinated and effective interventions to reduce GBV in Nepal, especially at the local level. The interactions, which engaged 570 participants (61% women), were held in Sindhupalchok, Myagdi, Rupandehi, Sunsari, Saptari, Kailali and Surkhet districts. A wide range of stakeholders were involved, such as local elected representatives and government officials, members of political parties, journalists, and NGO/CSO leaders. The interactions covered existing legal frameworks on women's rights and GBV, such as the Civil and Criminal Codes, Domestic Violence Act, and Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, as well as relevant provisions on the right to citizenship (Part 2), right to equality (Part 3, Article 18), rights relating to property (Part 3, Article 25), rights of women (Part 3, Article 38) and rights to social justice (Part 3, Article 42) of the Constitution.

UN Women also supported the Government of Nepal to draft the sixth CEDAW periodic report, which will be reviewed by the CEDAW Committee in October 2018.

In addition, monitoring reports were drafted on (a) Mapping of the implementation status of Nepal's commitments to international frameworks, including CEDAW (The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women), its Concluding Observations and the draft sixth CEDAW periodic report; (b) Monitoring report on the implementation status of UPR (Universal Periodic Review) recommendations and UPR National Action Plan relating to gender equality and women's empowerment; and (c) Monitoring report on the situation of women's rights within corporations, in line with the constitutional and legal provisions on gender equality and women's empowerment. The reports also analyzed if women's rights are in line with the constitutional and legal provisions related to gender equality and women's empowerment.

As a follow-up on the concluding observations from the Committee on the Rights of the Child on Third to Fifth Periodic Report of Nepal on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its optional protocols, the Central Child Welfare Board, with the support of UNICEF, has produced a monitoring tool. The tool includes the translated version of the concluding observations, the nature of the recommendations and the responsible agency. The board of the Central Child Welfare Board that is comprised of representatives from different agencies shall act as the coordinating body to regularly review the implementation of the concluding observations. Child friendly and gender sensitive juvenile benches were established and are operational in all districts.

#### **4. Upcoming Opportunities for 2018**

The ongoing transition of Nepal to a federal structure offers several opportunities for influencing system building/strengthening at different levels to fulfil human rights obligations. Technical and financial support is necessary to draft gender and child sensitive laws and policies at the national and local levels, with a focus on poor and vulnerable people. There is a need to address capacity development of judicial committees and justice authorities to increase access to justice for poor and vulnerable people both at the federal and local levels. Furthermore, specific actions need to be taken to increase access to justice with a focus on the sustainable development goals (SDGs 5, 10 and 16).

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

### 1. Background

The Election Commission of Nepal (ECN) in coordination with the Government of Nepal, successfully conducted the three tiers of elections, leading to the establishment of 753 Local Governments, 7 Provincial Assemblies and the House of Representatives (at the federal level). The elections of the National Assembly, President and Vice-President took place in the first quarter of 2018. The election of the representatives for the three tiers of government was one of the greatest achievements of 2017. However, the way newly created governments at the sub-national level will assume their roles in the federal structure and how the three tiers of government will interact and forgo cooperation on key issues are yet to be seen. It is also not clear how the provincial and local governments will work with the UN agencies, affecting our engagement with them.

### 2. Progress at the Outcome Level

ECN asserted the national leadership and ownership of the electoral process and successfully conducted all three tiers of the local, provincial and federal elections. Voters' participation was encouraging with 74% turn out in the local elections, compared with 67% in the provincial and federal elections. Despite local elections being held for the first time in two decades and an introduction of the new provincial assemblies structures under the federal set-up, 41% of those elected in the local elections were women and 34.4% in the provincial elections<sup>15</sup>. The success of the 2017 elections – with reduced dependency on external assistance – is one of the best indicators of the sustainability of long-term capacity building assistance extended by the UN to ECN over the years following the electoral cycle approach.

The UN provided limited, but strategic technical assistance (TA) to ECN in planning and conducting inclusive, participatory and credible elections. In order to leave no one behind, ECN together with the UN, mobilized print, electronic and social media channels and reached out to 150,000 voters through the voter education orientations. Targeted voter education was also conducted for people with disabilities. Similarly, a total of 52,268 potential women candidates were directly approached by ECN to enhance their participation in the local elections, out of which 4,000 became candidates and 1,011 won the elections.<sup>16</sup> Similar support was extended by the UN to the National Women Commission to develop a tool that was used for monitoring elections from a gender perspective. As part of the capacity building support, the UN also provided TA to ECN in conducting 163 election operations-related trainings, reaching 6,184 electoral stakeholders and organizing campaigns to promote peaceful elections.

### 3. Progress at the Output Level

With TA from the UN, ECN registered an additional 1.6 million voters on the voter list with photographs and biometric profiling (Output 5.1),<sup>17</sup> accumulating the total registered voters at over 15.4 million. The voter rolls with photographs increased the credibility of the elections held in 2017 through easy identification of voters and avoiding proxy and multiple voting.

Progress was also witnessed in the area of inclusive government services (Output 5.2) for operationalization of the newly created 753 local government units. The UN supported the government in preparing more than 20 model local laws to be adapted by the local governments. More than 1,072 representatives and 806 senior staff were trained on various aspects of local governance, including legal frameworks, planning, budgeting, and public financial management. Similarly, with consistent advocacy of the UN, the government made the participatory bottom up planning processes (inclusive of children, women and excluded groups) mandatory for all local governments while developing local plans. Approximately 88% DDCs (66 out of 77) now have

integrated plans that are based on minimum indicators adopted under the Government's Child Friendly Local Governance Strategy.<sup>18</sup>

Enhanced capacity of the government was also observed in the area of public finance management: 100% of DDCs and 90% of municipalities (old) improved their financial management, in line with government regulations, and timely submitted trimester progress reports. This was feasible with TA from the UN and the installation of the new accounting software.

Similarly, with the focus on better budgeting and financing service delivery, 18 Municipalities established Revenue Improvement Plans with TA from the UN. The long-term TA from the UN to the government in the area of gender responsive budgeting (GRB) contributed to an increased GRB by 26.12% over the past ten years, from 11.3% in FY 2007/8 to 37.42% in FY 2017/18. In preparation for an expanded service delivery responsibility under the federal architecture, the UN worked with the government to formulate options in the areas of sub-national borrowing, intergovernmental fiscal relations and designing other relevant model laws (Output 5.3).

In recognition of the importance of population dynamics (Output 5.4) and with the advocacy support from the UN in collaboration with other partners, the National Population Committee was replaced by the 'National Population Council' – a higher level body comprised of representatives of relevant line ministries and external population and development experts to oversee the implementation, monitoring and review of population and development programmes as per the National Population Policy 2015.

In order to ensure the meaningful participation of youth in the planning process, the UN built up the capacity of national youth networks that resulted in youth perspectives reflected in national Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Baseline Report and Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, and Voluntary National Review Report (VNR) 2017 on the SDGs.

#### **4. Upcoming Opportunities for 2018**

The roll-out of the new UNDAF (2018-2022) coincides with the operationalization of three levels of government with inclusive political structures at all levels. The nascent sub-national governments will require a lot of support to enable them to carry out their constitutional roles in the spirit of "Leave No One Behind". The UN will provide integrated support to the governments at all levels in the localization of the SDGs through their policies, planning and implementation processes. The area of "Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights" is one of the key outcome areas as identified in the UNDAF for the next five years.

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

### 1. Background

Nepal made significant headway this year in transitioning from the unitary to the federal system of governance with the passage of several legislations for federalization and successful conduct of the local, provincial and federal elections. The focus in 2018 will be to create an enabling environment for the provincial and local governments by establishing key institutions, putting in place policies and laws, filling the gap in human resources, and introducing the system of planning and budgeting. The changed federal context provides tremendous opportunities to bring government closer to the people by strengthening responsiveness and accountability towards citizens.

### 2. Progress at the Outcome level

753 local governments were created in 2017 after reorganizing the existing local units. Elections of the three tiers of the government were successfully held. All the 753 local governments have started functioning, but the provincial governments were unable to become operational as the election was held towards the end of the year. The UN extended support to the government in reorganizing the local government units. In order to enhance the participation of women and marginalized groups in the elections, not just as voters but as candidates, the UN supported the Election Commission to organize targeted campaigns in different parts of the country. The UN also supported the government in orienting 1,072 newly elected representatives at the local level on how to perform their new roles. The UN implemented outreach activities through radio programmes, a mock youth parliament, launching of a parliament website, public consultation on bills, and so on.

### 3. Progress at the Output level

The Parliament passed six laws on the federalization of the country relating to the election, local- and inter-governmental relations, as well as transition management, paving the way for the elections at different levels and operationalization of new structures at the sub-national level. The UN provided advice and technical assistance to the government and the Parliament in drafting and reviewing more than ten bills in the spirit of the Constitution.

The Constitution and electoral acts had a strong provision for inclusiveness that resulted in over 50% women's representation in the federal, provincial and local governments. The Local Governance Act also ensures the participation of women and marginalized groups in the local planning process.

The UN facilitated inputs from concerned stakeholders to include them in the draft bills, with the result that the laws became more inclusive. One example is the Civil and Criminal Codes, which criminalized 'Chhaupadi' and urged the enactment of laws to end violence against women in all spheres of life. This is in accordance with CEDAW 2011 concluding observations and the Local and House of Representatives Election Act with the provision of 40% and 33% quotas for women respectively, which positioned women in 41% of local elected posts, 46% of whom are Dalit women. In addition, the Disability Rights Acts included provisions to advance the rights of women with disabilities. Targeted campaigns were organized by the Election Commission with technical support from the UN that contributed to an increased number of women's participation as candidates in the election process.

Based on the Civil Servants Adjustment Act, which was approved by the Parliament in 2017, the Ministry of General Administration (MoGA) conducted a detailed Organizational and Management (O&M) Survey to analyse the organizational structure and number of civil service positions needed at the federal, provincial and local levels. However, in order to deliver immediate services to citizens and make the newly elected sub-national governments functional, the Government decided to transfer more than 12,000 staff from the sectoral agencies of the federal government to the other

governments. The UN provided technical and operational assistance to MoGA and the Office of the Prime Minister in drafting the Civil Servants Adjustment Act.

In support of the public administration, the UN provided technical assistance to the Office of the Prime Minister in the 'unbundling' exercise to detail out the constitutionally defined responsibilities of the three levels of government in all sectors. As for the local governments, they are now part of the Local Government Operation Act, which is the basic law for the functions of the local governments.

#### **4. Upcoming Opportunities for 2018**

In line with the new UNDAF 2018- 2022, there are tremendous opportunities for the UN to support Nepal, not only in making the transition to the new form of governance smooth, but also assisting the new institutions to embody spirit of the Constitution from the beginning. Since new policies and systems will have to be developed at the sub-national level and exiting institutions at the federal level have to be reoriented, the UN will work with and support the governments at all levels in their endeavour, to ensure that they have the capacity to build new systems and institutions in compliance with the Constitution and the international normative frameworks that Nepal has agreed to. Particular areas of support could be the formulation of the laws, policies, plans, localization of SDGs and the empowerment of women representatives. Transparency and accountability needs to be ensured at all levels of government and the voices of the most vulnerable must be heard.

## 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

### 1. Background

Changes in the government structure and formation of the new 753 local governments after the 2017 election necessitated adjustments in the policies for the local/community-level risk reduction and management actions. While the *Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2074 (2017)*<sup>19</sup> articulates the new institutional set up and governance mechanism along with the Federal system, actual transition to this new set up will take time. Confusion remain on how inter-governmental coordination will be ensured, and how the Disaster Risk Management Authority will work with the three independent tiers of government. The Provincial governments are not yet fully established. A clear capacity gap regarding the formulation and implementation of policies, regulations, standards and plans was observed. This poses a risk to the timely start of UNDAF 2018-2022, and for effective response to recurrent disasters that continue to cause disproportional impacts on the vulnerable population.<sup>20</sup> Risk mitigation measures include close analysis of the federalization process and timely entry points of engagement with the newly formed local governments; and having contingency plans ready for spontaneous response to sudden disasters.

### 2. Progress at the Outcome Level

Despite the scale of 2017 Terai floods,<sup>21</sup> the UN's collective support for humanitarian and early recovery actions helped the beneficiaries better cope with the event. The sub-national Health Emergency Operation Centres<sup>22</sup> together with other health professional teams<sup>23</sup> acted promptly and prevented outbreaks of post-flood disease. Evidence show that the community-based disaster risk mitigation and reduction measures<sup>24</sup> implemented by various programmes and projects enabled multiple communities in the affected Districts<sup>25</sup> to achieve zero human casualty, reduction of loss and damages to the property<sup>26</sup> and loss of essential documents.<sup>27</sup> Support to post-earthquake reconstruction expedited building resilient houses, community/public infrastructure and facilities in affected districts to future earthquakes<sup>28</sup>; and addressed specific needs of women and girls in emergency preparedness, response and recovery/reconstruction by involving women's groups, civil society and leaders of the local government.<sup>29</sup> Despite a long transition, Nepal successfully passed the new Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Act and crafted a long-term disaster risk reduction policy framework tuned to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and the Sustainable Development Goals. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) with support from UNDP and the Global Center of Disaster Statistics (GCDS) started initiatives to strengthen the national database on loss and damage from disasters and set up a comprehensive Disaster Information Management System. Supported by UNDP and other partners, the Government of Nepal actively participated in the Global DRR platform meeting held in Cancun, Mexico and presented Nepal's position paper on DRR. MoHA, with technical support from UNDP and DP-Net, finalized the Nepal Disaster Report 2017 that recommends future priority actions needed to realize the vision of making Nepal a disaster resilient society in the new federal government system.

### 3. Progress at the Output Level

In 2017, food assistance was provided to 211,660 people (117,684 women and girls and 93,976 men and boys), classified into different categories: general food distribution (160,000; 51% women), nutrition prevention children (27,500; 52% women), MAM Children (4,660; 49% girls) and pregnant and lactating women (19,500).

In 2017, 13,190 children with severe acute malnutrition were admitted to the Outpatient Therapeutic Centers (OTCs) across the country. Similarly, a total of 13,028 children with moderate acute malnutrition and 12,330 pregnant and lactating women with acute malnutrition were treated in 2017.

Furthermore, a network of 54 district/regional Emergency Operation Networks (EOCs) were established and linked with the national EOC in Pokhara, Surkhet and Doti. The IT capacity of the national EOC at MoHA Singhadurbar Kathmandu, the regional EOC in Surkhet and district EOCs in Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha, Jhapa, Dank, Banke and Bardiya were strengthened. The regional EOC in Surkhet is connected to national and district EOCs in the mid-western region.

Five Local Disaster Risk Management Plans (LDRMP) were prepared in Sindhupalchowk and an additional five rural/urban municipalities are in the process of developing new LDRMPs. Five rural/urban municipalities had Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) activities. During the UNDAF period 2013-2017, more than 800 VDCs and municipalities conducted CBDRR activities, more than 700 LDRMPs were developed and 125 Ward Disaster Management Plans (municipalities) were developed.

Government Officials at all levels have the capacity to lead and implement systems and policies to effectively manage risks and adapt to climate change. Key improvements in the policy environment were achieved through the formulation of the *National Strategy and Action Plan for DRR, DRR-CCA Mainstreaming Guideline*. The integration of DRR/CCA in the different sectors shows continued sector-level commitment. For example, the National Adaptation Plan for protecting health from climate change has been developed and approved by the Ministry of Health. The Ministry established a designated unit to oversee and implement environment and climate change related activities. A training manual on Climate Change and Health was developed, incorporating the handling of climate-sensitive diseases. Gender-sensitive DRR and CCA were integrated into the 15-year Sector Development Plan for WASH. Disaster Risk Management Guidelines were put in place. With regard to child protection, a programme on gender-sensitive DRR/Child Protection in Emergencies within the government's regular plan and budget is in place – in accordance with the National Strategic Plan for Protection Cluster. The Education Regulation started reinforcing DRR and school safety in the School Improvement Plans in 2017.

Sectoral climate budget allocation and the newly established national climate financing mechanism demonstrate an improved level of readiness for climate adaptation.<sup>30</sup> The National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) instituted a multi-donor coordination mechanism.<sup>31</sup> With the evidence-based policy advocacy<sup>32</sup> and technical guidance, the NRA integrated GESI into their policy and operation through the GESI Unit, including a fixed quota on women's representation in the local reconstruction committees and the recognition of six-category vulnerable groups<sup>33</sup> for targeted recovery support. For example, a gender strategy was developed to guide glacial lake outburst flood risk management activities (33-50% of women and socially excluded and vulnerable groups in decision making and risk management activities).

Urban populations are in a better position to prepare for and manage hazard and climate change adaptation risks. Three earthquake affected municipalities spearheaded building back better by enhancing the capacity to enforce building codes for the newly constructed buildings. By 2017, the UN in Nepal contributed to strengthening the capacity of 13 municipalities for urban risk management through the implementation of the national building code and risk sensitive land use planning.<sup>34</sup>

Vulnerable populations have increased their knowledge about disaster risk management and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risks. 3,484 (74% female) farming households in four Terai districts, built capacities for climate resilient farming practices by adopting integrated climate smart technologies for selected crops and livestock.<sup>35</sup> In Far and Mid-Western regions, the 68 newly formed rural and urban municipalities in Provinces 5, 6 and 7 implemented 100 gender-sensitive Local Adaptation Plans for Action in climate change adaptation. 56 community groups in three municipalities (which entails 33 wards) have mainstreamed disaster risk management and climate change activities.



To date, all 75 districts have disaster preparedness and response plans and 30 districts upgraded their plans in 2017 in coordination with respective District Emergency Operation Centres.<sup>36</sup> Health Contingency Plans are ready in 70 out of 75 districts. Six hub hospitals in the Kathmandu Valley<sup>37</sup> updated their response for earthquake preparedness, including the establishment of medical warehouses and non-structural risk mitigation.<sup>38</sup> Furthermore, a Mass Casualty Management Plan was developed and tested through a simulation exercise involving the Health Emergency Operation Centre of the Ministry of Health to address mass casualty incidents.

#### **4. Upcoming Opportunities for 2018**

The government has aligned its national disaster and climate risk management priorities with the global commitment. An opportunity for the UN in Nepal is to ensure that guidance and technical support are provided at the strategic-level in a coordinated manner. This includes support in mainstreaming resilience building and inclusiveness into the earthquake and floods recovery. Capacity building will be required for the new federal, provincial and 753 local government units to undertake the roles and responsibilities as stipulated in the new *DRRM Act 2074 (2017)*. The priorities for 2018 include: building an information management system at national and provincial level to enable monitoring of loss and damages from disasters; formulating overarching plans at the sub-national levels aligned to national DRR policy and strategic action plan; and developing functional capacity in provinces and municipalities. Enhancing resilience at large requires greater emphasis on making sectoral policies supportive to resilient livelihoods and addressing needs of women and the socially excluded population.

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

### 1. Background

UNDAF Outcome Eight supports transitional justice processes, addresses the needs of people affected by the armed conflict, and supports national actors to resolve conflict-related property issues.

The decision, to extend the terms of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and the Commission of Investigation on Enforced Disappeared Persons (CIEDP), which will be endorsed in 2018 by the President, highlighted the urgency of pursuing justice for conflict victims and implementing transitional justice processes in Nepal.<sup>39</sup> However, the Government of Nepal (GoN) has been silent as to the legal amendments ordered by the Supreme Court. The possibility of extension of the mandates without any amendment constitutes a major risk. Moreover, victims' groups were concerned about difficulties to maintain the confidentiality of the complaints, including survivors of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), registered at the TRC and CIEDP, and that cases will be closed before their settlement.

Unresolved land issues are typically in three forms: the (1) legacy of feudal land tenure structure, (2) access to land in post-earthquake rehabilitation, and (3) land transactions registered by the Maoist mechanism during the armed conflict, which continue to overwhelm land discussions and tension. Lack of adequate policy, legislation and institutional capacity under the transformed federal structures of land governance is likely to delay the delivery of expected results. To mitigate this, the UN will support the development of measures on post-conflict land issues, implementation of policy guidelines and the capacity building of implementers.

The meaningful participation of conflict-affected people without the required capacity-building and support is an additional considerable risk.

### 2. Progress at the Outcome Level

The TRC has registered 62,000 and the CIEDP 2,000 in 2017 without carrying further investigation. The TRC set up seven offices at the provincial level, which collected 7,000 cases by the TRC to the provincial office for investigation, only 500 of which have been investigated and now await review by the TRC.<sup>40</sup> However, delays and limited priority in amending the laws to make them conform to the supreme court verdict and international standards have resulted in the non-engagement of the UN and other international agencies in the work of the two commissions.

Key progress has been achieved with respect to the post-conflict needs of victims. The Nepal Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 (NAP Phase II) awaits validation, through its endorsement by the Parliament or the Council of Ministers. The Plan incorporates compensation for victims of Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) and aims for direct and meaningful participation of Conflict-Affected Women (CAW) in the formulation and implementation of relief and recovery programmes.

The Government policies, guidelines and directives relating to land governance are increasingly pro-poor and gender-responsive. The policy and guidelines of the Ministry of Land Reform and Management to constitute Regularized Settlement Commission (2017) and Banarjhula Relocation (2017)<sup>41</sup> cater to: (a) stopping encroachment; (b) regularising informal settlement and solving landless problems; and (c) issuing land utilisation title, jointly in the name of spouses. Similar policy and guidelines also apply for post-earthquake rehabilitation.<sup>42</sup> After the signing of the CPA, parties agreed to implement a scientific land reform in the country to address the long-standing land issues as triggers of conflict. Addressing the issues of landlessness, informal tenure and unregistered tenancy in the

post-earthquake recovery are equally important to deter further escalation of conflict. The UN supports the Government of Nepal in developing a national land policy in the context of the new post-conflict post-disaster Constitution that addresses the principle of access to land for all, particularly the poor, vulnerable and women. The draft policy document includes policies to address the issue of “the inequitable distribution and access to land, which has contributed indirectly to creating social conflicts.”

### **3. Progress at the Output Level**

The compensation needs and enhanced participation of CAW have been incorporated within the NAP Phase II. With the UN’s support, the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) led a successful South-South peer learning mission to Cambodia, along with representatives of the Conflict Victims Common Platform (CVCP), the European Union, Civil Society Organizations and UN agencies (Output 8.1). This mission enhanced the capacity of non-judicial reparation mechanisms, as part of transitional justice, to focus on various forms of reparations, including artistic memorialisation of shared experiences, intergenerational dialogues, participatory documentation and therapeutic support. In line with the goal to develop similar non-judicial reparation programs targeting victims of CRSV in Nepal, this exposure visit enhanced understanding of the importance and need of transitional justice mechanisms for survivors of CRSV; categories and types of non-judicial reparations; need to provide holistic support, irrespective of the time lapse; importance of ensuring sustainability in non-judicial reparation initiatives; and the value of government's recognition of non-judicial reparation initiatives. In March 2017, the Government decided to provide an additional NPR 500,000 to the families of deceased and disappeared, raising a total of NPR 1 million. However, victims of sexual violence and torture are yet to be recognised by the State.

The CVCP strengthened leadership to advocate for victim-centric transitional justice mechanisms with necessary amendments of the normative framework, to influence the decisions of the two commissions and their functioning (Output 8.1). This was possible through the continued capacity development support provided by UN agencies. The CVCP has expanded at the provincial level in line with the federal structure and set-up provincial committees to further strengthen its agenda. This platform has been recognised by the two commissions for their active engagement in the transitional justice debate. Furthermore, the platform has been active in lobbying for an inclusive transitional justice mechanism that complies with international law and standards.

CAW demonstrated a collective ability to develop and endorse a strategy to raise their concerns and be heard in policy processes that will take place over the next three years (Output 8.2). This was achieved through the UN's support in capacity development training, workshops and technical inputs on the CVCP's three-year strategy covering the period 2018 to 2020. In these workshops, conflict-victim women shared their feelings, ideas and thoughts to enrich the content and make the strategy's implementation more practical and efficient.

CAW leaders have increased their engagement by exercising their voice and agency to communicate in lobbying for their agenda (Output 8.2). A total of 278 conflict victims, including 145 females, strengthened their capacity and skills to better articulate victim-centred discourse in transitional justice processes and policy level discussions. This was the result of trainings conducted on transitional justice. In addition, 18 justice reporters and survivors of gender-based violence, including CRSV, strengthened their abilities on digital storytelling through two workshops organised under the partnership with The Story Kitchen (TSK) and the technical support of the UN. This enabled the development of a draft digital platform on storytelling, as well as self-produced audio-visual stories about the experiences of CRSV survivors. This digital platform will be used to enhance the access to truth telling mechanisms and to further support the CVCP and concerned stakeholders for their work and advocacy on gender-sensitive transitional justice, including non-judicial reparations. The launch of these digital stories is scheduled for March 2018.

The UN produced five resource mapping booklets for the following districts: Gorkha, Sindhupalchok, Sarlahi, Rautahat and Nuwakot. The booklets provide information regarding the existing and future services that are available in the districts for conflict victims with contact details of the service providers.

Through UNFT EVAW, TSK collected and documented 256 stories of women survivors who faced violence during or due to the conflict. A total of five episodes of the stories have been produced and broadcasted through 15 local radio stations of the four districts. This was the result of wide radio coverage of key messages on how to report the cases of conflict violence, aimed at enhancing the knowledge of Nepalese journalists on ethical guidelines for reporting on women survivors of conflict violence. In addition, a total of 50 stories have been collected, as a result of the training of justice reporters and the participation of 25 women in a workshop. The TSK is in the process of submitting these stories to the TRC to initiate the process of investigation and secure justice for the survivors of conflict.<sup>43</sup>

A draft National Land Policy has been finalized (Output 8.3) through multi-stakeholder consultations at the district, provincial and expertise levels with the technical and financial support of the UN. Fit-for-purpose land tools, such as the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) and the Participatory Enumeration and Participatory and Inclusive Land Readjustment (PiLAR) were piloted in the post-disaster context, together with district officials and other stakeholders in Dolkha District. Support to the Survey Office in Dolkha for improved service delivery and capacity development trainings for stakeholders in the District and at the central level was provided. The UN also supported a research study to identify different locally existing land tenure typology to be considered in the policy dialogues. Conflict related land issues were included in the policy dialogues, including legacy of feudal land tenure structure, post-earthquake rehabilitation, and post-conflict land issues including land transactions registered by the Maoist.

#### **4. Upcoming Opportunities for 2018**

The UN will continue to support a victim-centric approach to transitional justice by providing technical expertise to the victims' group. In the context of amendment to the TRC regulation in line with the International standards and Supreme Court Verdict, UN agencies may engage with the commission through providing capacity development and expert advice. This expertise can include elaborating procedures and mechanisms, building the commissions' capacity to support witnesses and victims, providing support in victim recovery, and identification of missing persons, case handling, and reparations.<sup>44</sup>

Furthermore, the UN will continue supporting the political parties to effectively implement the 12-point 'Common Minimum Understanding'. Similarly, technical support will be provided to strengthen the capacity of government agencies in integrating the needs and priorities of CRSV survivors in the implementation of the NAP Phase II on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. The UN will provide technical support to the GoN should it lead a gender-responsive national reparations programme by engaging survivors of conflict, including gender and transitional justice experts, and supporting the capacity strengthening of key government officials in Provincial Courts/select District Courts with the National Judicial Academy on substantive equality and gender-sensitive judicial procedures in line with the new GESI Strategy of the judiciary. The UN will also continue to provide its support in capacity enhancement, institutional development and application of Fit-for-Purpose Land Administration procedures to improve pro-poor, gender-responsive land governance for mitigation of land related conflicts.

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

### 1. Background

UNDAF Outcome nine focuses on preventing conflict and consolidating peace through inclusive dialogue and participation, social and economic empowerment, and reducing armed violence.

Nepal is currently experiencing political instability in view of elections and the delays and uncertainty of the delegation of power. This has affected planning, due to threats of violence, and is likely to have concerning implications in the coming year. Due to dissatisfaction related to the new constitutional provisions and protest on electoral boundaries and processes said to deepen ethnic, social and political fractures, there is a clear risk of escalation if no compromise is reached.<sup>45</sup> The decentralization and consequent re-configuration of responsibilities around peace-building and reconstruction efforts at the national and local level could become a risk factor, but also constitute a unique opportunity for effective programming and sustainable peace. Promoting social cohesion, democratic participation and community strengthening is crucial to contribute to consolidation of peace and prevention of conflict.

The draft of the second phase of the National Action Plan (NAP Phase II) for the implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 is now finalized and awaits endorsement. The Plan addresses the implementation gaps and challenges of NAP Phase I, thereby focusing on ensuring support to women and children most victimized by conflict, including victims of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV), and most marginalized groups and on guaranteeing non-repetition. Disputes between the different levels of government in the implementation and costing of the NAP Phase II constitute a major risk. An additional challenge consists of the inclusive vision of leaving no one behind. As highlighted by the findings of a regional meta-evaluation<sup>46</sup> and the vulnerability assessment in the Common Country Analysis,<sup>47</sup> there is a great need and opportunity to reach beyond gender equality and to address the intersectionality between gender discrimination and other forms of exclusion and marginalization. In this regard, the UN will ensure that this intersectionality is included in its programmes and that marginalized and excluded groups directly benefit from and participate in the consolidation of peace, state reconstruction and political dialogues.

### 2. Progress at the Outcome Level

This Outcome has been partially achieved in 2017. The peaceful holding of the first elections since the adoption of the new Constitution was a key milestone for peace building in Nepal.<sup>48</sup> Through the UN's technical and capacity development support, national actors created an enabling environment at the local, provincial and federal levels, promoting social cohesion and community security before and after the elections. The elections were accompanied with dialogues and consultations between multi-stakeholder groups and youth groups. Through the support of UN agencies, 1,445 political leaders, civil society actors and government officials came together for constructive dialogue to identify risks and agree on mitigation measures for electoral violence.

With the support of the UN, social cohesion, democratic participation and community security have significantly contributed to the consolidation of peace and prevention of conflict in Nepal. This was achieved through inclusive dialogues and participation, as well as the enhancement of livelihood and income generation skills, more effective risk identification and mitigation, as well as increased access to services for youth, women and marginalized communities. A total of 32,556 people could access public services, such as birth certificates, citizenship or marriage certificates or voters ID.

The Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) enhanced its capacity to manage an efficient process for the development of a gender-sensitive and inclusive national action plan on peace and security.

The final draft of the NAP Phase II is under final review and is expected to be endorsed by the Parliament or the Council of Ministers. This is the result of enhanced capacity of government officials, in particular the MoPR, Conflict Victims Common Platform (CVCP), and related stakeholders, to create an enabling environment for the inclusive drafting of the NAP Phase II. The document has now integrated a victim-centred approach as well as gender equality perspective, focusing on women and children most affected by the conflict and the most marginalized groups. Conflict-affected women networks, such as the CVCP, have been significantly involved in the process, through guidance and collective recommendations, with the technical support of the UN.

### **3. Progress at the Output Level**

A total of 1,445 political leaders, civil society actors and government officials enhanced their capacity on constructive dialogues to identify risks and take mitigation measures for electoral violence prevention through the Electoral Violence Prevention Initiative of the UN. They directly engaged in dialogues to prevent electoral violence in ten districts of Nepal: Panchthar, Sunsari, Bara, Parsa, Rautahat, Chitwan, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur. This contributed to the enabling and peaceful tenure of the historic elections in Nepal.

20 cluster level community security promotion plans, resulting from 40 social cohesion and community security mechanisms, have been adopted and are being implemented at the district and local levels. This was made possible by the involvement of 14 youth volunteer groups and networks, 30 information centres and Right to Information (RTI) networks in 2017 through the Social Cohesion and Democratic Participation Programme of the UN to support the process of the country's federalization by strengthening risk identification and mitigation systems. A total of 573 initiatives, directly involving more than 53,000 people were carried out.<sup>49</sup>

A special package for CRSV survivors, right to justice and access to various services have been incorporated in the NAP Phase II as a result of (a) a national Experts Group Meeting, (b) several coordination meetings, and (c) the guidance and collective recommendations of Conflict-Affected Women Network (CAWN), such as the CVCP, through the increased and meaningful involvement of CAW in selected provinces and districts. District level consultations and workshops improved the abilities of 159 survivors of conflict (85% female), on prioritizing issues of women, peace and security, and inclusion of CRSV, thereby ensuring ownership of the plan. The UN and the CVCP produced action points on the development of the NAP Phase II after an in-depth district consultation and a national validation workshop. The focus of NAP Phase II is mainly on CRSV issues and ways to address them.

Government officials, in particular the MoPR and the Department of Women and Children and MoWCSW, have enhanced the ability to lead, contribute to and advance the ongoing NAP Phase II drafting process, through the UN's technical and financial support. These capacities will be instrumental and fundamental for their effective roles in the implementation and monitoring of the NAP Phase II. The Government is determined to achieve an official endorsement of the NAP Phase II, which will provide services to survivors of CRSV who have been excluded from the government's relief program up to the present. The NAP on ILO Convention 169 is yet to be endorsed by the Government. However, the Federation of Indigenous Nationalities collaboration with ILO is preparing to review the progress of the current NAP with the aim to develop an action plan to address the gaps.

Social cohesion, democratic participation and community security were fostered by 27 Micro-Capital Grants (MCGs) provided to various NGOs and CBOs. These MCGs interventions specifically targeted women, youth and marginalized communities, through enhanced livelihood and income generation skills; increased access to services and accountability of public institutions; and more effective risk identification and risk mitigation systems. 20 cluster level community security promotion plans were adopted and are now being implemented through various community security coordination committees and youth coordination committees in ten districts.

#### **4. Upcoming Opportunities for 2018**

The UN will target its interventions to the improvement of social cohesion and community security, putting particular attention on the risks of tension associated with the implementation of federalization and the decentralization of power. In addition, the UN will focus on increasing access to service delivery of public institutions and enhancing the voice and agency in civic spaces for women, marginalized groups and vulnerable populations at the local level.

UN agencies will support the NAP Phase II validation workshop as well as lobby for its prompt endorsement and effective implementation by the allocation of programmes and budget.

Outcome 10: 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. Background**

The government of Nepal is proactively working towards various areas of the development agenda through intergovernmental dialogue, including climate change, development cooperation, aid effectiveness and other areas that are rooted in its recent constitution. Despite these efforts, challenges to the implementation of the constitution remain. The federal structure requires the development of numerous acts, policies and guidelines to strengthen the national institutions for the effective integration of policy and smooth functioning of the federal government. It also requires the integration of the economy into the inter-governmental economic and normative process, and international policy and legal regimes. The government is committed to cooperating with development partners and to respond to the development needs at various levels of society, to make operations transparent and efficient and to contribute to reaching development results in line with Agenda 2030.

UNDAF Outcome Ten is focused on strengthening Nepal's institutions, to further global and regional cooperation. Several Resident and Non-Resident UN agencies have provided support to Nepal to increase the benefits of international cooperation frameworks and provide assistance to enhance engagement in various international cooperation forums. 10 UN agencies – UNCTAD, UNEP, UNICTRAL, ITC, IAEA, FAO, UNDP, WHO, IOM, and UNAIDS – contributed to this Outcome and collectively disbursed approximately USD 1.39 million during 2017.

### **2. Progress at the Outcome Level**

The government is gradually improving its aid management and trade promotion. The International Trade Centre (ITC) provided technical and expert support to the government of Nepal for the development and launch of four National Sector Export Strategies (SES) for tea, coffee, large cardamom and handmade paper. In addition, the results of ITC's Non-Tariff Measures Business Survey in Nepal, which was finalized in 2017, were published in "Nepal: Company Perspectives – An ITC Series on Non-Tariff Measures" in October 2017. The implementation of sector strategies for coffee and tea have been supported by ITC's Trade for Sustainable Development Program (T4SD) with support for the certification process of Nepali producers and farmers to increase and provide sustainability in income generation. Under the framework of the project "Pashmina Enhancement and Trade Support (PETS)", market penetration strategies for the US and Japanese markets were completed and validated by stakeholders, and a total of 43 Nepali companies participated in trade fairs in Japan, France, USA, Hong Kong, Macau and China.

Under the framework of the "Enhancing Export Capacities of Asian Least Developed Countries for Intraregional Trade" project supported by the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China, ITC worked closely with the Trade and Export Promotion Centre (TEPC). The project worked to develop export management procedure guides for two selected export sectors in Nepal – carpets and medicinal & aromatic plants – with high export potential to China. These guides captured the step-by-step export procedures, including the time of cost of each step, that Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) need to comply with. Subsequently, SMEs from the two sectors were trained on the procedures to build their capacity to be able to successfully export to the Chinese market.



The total trade deficit in the review period widened by 10.7 percent to NRs. 70.6 billion,<sup>50</sup> compared to an expansion of 13.6% in the same period the previous year. The trade deficit increased in 2017 due to the expansion of reconstruction after the 2015 earthquake, which resulted in an increase in government expenses and the expansion of loan disbursement to private sectors (Source: Ministry of Finance Economy Survey 2016/17).

Development assistance remains one of the major sources of funding necessary to meet the need for development finance in Nepal. Development cooperation from more than 40 development partners increased by approximately 30 percent compared to the last fiscal year. The total foreign aid disbursement was USD 1,581.14 million, including the share of INGOs of USD 186.53 million in Fiscal Year 2016-17.<sup>51</sup> 73% of such aid was disbursed through Nepal's country system (on-budget projects), compared to 63% in the last fiscal year. Nepal has demonstrated its commitment to aid transparency by making the aid management information system functional within the Ministry of Finance and disseminating aid information through the ministry's website and regular publications.<sup>52</sup>

### **3. Progress at the Output Level**

With technical assistance from the UN, the government and relevant national institutions improved their compliance with international policies and regulatory issues on trade facilitation (Output 10.1). Nepal is a signatory to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Nepal's National Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) Phase-Out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage-I was approved in 2013. Its aim is to reduce HCFC consumption by 35% against the baseline value of 23 metric tons by 2020. The HPMP Stage-I project is implemented by the Nepal Bureau of Standards and Metrology (NBSM) in coordination with the Ministry of Population and Environment and support from UN.

During the period from 2013-2017, the Government of Nepal successfully implemented HPMP, so it was in full compliance with the legally binding reduction targets. The ban on the import of HCFC-based equipment has been in effect since January 2017. One particular capacity building programme involved training 60 Customs Officers and 300 RAC servicing technicians. NBSM regularly conducted awareness and communication activities demonstrating the importance of the ozone layer's protection, especially on World Ozone Day. UN Environment, under its Compliance Assistance Programme, regularly involved the Government of Nepal in trainings, regional and global networking, and exchange and thematic meetings. In 2017, the Government of Nepal reported 11.5 Metric Tons of HCFC consumption, which is 50% of the baseline, thereby surpassing the 35% reduction target obligation listed in the Montreal Protocol.

The UN strengthened the capacity of the government of Nepal, particularly the Ministry of Agricultural Development (now the Ministry of Agriculture, Land Management and Cooperatives) and ginger value chain actors to fulfil International Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Standards (SPS) required for ginger production, certification and export. FAO also supported the implementation of related policies and legal regimes to comply with SPS standards in ginger export, which is explained further in the National Trade Integration Strategy (NTIS), 2016.

The UN provided technical support to the Epidemiology and Disease Control Division under the Ministry of Health and Population to establish an indicator based weekly reporting system: Early Warning and Reporting System (EWASR). This system focuses on pre-identified diseases of concern. Recently, a comprehensive review of the EWARS was done to assess its indicator and event-based reporting, including the ICT component. The assessment concluded that Rapid Response Teams are mobilized to verify and respond to emergencies as required. In addition, Tribhuvan International Airport (TIA) is the IHR designated international airport in the country and the health desk and its office

at TIA has been renovated to improve its capacity and critical functions. This TIA health desk has been handed over to the Epidemiology and Disease Control Division.

In 2017, IAEA supported 10 technical cooperation projects in Nepal. IAEA continued to support the government to establish a system that will include a regulatory body for the control of radiation sources, all activities and practices involving the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and ionizing radiation in the country in compliance with applicable international safety standards. This was revealed when the Ministry of Science and Technology worked towards the finalization of the National Nuclear Act in order to make the necessary legal provisions: for the beneficial, safe and peaceful uses of nuclear technologies and ionizing radiation; for the protection of people, property and environment against possible harmful effects of ionizing radiation; for the safety and security of radioactive sources; for the prevention of, detection of, and response to unauthorized acts involving nuclear material, radioactive material and facilities; and for the proper management of radioactive waste in order to protect the present and future generations from undue effects. In addition, training on regulatory functions was provided through the technical cooperation mechanism. Government representatives were exposed to nuclear applications to raise awareness of the benefits from the use of nuclear technology in various areas of the national economy.

Based on global and regional strategies for the prevention of HIV, Nepal has developed a national strategic plan and implementation plan (2016-2021), known as Nepal HIV Vision 2020. The Joint UN HIV Team provided key inputs for the development of Nepal's National HIV Testing and Treatment Guidelines and National Community Led HIV Testing Guidelines. This includes the innovative 'Community-Led HIV Testing'. The Joint UN HIV Team also provided technical assistance to update the country's Strategic Information Guidelines. The guidelines are expected to provide more people, especially those belonging to key populations, with customized services to prevent HIV, testing and information of treatment options, which can be found in Nepal's HIV case-finding/HIV case-management continuum. The Joint UN HIV Team also extended its support to the youth-led social media-based 'Live2LUV in Nepal' movement on Youth Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights to enhance Nepali youths' knowledge, skills and competencies to protect themselves from HIV and other STI's. With technical support from the UN, the National Centre for AIDS and STD Control (NCASC)/MoHP has developed plans for targeted interventions to migrants for HIV prevention, care and support. Labour migrants have been prioritized as one of the key affected populations in the national response.

With regards to strengthened capacity and information tools to bring effectiveness in aid management and accountability (Output 10.3), the government, with support from the UN, published the Development Cooperation Report 2016/17 using Aid Management Platform data. The report was disseminated to wider stakeholders. The government also published the Development Finance Assessment Report for Nepal (November 2017), Study on Foreign Aid Mobilization in Federal Nepal (December 2017), and assessments on sector wide approaches with technical support from the UN. The UN supported the Ministry of Finance in its maintenance of the Aid Management Platform (AMP) and the data published on the public portal. The Nepal Portfolio Performance Review (NPPR) mechanism, which originally designed under UNDAF, could not take place in 2017. However, the Ministry of Finance organised several Local Donor Meetings (LDM) in which the issue of aid effectiveness was discussed using information from the Aid Management Platform.

#### **4. Upcoming Opportunities for 2018**

The UN will continue to strengthen national institutions to introduce proven practices and standards. In addition, the UN will also focus on regulatory infrastructure for radiation safety, nuclear medicine, the exploration of uranium and assessment of associated radiation hazards, improved animal production and control of transboundary animal diseases, environmental monitoring and emergency

preparedness and response, and non-destructive testing. The ITC will continue its support for the implementation of the sector strategies for coffee and tea. In 2018 it will work to support the certification of Nepali farmers and producers and obtain listings on the ITC's Sustainability Map to connect with business partners, increase market access and promote income generation.

## Results of Operating as One

The UN Country Team Nepal is continuously working to implement the Delivering as One (DaO) principles and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) by implementing joint programmes, using common services for cost effective operations utilizing the best practices among the agencies. Under the leadership of UN Country Team, the Operation Management Team (OMT), where possible, has started joint procurement, finance and human resource management, ICT and Administration. The BOS team has been formed and started to draft a roadmap for implementing the Business Operation Strategy (BOS).

A joint initiative from UN agencies developing and implementing the joint programmes on gender equality and women's rights, human rights, land tenure, environmental sustainability and many more delivered a good synergy on results achievement. Many thematic and technical groups (Gender, Youth, Communications, SDGs and so on) remained operationally effective for supporting the ONE UN approach.

The Gender Thematic Group provided more focus on strengthening the UN's collective response and support to the Government of Nepal to implement activities for gender equality and women's empowerment. The Gender Thematic Group also collaborated with the International Development Partners Working Group on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) and government GESI focal points on a Common GESI Framework for development partners.

## Annex A: UNDAF Coordination Arrangements

Outcomes	Government of Nepal Chair of OSG	Vice Chair of OSG	Contributing Agencies
<b>Outcome One:</b> Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups get improved access to basic essential social services and programmes in an equitable manner.	National Planning Commission	UNICEF	WFP, WHO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNESCO, UNV, FAO, UNODC
<b>Outcome Two:</b> Vulnerable groups have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	ILO	FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNCDF, IOM, UNICEF, UN Women, UNESCO
<b>Outcome Three:</b> Vulnerable groups experience greater self-confidence, respect and dignity	Prime Minister's Office	UNFPA	UNICEF, UNDP, IOM, ILO, UNESCO, OHCHR, UNODC, UNAIDS
<b>Outcome Four:</b> 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	UNICEF	UNDP, OHCHR, UN Women, UNODC
<b>Outcome Five:</b> Institutions, systems and processes of democratic governance are more accountable, effective, efficient and inclusive.	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development	UNDP	UNCDF, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, UNESCO
<b>Outcome Six:</b> Tiers of government are established and function to meet the provisions of the new federal constitution.	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development	UNDP	UN Women
<b>Outcome Seven:</b> 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 and Ministry of Home Affairs on an annually alternating basis	UNDP	OCHA, WHO, UNICEF, FAO, OHCHR, UNHABITAT, UN Women, IOM
<b>Outcome Eight:</b> 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	UN Women	UNDP, IOM, OHCHR, UN-HABITAT
<b>Outcome Nine:</b> National actors and institutions have managed conflict risk and are progressively consolidating the peace.	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction	UN Women	UNDP, ILO
<b>Outcome Ten:</b> 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, IAEA, UNIDO, ITC, FAO, UNEP, UNCTAD, UNCITRAL, WHO, UNRCPD

## Annex B: Status of UNDAF Indicators

### Annex B1: Outcome One

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicator (c)			Baseline	Targets	Status of Indicator in 2017
Achieved	Constrained	On Track	Achieved	Constrained	On Track			
<b>Outcome 1: Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups get improved access to basic essential social services and programmes in an equitable manner.</b>			1.1 Literacy rates of 15 years and above			56.5% (male 71.6% and female 44.5%) in 2010/11	78% (both sexes)	63.7% (male 76.2% and female 53.3%) <sup>53</sup>
			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 (2017, data from ...)	Total - 75.6%, Girls – 76.2%, Boys – 75.2% <sup>54</sup>
			1.3 % of births that are					
			a) attended by skilled birth attendant			28.1% (2011)	55%	58% <sup>55</sup>
			b) institutional deliveries			35% (2011)	55%	57.4% <sup>56</sup>
			1.4 % of households					
			a) using improved sanitation facilities			38% (2011)	100%	65% <sup>57</sup>
			b) with a designated place for hand- washing where water and soap are present within 10 paces of the latrine			38% (2011)	50%	47% <sup>58</sup>
1.5 Prevalence of stunting, height-for-age % , among children under five (boys and girls)			39.5% girls, 41.4% boys (2011)	29%	36% <sup>59</sup> -National Male-36.0%; Female-35.7%			

	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	23.4% <sup>60</sup>
	1.7 # of districts with Composite Index score lower than or equal to 0.5	23	Fewer than 23	Fewer than 23
<b>Output 1.1: Ministry of Education (MoE) and its institutions achieve higher performance in early childhood care and education (ECCE), formal and non-formal education in line with the School Sector Reform Plan (SSRP).</b>	1.1.1 Equity-focused macro policy for particularly vulnerable districts and groups	No	Yes (by 2015)	Yes. Consolidated Equity Strategy for School Education endorsed by Ministry of Education in 2014. Equity Index was developed and finalized and used for ranking all districts. A costed plan exists to reduce out of school children in basic education age to 5% in the relevant age group by 2021, focusing on those districts which are bottom in the equity index ranking.
	1.1.2 % of girls and boys in Grade 1 with ECD experience	52.1% girls, 52.4% and boys 51.9% in 2010/11	87% for both boys and girls	Total – 64.7%, Girls 64.3%, Boys- 65% <sup>61</sup>
	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)	Total - 91%, Girls – 90.9%, Boys – 91.1% <sup>62</sup>
	1.1.4 % of girls and boys receiving midday meal on school days	95%	100%	96% <sup>63</sup>
<b>Output 1.2:</b>	1.2.1 Policy Index Score	5	10	8 (among 10 policy conditions, Nepal meets eight of them).

<b>Health policies, strategies and programmes of the Government of Nepal increasingly address social inclusion, equity, and social and financial risk protection.</b>	1.2.2 Revised national health policy addresses maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health and nutrition coverage gaps of vulnerable groups.	No	Yes	Yes. Draft of the health policy has been developed and is under the process of endorsement.
	1.2.3 # of national/regional nurse/midwifery training institutions with curricula based on WHO/International Confederation of Midwives essential competencies	Zero	Four (2017)	Two universities initiated ICM /WHO standard Midwifery Education program since 2016/17.
	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	Zero	Four (2017)	Total 6. Four health training institutions were established as a comprehensive RH and GBV service and training sites (Seti Zonal Hospital, Bheri Zonal Hospital, Paropakar Maternity Hospital, western regional hospital). Additionally, BPKHIS has been established as Obstetric Fistula training and service site and, Bharatpur Hospital and Koshi Zonal hospital as the ASRH Clinical Training sites.



<b>Output 1.3:</b> <b>The performance of district health systems in the delivery of primary health care is significantly improved.</b>	1.3.1 # of targeted districts with universal coverage of community and facility-based continuum of care for maternal and new-born health	34	60	75 (all districts) All (12,660) the Primary Health Care Outreach Clinics (PHC-ORC) provide community and facility based continuum of care for maternal and new-born in all 75 districts. In addition, MoH has initiated facility based Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) to ensure continuum of care by linking Community Based IMNCI) with facility based.
	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%	40% (13,069/32,735) <sup>64</sup>
	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	Zero	18	51 Health facilities certified as Adolescent Friendly Service (AFS) sites at the national level. With UNFPA support, a total 46 health facilities were certified as an AFS in 18 UNFPA districts.
	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	No	Yes	Yes In 2072/73, the national non-polio AFP rate was 4.47 cases per 100,000 under 15-year-olds (more than 2/100,000). Fifty-nine districts reported a non-polio AFP rate of more than 2/100,000, while 7 districts had a non-polio AFP rate between 1 and 1.9 per 100,000 15-year old's (Figure 2.1.13). The stool collection rate which is 99 percent of AFP cases nationally, which is well above the surveillance standard of 80 percent.

<b>Output 1.4</b> Prevention and care-seeking behaviours of communities improved, based on informed choices.	1.4.1 % of youth (aged 15–24 years) who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	27.6% (female) 43.6% (male)	60% (2017)	20.7% (female) 27.1% (male) <sup>65</sup>
	1.4.2 Prevalence of HIV among migrants' wives in four Far Western districts	3.3% in 2008	Less than 3% (2015)	No data available
	1.4.3 % of women of reproductive age who can correctly identify (at least three) danger signs during pregnancy and when to seek care	Pregnant women: 35% women 15-49yrs: 27.3%	50% (2017)	No data available
	1.4.4 Among children under five, % with diarrhea treated with ORS and zinc in two weeks preceding the survey	6.2% (2011)	40%	10.3% <sup>66</sup>
<b>Output 1.5:</b> Government (National Planning Commission, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Local Development and Ministry of Health and Population) has strengthened	1.5.1 National Food and Nutrition Security Plan (NFNSP) implemented nationally (FAO)	No	Yes	YES, Food and Nutrition Security Plan of Action (FNSPA) formally endorsed on 22 Feb 2016 by the GoN and brought under implementation. The plan of Action has been reflected in the 14th Periodic Plan of GoN.
	1.5.2 National Capacity Index for hunger solutions	12	20	No data available

<b>information management system to monitor food security and nutrition situation, which enables better informed policy-making and interventions.</b>	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	Zero (MSNP not rolled out)	10	28 <sup>67</sup>
<b>Output 1.6: Adolescent girls, mothers, infants and young children, and vulnerable groups have increased access and utilization of essential micronutrients.</b>	1.6.1 % of girls and boys fully given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey			Male: 85.8% and Female: 86.8% <sup>68</sup>
	(a) aged 6– 59 months	90% (2011)	100%	86% <sup>69</sup>
	(b) aged 6–11 months	77.8% (2011)	90%	No data available
	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%	No data available
	1.6.3 % increase in production of fortified foods, including complementary foods and special nutritional products	TBD (after in-depth study by WFP WFP)	TBD	No data available
	1.6.4 # of districts covered by National Micronutrient Programme	23	36	75 <sup>70</sup>
<b>Output 1.7: Families, especially vulnerable groups, practice optimal maternal, infant and young child feeding and care practices, and manage acute malnutrition.</b>	1.7.1 % of children (girls and boys) practicing recommended infant and young child feeding practices			
	a) exclusively breastfed up to six months of age	70% (2011)	85%	66% <sup>71</sup>

b) infants 6–8 months of age who receive solid, semi-solid or soft foods	65% (2011)	85%	84% <sup>72</sup>
c) children aged 6–23 months who receive food from four or more food groups	24% (2011)	50%	84% <sup>73</sup>
1.7.2 % of children aged 6–59 months by sex 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)	68% nationwide (85% in CMAM districts)
b) moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)	TBD by end of 2014	70%	Data not available
1.7.3 % of pregnant and lactating women having taken			
a) iron-folic acid tablets for at least 6 months	38% (2011)	70%	42% <sup>74</sup>
b) de-worming medication after first	55.1% (2011)	70%	69 % <sup>75</sup>
1.7.4 % of targeted beneficiaries suffering from iron deficiency anemia			
a) pregnant women	47.6% (2011)	less than 40%	41% <sup>76</sup>
b) children aged 6–23 months	68.9% (2011)	less than 40%	53% <sup>77</sup>

<b>Output 1.8: National WASH programme and finance strategy formulated, approved, implemented and monitored to improve equity, sustainability and efficiency of the sector.</b>	1.8.1 % of Joint Sector Review (JSR) policy recommendations and priority undertakings, including gender, social inclusion, urban issues and equity issues, are implemented in sector's planning cycle	0% (2010)	80% implementation rate per annum	WASH Sector Development Plan is at the final stage of approval by the cabinet and is with the Ministry of Water Supply and sanitation now. Because of frequent changes in ministers and secretaries at the ministry, it took a long time for approval.
	1.8.2 # of districts with Sanitation and Hygiene SWAP and joint financing mechanism in place	Zero	23	Preparation of WASH plans at Local Government Level are in planning phase.
<b>Output 1.9: Vulnerable communities (including schools) increasingly utilize and participate in the management of safe and sustainable drinking water and sanitation facilities in selected diarrhea-prone and low sanitation coverage districts.</b>	1.9.1 # of districts, municipalities and VDCs with sustained open-defecation-free (ODF) status	Four Districts, six Municipalities, 600 VDCs	26 Districts, 12 Municipalities, 1,000 VDCs	45 districts, 2657 VDCs and 156 municipalities have declared ODF by Dec 2017. ODF Sustainability Study carried out in 7 districts in 2016 reveals that the ODF results at districts level is towards sustainable (76.2 per cent in aggregate). This indicates that the remaining districts also have sustained ODF. This indicates that the remaining districts also have sustained ODF.
	1.9.2 # of schools with child-, gender- and differently-abled-friendly WASH facilities managed by child clubs	4,000	5,000	5,000 <sup>78</sup>
	1.9.3 % of the population benefiting from water supply schemes including Water Safety Plans	15%	25%	27% <sup>79</sup>
<b>Output 1.10: Municipalities adopt and implement effective urban sector policies related to water, sanitation and shelter.</b>	1.10.1 # of slum-dwelling households in five select municipalities with improved living conditions	Zero	2,500	Zero

<b>Output 1.11:</b> <b>In selected districts and municipalities, children and adolescents at risk or victims of abuse or exploitation, including children affected by conflict and by AIDS, benefit from quality social welfare services.</b>	<b>1.11.1 # of target districts and municipalities fulfilling at least 80% of established criteria for child and family welfare services (criteria: # and qualifications of human resources, budget, functioning MIS and referral system)</b>	Zero	20 districts and eight municipalities	Data not available
	<b>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</b>	Zero	80%	80% <sup>80</sup>
<b>Output 1.12:</b> <b>Government institutions at national and subnational levels that promote the rights of children, adolescents and women are more able to generate and use evidence to develop, fund and monitor equity-focused, multisectoral planning, governance and social protection frameworks and related policies.</b>	<b>1.12.1 % of districts and municipalities that produced reliable disaggregated data on the vulnerable and marginalized through DPMAS and used for both subnational annual budget planning and national poverty monitoring</b>	49%	90%	It is not a relevant indicator in federal system. NPC has initiated the plan to convert DPMAS into the Local Planning Monitoring and Analysis System (LPMAS) for assisting local level government
	<b>1.12.2 # of government-led evaluations in accordance with human-rights-based principles and OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) criteria in social development sector that informed national social policy documents and action plans</b>	Zero (2011)	3	3 <sup>81</sup>

<p><b>Output 1.13:</b>  <b>Institutional frameworks for volunteering for delivery and development services established by Government of Nepal/ National Planning Commission, and the capacity of local actors, including local government, community-based organizations and volunteer organizations, to mobilize volunteers for delivery of basic services strengthened.</b></p>	<p>1.13.1 Standardized and consistent volunteerism policies, guidelines and norms established and implemented at national level</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes. UNV mobilized 70 UNVs in the areas of local governance, disaster risk reduction, electoral support, gender, peacebuilding, coordination, data management and communication. National Volunteering Policy has been pending the endorsement by the new Cabinet. NPC has endorsed its Volunteer mechanism to move further on policy development and UNV has been requested to support the implementation of the National Volunteer Policy. UNV is currently establishing a national volunteering network with the aim to support provincial level policy making on volunteerism and set up a coordination mechanism for volunteering in Nepal given the new mandate of the Nepal Volunteer Development Service (NDVS) and the new federal structure of the government.</p>
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## Annex B2: Outcome Two

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicator(s)			Baseline	Targets	Status of Indicator in 2017
Achieved	Constrained	On Track	Achieved	Constrained	On Track			
<b>Outcome 2: Vulnerable groups have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection.</b>			2.1 Gini coefficient			0.35 (2011)	% reduction equal to the inverse of GDP growth rate	No data available. Data will be taken from the next NLSS 2019/20.
			2.2 Poverty incidence:					Data pending NLFS III which is expected to be completed at the end of 2018.
			a) % of employed people living below USD 1 (PPP) per day			22% (2010)	17% (2016)	Data pending NLFS III which is expected to be completed at the end of 2018.
			b) % of population below national poverty line			25%	No increase	21.6% (2016) and as per the MDG final status report % of population below poverty line has dropped to 16.4 % in 2017.
			2.3 Discrepancy between rates of youth and total labour force participation					
			a) unemployment rate			3.6% (aged 15-29 years) vs. 2.1% overall (2.2% male, 2% female).	No discrepancy	Data pending NLFS III which is expected to be completed at the end of 2018.
			b) time-related underemployment			7.2% (aged 15-29 years) vs. 6.7% overall (7.2% male and 6.1% female)	No discrepancy	Data pending NLFS III which is expected to be completed at the end of 2018.



	2.4 Number of households affected by Haliya bonded labour in 12 prone districts in Mid and Far West	19,059	0	Data pending NLFS III which is expected to be completed at the end of 2018.
	2.5 Community Asset Score	N/A	Asset Score increased in at least 80% of target communities	Asset Score increased for 82% of the target communities <sup>82</sup>
<b>Output 2.1: Government and relevant stakeholders have increased capacity to develop, review and implement inclusive labour and economic policies and legislation that bolster productive employment and income opportunities.</b>	2.1.1 Comprehensive and inclusive employment policy adopted	No	Yes (2014)	The MoLE in consultation with stakeholders prepared National Employment Policy and was endorsed by the GoN in March 2015 The GoN approved a Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) strategy for the implementation of the Agriculture Development Strategy 2015-2035 with the support of the Joint programme (UN Women, FAO, IFAD and WFP) on rural women's economic empowerment.
	2.1.2 Policy on home-based workers (HBWs) endorsed and implementation plan in place	No	Yes (2016)	No
	2.1.3 Foreign employment policy and national plan of action adopted	No	Yes (2016)	The Government of Nepal passed a five-year gender-responsive National Action Plan (NAP) on Foreign Employment, prepared with technical assistance from UN Women, including provisions of livelihood opportunities, skills development and effective utilization of remittances.

	2.1.4 National Culture Policy revised and updated, addressing the protection of creators' rights, focusing on skills and knowledge of vulnerable groups	No	Yes	No data available for the main indicator at this time. A special provision for bidding for cultural heritage projects has been submitted to the cabinet of ministers in May 2017 for approval, but no decision has been taken yet. The recommendations of the key stakeholders' committee will continue to support the implementation of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in Nepal.
	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	National Planning Commission prepared results framework of 14 <sup>th</sup> plan with concrete results framework and indicators to major progress. NPC also prepared National M&E guidelines to promote evidence-based policy making.
<b>Output 2.2: Government has improved capacity to design, execute and manage economic development programs and strategies.</b>	2.2.1 Labour market information analysis system is established and functional	No	Yes	Government job portal and labour market information database was launched in August 2017 with the support of ILO.
	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 programs (especially for women and youth)	No	Yes	The planned interventions were cancelled due to unavailability of expected resources.

	2.2.3 Government of Nepal's microenterprise development program is multi-donor/multi-partner and operational at national level	No	Yes	The Government has already internalized the MEDEP project in the Government Programme Micro-enterprise development Programme (MEDPA) with their Government resources which is more than NPR 6mln for 2017. This programme has become P1 project, donors are encouraged to go through this if they would to work on micro-enterprise development programme .
	<p><i>Note: The FAO indicator for this output was not included in the UNDAF document. The following indicator is the agency's indicative contribution.</i></p> <p>2.2.4: Ministry of Agricultural Development and Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation have appropriate policies and increased capacity to manage and execute programmes promoting agribusiness, including non-timber forest and bio-secure products.</p>			The indicator has been achieved. Strengthened extension service capacity of the MoAD staff for improved technical and managerial service delivery on promotion of agribusiness.
<b>Output 2.3: Financial service providers have increased capacity and incentives to responsibly extend financial services to vulnerable groups.</b>	2.3.1 # of people from vulnerable groups who have accessed financial products to meet their livelihood needs	0 (project did not begin, 2012)	150,000	A total of 48,400 (of which 63% are women) new clients have been reached through 11 additional branches in rural Nepal, 405 mobile and agent banking points (serving 30,200 new clients), 7 new Agriculture Financial products and services.

				A total of 2,000 farmers have been trained on agriculture financial literacy.
	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	40,000	UNCDF in partnership with AEPC and partner financial institutions facilitated an additional 37,807 low income households to access clean energy products through end-users financing. Out of these clients 76% are women borrowers.
<b>Output 2.4: Vulnerable groups have increased access to sustainable productive assets and environmental services.</b>	2.4.1 % of households in program areas with acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS above 35)	68%	70%	87.60 % of the Household headed by Female 93.80 % of the Households headed by male Source: WFP Programme Monitoring Household survey 2017.
	2.4.2 # of landless and/or land-poor farmers benefiting from access to leasehold forestry lands	62,810	72,075	4,103 Leasehold Forestry User Groups that included 39,465 landless and land poor households benefitted from the access to the leasehold forestry lands (20,450 ha). <sup>83</sup>
	2.4.3 # of households in remote areas connected to micro-hydro energy services	77,129 (end of 2012)	25,000 additional	17, 690 additional households were connected for electricity access in 2017
	2.4.4 # of households benefiting from forest-based livelihoods	0	100,000 additional by 2014	8,000 agro and forest-based, entrepreneurs created in 2017
<b>Output 2.5: Government and relevant stakeholders have increased capacity to support safe migration and productive use of remittances.</b>	2.5.1 # of potential and returnee migrants trained on financial literacy and agro-processing skills	0	8,000	300 returnee migrant women workers have been identified by IOM for economic reintegration and skills training program which is ongoing in Sindhupalchowk and Dhading districts.

	2.5.2 # of migrant workers reached with information on safe labour migration and their rights through Migrant Resource Centers (MRCs)	483 women and 6,417 men	7,000 additional	8,000 people received safe migration and recruitment process related information at the Village Information desks (Work in Freedom Project Reporting 2017). More than 15,000 aspirant migrant workers benefited from MRC services provided at the district level . <sup>84</sup> For IOM: Funding secured, however progress/activities planned for year 2018
	2.5.3 # of districts where women migrant workers are organized and mobilized to advocate for foreign employment policies	15	30 (2016)	The ILO, IOM and UN Women, through the Kathmandu Migration Group provided comments and recommendations on the draft Foreign Employment Act under review by the ministry of labour and Employment in line with the international standards (ILO C143 and C181, and the UN Convention 1990 on Migrant Workers and their families).
<b>Output 2.6: Government is better able to define and administer adequate social protection benefits.</b>	2.6.1 Government of Nepal expands social security coverage by implementing at least four schemes: unemployment benefit; maternity benefit; sickness benefit; and workplace injury benefit.	No	Yes	The Social Security Act was passed in 2017 and provides the framework for the coordination of social protection schemes for the workers in the formal and informal economy. The ILO will provide technical support to the GoN to design and implement social security schemes.
	2.6.2 Comprehensive Social Protection Act enacted	No	Yes (2016)	The Social Security Act was passed in 2017

	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%	84 % children under five in Karnali received child grant
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### Annex B3: Outcome Three

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicator(s)			Baseline	Targets	Status of Indicator in 2017
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 ( <i>chaupadi</i> ) during their menstrual periods			12% (2010)	Less than 8% (2017)	Staying in a separate house or chhaupadi shed – 3% stay in animal shed. <sup>85</sup>
			3.2 % of population who perceives that caste discrimination has decreased in the last 5 years			83.5% (2013); (Female: 79.8%, Male: 87.3%)	30% increase over baseline	No data available
			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)	0.556 (MW) 0.523 (FW) (2011)  0.563 for Nepal (2014 data) as mentioned in 2014 HDR.	No data available
			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)	27.1% of women aged 15-49, years who are currently married. <sup>86</sup>

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicator(s)			Baseline	Targets	Status of Indicator in 2017
Achieved	Constrained	On Track	Achieved	Constrained	On Track			
<b>Output 3.1: Vulnerable groups and those who discriminate against them are progressively engaged and challenged on their own assumptions, understanding and practices that result in discrimination.</b>			3.1.1.a) % of people who perceive that Dalits are not discriminated against using same water tap as non-Dalits.			87.1% (2013); (Female: 86.4%; Male: 87.8%)	TBD	No data available
			3.1.1.b) % of people who perceive that non-Dalits no longer refuse entry to Dalits into their households			31.5% (2013), (Female: 27.5%; Male: 35.6%)	TBD	No data available
			3.1.1.c) % of people who perceive that Dalits do not hesitate to enter into non-Dalits' house			27.6% (2013) (Female: 25.1%; Male: 30.2%)	TBD	No data available
			3.1.1.d) % of population who perceive that there is no discrimination against Dalit in enjoying the rights and services			Rights: 87.6% (2013) (Female: 85.5%, Male: 89.7%) Services: Baseline: 94.3% (2013) (Female: 93%, Male: 95.6%)	TBD	No data available
			3.1.2 % of parents who do not want their daughter to marry before age 18			93.30%	95%	No data available
			3.1.3 % of men and boys in UNFPA-supported districts who believe			32.60%	0%	No data available

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicator(s)			Baseline	Targets	Status of Indicator in 2017
Achieved	Constrained	On Track	Achieved	Constrained	On Track			
			that violence against women and girls is acceptable					
			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	According to NDHS 2016, 28.5% of women aged 15-49 believe that her husband is justified in beating his wife/partner.  Province 1: 27.5% Province 2: 32.6% Province 3: 26.3% Province 4: 23.4% Province 5: 27.7% Province 6: 28.4% Province 7: 34.3%
<b>Output 3.2: Non-discriminatory (inclusive) policies and procedures are progressively implemented in institutional contexts such as schools, health facilities and workplaces.</b>			3.2.1 % of those aged 7–12 years who never attended school who give disability as the reason			1% (2011)	Less than 0.8%	No data available
			3.2.2 Number of public hospitals in UNFPA-supported districts, including One-stop Crisis Management Centers, providing services to survivors of GBV as per national guidelines.			0	At least 1 public sector hospital in 18 districts	OCMS are functioning in nine UNFPA-focused districts and government has decided to open another five this fiscal year.
			3.2.3 a. Civil Service Act and Regulations amended from gender and inclusion perspective			No	Review completed and discussion between the ministry and	The third amendment was made in 2014



Outcomes/Outputs			Indicator(s)			Baseline	Targets	Status of Indicator in 2017
Achieved	Constrained	On Track	Achieved	Constrained	On Track			
							legislators initiated on the needed amendments	
						0	2,000, of which 50% will be women	No data available
						0	6	12 curricula for language and social studies in Grades 1-3 were revised.
						0	At least four	The UN enhanced the capacity of 180 excluded women of six excluded women networks (returnee women migrant workers, survivors of trafficking, home-based workers, rural women, women living with HIV and AIDS and conflict affected women) through a series of capacity development trainings on leadership; gender responsive laws and policies; electoral laws and policies among others. Out of 180 trained excluded women, 25 excluded women ran as candidates, seven from networks of home-based workers, rural women, conflict-affected women and returnee women migrant workers won as a "Vice Chair" of a rural municipality and "Ward Members" in the first and

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicator(s)			Baseline	Targets	Status of Indicator in 2017
Achieved	Constrained	On Track	Achieved	Constrained	On Track			
								second phases of the local elections, which were held on 14 May and 28 June 2017, respectively. They are now part of the local decision-making fora.
<b>Output 3.4: Media, labour unions and civil society organizations are progressively engaged in development that challenges assumptions, understanding and practices resulting in discrimination.</b>			3.4.1 % of licensed journalists who are minorities/women			8% women, 1% Dalits, 5% indigenous disadvantaged groups, 0% Muslim (2012)	10% or more for women, any increase for other minorities	24% <sup>87</sup>
			3.4.2 The media – public, private and community-based – serve the needs of all groups in society and media organizations reflect social diversity through their employment practices			No	Yes	Gorkhapatra Daily, has been publishing special pages in local dialects targeting marginalized groups like Limbu, Rai, Tamang, Tharu, Gurung, Maithili, etc.

Annex B4: Outcome Four

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicator(s)			Baseline	Targets	Status of Indicator in 2017		
Achieved	Constrained	On Track	Achieved	Constrained	On Track					
<b>Outcome 4: Vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened legal and policy frameworks and have improved access to security and rule-of-law institutions.</b>			4.1 Number of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations implemented by the Government of Nepal			One (Anti-Discrimination Act enacted)	All 56 UPR recommendations accepted by the Government of Nepal implemented	Approximately 50% recommendations are being initiated to be implemented. The passage of civil code, criminal codes and other legislative frameworks have shown the positive commitment of the government.		
			4.2.a) % of population who are satisfied with the responsiveness of the police.			4.2.a) <b>Fully satisfied:</b> 42.6% (2013) (Female: 38.9%; Male: 46.2%);			TBD	People feel that (a) 44.6% judges; (b) 47.1% prosecutors; (c) 55.4% legal aid providers are responsive to community needs
			4.2.b) % of population who perceive that police are sensitive towards women’s rights and needs.			<b>Partially satisfied:</b> 51.7% (2013) (Female: 54.8%; Male: 48.7%)				46,530 court clients (including 17,353 female) received service from court info-desks.
			4.2.c) % of population who perceives that court delivers with quality and quick services.			4.2.b) <b>Rights:</b> 72.1% (2013) (Female: 69.9%; Male: 74.6%)				
			4.2.d) % of population who perceives that prosecutors are addressing the criminal cases effectively			<b>Needs:</b> Specially: 26.8% (2013) (Female: 23.7%; Male: 30%)				

		<p>Ordinarily: 49.9% (2013) (Female: 53.8%, Male: 46%)</p> <p>4.2.c) Quality (impartial) services: Baseline: 45% (2013) (Female: 46.1%; Male: 43.8%)</p> <p>Quick service: 43.9% (2013) (Female: 44.4%; Male: 43.3%)</p> <p>4.2.d) 35.3% (2013); (Female: 38%; Male: 29.5%)</p>		
	<p>4.3.a) % of population who perceive that victims of sexual and gender-based violence feel confident to go to the police</p>	<p>4.3.a) Fully confident: 49.1% (2013) (Female: 42%; Male: 55.7%) Somewhat confident: 47.8% (2013) (Female: 55.2%; Male: 40.9%)</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>56.3% women reported they feel confident to go to police</p>

	4.3.b) % of population who perceive that victims of sexual and gender-based violence feel confident to seek legal aid	4.3.b) 47% (2013) (Female: 39.8%; Male: 53.2%)		
<b>Output 4.1: Judicial, legislative and administrative authorities have improved capacity to draft, reform and implement legislation that protect people's rights and constitutional guarantees.</b>	4.1.1: Number of laws reviewed/reformed/ to align with international human rights instruments to which Nepal is party	40 laws reviewed and submitted to the government	150 (including at least 50 laws discriminatory against women) reviewed/reformed	21 laws reviewed  UN reviewed the bills of the Nepal's Country Criminal (Code) Act ,2017, Country Civil (Code) Act,2017, Local Government Operation Act,2017 and Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act ,2017from a lens of substantive equality and social inclusion and submitted the recommendations to the Legislature Parliament.
<b>Output 4.2: Vulnerable people are better enabled to access fair and effective security and justice institutions.</b>	4.2.1# of districts with police, public attorneys and court personnel with the required knowledge, attitudes, practices and behavior and means to implement gender- and child-sensitive investigative and court procedures	Child-sensitive procedures: 36 districts (end of 2012); Gender-sensitive procedures: four (end of 2012)	Child-sensitive procedures: 46 districts (end of 2017); Gender-sensitive procedures: 20 (end of 2017)	Child friendly and gender sensitive Juvenile benches established and operational in all 75 districts.  20 districts with gender sensitive and child friendly victim and witness waiting rooms established in Public Prosecutors' Office.  Child friendly and gender sensitive Juvenile benches established and operational in all 75 districts.  20 districts with gender sensitive and child friendly victim and witness waiting rooms established in Public Prosecutors' Office.

	4.2.2: Number of vulnerable people benefitting from court services in five districts	200 (2012 through Access to Justice Project)	Additional 3,000	48,145 court users (18,775)
	4.2.3: Number of people benefitting from legal aid services/representation	500 (in 2012 through Access to Justice Project)	10,000	(a) Remedial: 4770 (2540 female) (b) Preventive: 10959 (6167 female)
<b>Output 4.3: Government and human rights institutions have increased capacity to monitor and report on human rights and on the status of the implementation of human rights obligations.</b>	4.3.1 Nepal has reported to Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	Yes (2011)	Yes in 2013 and in 2016	In support of the UN, the National Women Commission had conducted three studies on (a) Implementation Status of CEDAW Concluding Observations and Draft Sixth Periodic State report of CEDAW"; (b) Monitoring report on the implementation status of UPR (Universal Periodic Review) Recommendations and UPR National Action Plan relating to gender equality and women's empowerment", and; (c) "Monitoring report regarding the women's right situation in line with the constitutional and legal provisions regarding gender equality and women's empowerment in corporations.
	4.3.2: Percentage of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) recommendations implemented	29% (2011)	60% (2017)	32% NHRC recommendations fully and 45% partially implemented as per the report of the Government of Nepal.
	4.3.3: Percentage of victims of human rights violations based on prohibited grounds of discrimination (Art 2.2 ICESCR) receiving compensation from the Government of Nepal	0%	50%	No data available

Annex B5: Outcome Five

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicator(s)			Baseline	Targets	Status of Indicator in 2017
Achieved	Constrained	On Track	Achieved	Constrained	On Track			
<b>Outcome 5: Institutions, systems and processes of democratic governance are more accountable, effective, efficient and inclusive.</b>			5.1 % of women and minority candidates in national and local elections			33% of candidates in Constituent Assembly election were women [minority: TBD]	40% women [minority: TBD]	41% of women were elected in the local elections and 34.4% in the provincial elections. The UN provided technical assistance (TA) to the Election Commission in planning and conduct of all three tiers of elections held in 2017. Targeted campaigns and trainings were organized by ECN with assistance from the UN to enhance women’s political participation in elections, not just as voters, but also as candidates. A total of 52,268 potential women candidates were reached out through a campaign on women’s participation in the local elections.
			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	74% of the registered voters turned out in the local elections and 67% in the provincial and federal elections. With TA from UN, ECN organized the voter education campaigns through print, electronic and social media and directly reached to 150,000 voters through voter education orientations.
			5.3 % of DDCs and municipalities that have spent block grants in full compliance with government guideline provisions for children			17% of DDCs and 49% of Municipalities (2010/11)	100%	More than 85% of DDCs and municipalities have spent block grants in full compliance with government guideline provisions. <sup>88</sup>

	(10%), women (10%) and disadvantaged groups (15%)			
<b>Output 5.1: Election Commission of Nepal has the capacity to conduct credible, inclusive and transparent elections.</b>	5.1.1 % of men and women eligible to vote who are registered by Election Commission of Nepal with photographs and biometric profiling	As of December 2012, 10,911,424 persons were registered (49% of them male, 51% female, and 109 persons of third gender)	70% of men and women registered	ECN registered over 15.4 million voters with photographs and biometric profiling. The UN provided continuous technical assistance to ECN on voter registration. The voter rolls with photographs were used by ECN in all three elections held in 2017.
	5.1.2 % of national media houses agreeing to sign and implement an electoral code of conduct for the media	0%	80% of the 25 media houses	80% of 25 media houses signed and implemented an electoral code of conduct for the media. The UN supported in the preparation of the Journalists' Code of Conduct 2016 which covered components of electoral code of conduct.
<b>Output 5.2: Provincial and local bodies can plan, budget, monitor, report and deliver inclusive government services.</b>	5.2.1 % local bodies having integrated plans that are based on minimum indicators adopted under the government's child-friendly local governance strategy	Zero DDCs and one municipality in 2011	50 DDCs and seven municipalities	Approximately 88% DDCs (66 out of 75) now have integrated plans that are based on minimum indicators adopted under the Government's 'Child Friendly Local Governance Strategy.' <sup>89</sup>
	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	100% of DDCs and 90% municipalities have improved their financial management and public expenditure monitoring in-line with government regulation and timely submitted trimester progress report. This was feasible with Technical Assistance and installation of new accounting software in 75 DDCs (100%), 157 VDCs (5%) and 191 municipalities (88%).



<b>Output 5.3:</b> <b>Provincial, district and local bodies have improved capacity to access additional financial resources in equitable and appropriate ways.</b>	5.3.1 Set of proposals for revenue and expenditure assignments at DDC, municipality and VDC levels, or their replacements, finalized and submitted to Prime Minister’s Office	No	Yes	The expenditure functions of the LGs are documented in the Local Government Operation Act and the intergovernmental Fiscal Management Act incorporates the revenue functions of all levels of government.
	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)	The new grants system was introduced in the second half of the 2017, which does not have performance-based allocations.
<b>Output 5.4:</b> <b>National, provincial and local institutions have improved capacity to incorporate population dynamics, and collect, analyse, disseminate and use socio-demographic disaggregated data for evidence-based planning, monitoring and budgeting, targeting vulnerable groups.</b>	5.4.1 % of key sector ministries that have developed and implemented their annual work plan and budget responding to population, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, youth and SGBV issues	19% (five of 27 ministries) in 2012	minimum 58% (currently 15 ministries)	As the planned survey could not be conducted in 2017 due to elections and transition to the federal system of governance, however, with advocacy support from the UN in collaboration with other partners, the National Population Committee was replaced by the ‘National Population Council’ – a higher level body comprised of representatives of relevant line ministries and external population and development experts to oversee the implementation, monitoring and review of population and development programmes as per the National Population Policy 2015.
	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	With the advent of federal restructuring, former DDCs and district line agencies were dissolved. As a result, the government has decided to discontinue the present DPMAS system and possibly develop a similar integrated planning and monitoring system in line with the federal planning setup. Therefore, the UN and other supporting UN

				agencies did not prioritize their support for capacity building on DPMAS at local level.
	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	The planned survey could not be conducted in 2017 due to elections and transition to the federal system of governance, however, in order to ensure the meaningful participation of youth in the planning process, the UN built up the capacity of national youth networks that resulted in youth perspectives reflected in National Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Baseline Report and Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and Voluntary National Review Report (VNR) 2017 on the SDGs.

Annex B6: Outcome Six

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicator(s)			Baseline	Targets	Status of Indicator in 2017
Achieved	Constrained	On Track	Achieved	Constrained	On Track			
<b>Outcome 6:</b> <b>Tiers of government are established and function to meet the provisions of the new federal constitution.</b>			6.1 % of people who perceive that there is possibility of insertion of their aspirations (equality, identity, prosperity, gender equity and employment) by the new constitution.			58.6% (2013), (Female: 60%, Male: 57.3%)	70%	The post perception survey could not be carried out. The UN has directly or indirectly contributed to achieving UNDAF Outcome 6 by aiming its activities at the outcome level. In this regard, to inform people about existing provisions and future possibilities of including their outstanding issues and aspirations in the constitution, UN implemented outreach activities (Radio programme, mock youth parliament, launching of parliament website, public consultation on bills, and so on). The UN supported the review of over 10 bills from GESI perspective and helped achieve gender-responsive legislations. <sup>90</sup> The Induction Package for new MPs which has been developed from GESI perspective is an example.
			6.2 Elections to three tiers of government held			No	Yes	Elections of three tiers of the government (local, provincial and federal) were held. The UN provided technical assistance to the Election Commission in planning, organizing and conduct of the elections.
<b>Output 6.1:</b> <b>National institutions, policies and legislation reviewed from inclusion and gender perspectives, and developed in line with the</b>			6.1.1 Policy framework for the establishment of inclusive national and sub-national structures in place			No	Yes	The Constitution and electoral acts had a strong provision for inclusiveness that resulted in over 50% of women’s representation the federal, provincial and local governments. The Local Governance

<p>provisions of Nepal's inclusive, federal constitution.</p>				<p>Act also ensures the participation of women and marginalized groups in the local planning process. The UN provided technical assistance to the Parliament in review of over 10 bills, including bills related to elections that contributed in the establishment of inclusive national and sub-national governments. In addition, targeted campaigns were organized by the Election Commission with technical support from the UN that contributed to an increased number of women's participation in elections as candidates.</p>
	<p>6.1.2 % of legislation presented to the new national legislature with gender-responsive and inclusive provisions</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>30% of legislation placed before national assembly are gender-responsive and inclusive</p>	<p>Out of 28 bills passed in 2017, 9 bills (32% legislation from GESI perspective) were reviewed in the support of UN from Gender and Social inclusion perspective. The Constitution and electoral acts had a strong provision for inclusiveness that resulted in over 50% of women's representation in the federal, provincial and local governments. The Local Governance Operations Act also ensures the participation of women and marginalized groups in the local planning process. The UN provided technical assistance to the Parliament in review of over 10 bills including the Civil and Criminal (Codes), which criminalized 'Chhaupadi' and urged the enactment of laws to end violence against women in all spheres of life, in accordance with CEDAW 2011 Concluding Observations; (b) Local and House of Representatives Election Act with</p>

				40% and 33% quotas for women respectively, which positioned women in 41% of local elected posts, 46% of whom are Dalit women; and (c) the Disability Rights Act, which includes provisions advancing the rights of women with disabilities. In addition, targeted campaigns were organized by the Election Commission with technical support from the UN that contributed to an increased number of women's participation as candidates in the election process.
<b>Output 6.2: Civil service has the capacity to meet the needs of the inclusive federal constitution and government structures.</b>	6.2.1 % of civil servants' posts located at provincial and local levels	As per data provided by DoCPR as of 19/12/2014: total approved positions from central government 113,262, out of which no of positions based in districts: 87,698	TBD by government's public administration reform plan after the promulgation of new constitution	Based on the Civil Servants Adjustment Act, which was approved by the Parliament in 2017, the Ministry of General Administration (MoGA) is conducting an Organizational and Management (O&M) Survey to analyse the organizational structure and number of civil service positions needed at the federal, provincial and local level. However, in order to deliver immediate services to citizens and make the newly elected sub-national governments functional, the government decided to depute more than 12,000 staff from the sectoral agencies of the federal government to the other governments. The UN provided technical and operational assistance to MoGA and Prime Minister Office in drafting the Civil Servants Adjustment Act.

<b>Output 6.3: National and provincial legislatures, executives and other state bodies have necessary capacities to fulfil their accountabilities to vulnerable groups.</b>	<b>6.3.1 Revised indicator: # of Members of Parliament (MPs) and Parliament Secretariat staff with enhanced capacity to perform oversight functions</b>	165 MPs and 23 Parliament staff	100 MPs and 25 Parliament staff	UN’s focus on the capacity building of 177 MPs (Women-49%: Dalit-7%, Brahmin/Chhetri-38%, Janajti-38%, Madhesi-12% and Muslim-3%) and secretariat staff (Women-18%) through series of interactions/workshops and training/orientation has increased their understanding level and competencies in law making, oversight, and monitoring and their representation roles, as well. (source: project MIS, 2017). As a result, with the UN’s support, MPs successfully inspected Customs Office, Prisons, Development Infrastructures, Flood Affected Zones, Climate Change Impacts and Resource Conservation related activities and instructed the government for necessary actions or deliberated such issues within the parliament . <sup>91</sup>
	<b>6.3.2 # of sectoral functional analysis for federal structure carried out for setting up national and provincial government structure</b>	0	9	UN provided TA to the Office of the Prime Minister in the ‘unbundling’ exercise to detail out the constitutionally defined responsibilities/functions of the three levels of government in 27 sectors. As to the local governments, they are now part of the Local Government Operation Act, which is the basic law for the functioning of the local governments.

Annex B7: Outcome Seven

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicator(s)			Baseline	Targets	Status of Indicator in 2017
Achieved	Constrained	On Track	Achieved	Constrained	On Track			
<b>Outcome 7: People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks.</b>			7.1 # of people in 14 food-insecure districts with newly established strategic food reserves including selective feedings during disasters					
			7.1 a) general food			n/a	400,000	Food assistance was provided to 211,660 (F 117,684; M 93,976) people under the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Food Distribution: 160,000 people (F:51%);</li> <li>• Nutrition Prevention Children: 27,500 (F52%)</li> <li>• MAM Children: 4,660 (F49%)</li> <li>• Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW): 19,500 (F100%)</li> </ul>
			7.1 b) selective feeding			n/a (to be finalized by June 2013) <u>As of 2017 this is still not available</u>	global acute malnutrition – 25,000, severe acute malnutrition (SAM) – 7,500	In 2017, a total of 13,190 children with SAM were admitted to Outpatient Therapeutic Centers (OTCs) across the country. Similarly, a total of 13,028 children with moderate acute malnutrition and 12,330 pregnant and lactating women with acute malnutrition were treated in 2017.
			7.2 # of districts covered by government-owned emergency operation networks for communicating relief needs			16	30	As of 2017, a network of 54 District/Regional EOCs is established and linked with the National EOC. <sup>92</sup> National Health Emergency Operation Centre

				<p>established and operational with the network of Regional Health Emergency Operation Centre in Pokhara, Surkhet and Doti.<sup>93</sup></p> <p>During 2017, IT capacity of the national EOC at MoHA Singhadurbar Kathmandu, regional EOC in Surkhet and District EOCs from Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha, Jhapa, Dang, Banke and Bardiya were strengthened. Regional EOC in Surkhet is connected to National EOC and District EOCs in the mid-western region.</p>
	<p>7.3 # of VDCs meeting minimum criteria for disaster-resilient communities as defined by Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium Flagship 4<sup>94</sup> on integrated community-based disaster risk reduction/disaster risk management</p>	<p>187</p>	<p>1,000</p>	<p>** As the country is moving to Federal mechanism, there are no longer VDCs</p> <p>In 2017, five <b>Local Disaster Risk Management Plan (LDRMP)</b> in Sindhupalchowk were prepared,<sup>95</sup> and an additional Five rural/urban municipalities are in the process of developing new LDRMP. Five rural/urban municipalities have <b>Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR)</b> activities.</p> <p>[During the UNDAF period, more than 800 VDCs and municipalities conducted community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) activities; 700+ Local Disaster Risk Management Plans (LDRMPs) were developed,<sup>96</sup> and 125 Ward Disaster</p>



				Management Plans (municipalities) were developed].
<b>Output 7.1: Government officials at all levels have the capacity to lead and implement systems and policies to effectively manage risks and adapt to climate change.</b>	7.1.1 % of resources allocated for disaster risk management and climate change in each of the eight key ministries (Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Physical Planning, Works and Transport Management, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, MoL, Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation and Ministry of Environment)	No routine allocations	At least 5% of resources	The policy of 5% of budget allocation at the local level for disaster risk reduction remains effective. <sup>97</sup> In FY 2016/17, 19% of the national budget was allocated for Climate Change. <sup>98</sup> Breakdown for ministries: 19.05 <sup>99</sup> for MoF, 0.15% for MoI, 3.5% MoEn, 8.04% for MoAD, 10.94% for MoWSS, 0.21% for MoCTCA, 3.21% MoLD, 3.56% MoFSC, 3.83 for MoPE, 3.29% for MoPIT, 2.26% for MoUD, 10.9% for MoI, 2.71% for MoFALD, 0.004% for MoLE
	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	<b>DRR National Policy and Strategic Plan</b> Integrated Gender Empowerment and Social Inclusion under the leadership of Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare.  <b>National Planning Commission’s DRR-CCA mainstreaming guideline</b> integrated GESI and ready to guide the Sub-national governments to integrate DRR and CCA into planning and resource allocation.  <b>Health:</b> Health National Adaptation Plan for protecting health from climate change has been developed and approved by Ministry of Health. The Ministry established a designated Unit to oversee and implement environment and climate change related

				<p>activities. A training manual on Climate Change and Health was developed incorporating handling of climate sensitive diseases.</p> <p><b>WASH</b> – Gender sensitive DRR and CCA integrated in the 15-year Sector Development Plan, and Disaster Risk Management Guidelines are in place.</p> <p><b>Protection:</b> Programme on gender sensitive DRR/Child Protection in Emergencies within the Government regular plan and budget, in accordance with the National Strategic Plan for Protection Cluster.</p> <p><b>Education:</b> In 2017, Education Regulation started reinforcing DRR and School Safety in the School Improvement Plans.</p> <p><b>Others:</b>  <b>Gender Strategy</b> was developed to guide Glacial Lake Outburst Flood risk management activities (33-50% of women and socially excluded and vulnerable groups in decision making and risk management activities).</p>
<p><b>Output 7.2:</b>  <b>Urban populations are better able to prepare for and manage hazard and climate change adaptation risk.</b></p>	<p>7.2.1 # of municipalities that have disaster-resilient/risk-sensitive land-use plans, improved mandatory by-laws and enforcement of building codes</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>Three municipalities, Dharan, Lalitpur and Pokhara, adopted eco-city-based D/CRM initiative in their periodic plans and sustainable housing. Interest is shown by the new municipal leadership to continue and enhance these activities in the changed context.</p>

	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	Three municipalities - Dharan, Lalitpur and Pokhara - adopted eco-city based D/CRM initiative in their periodic plans and sustainable housing. Interest is shown by the new municipal leadership to continue and enhance these activities in the changed context.
	7.2.3 # of municipalities with emergency preparedness and response plans developed, adopted and capacity-tested	4 (Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Madhyapur Thimi and Kirtipur have developed plans, 2012) but not yet adopted	30	No data available for the main indicator at this time.
<b>Output 7.3: Vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about disaster risk management and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risks.</b>	7.3.1 # of gender-sensitive local ecosystem-level adaptation plans developed and implemented	0	At least 100	In 2016, 100 gender responsive Local Adaption Plans for Action (which includes 732 priority actions) have been implemented in 14 districts in far and mid-western region. <sup>100</sup>
	7.3.2 # of districts that adopt integrated climate change adaptation technologies in agriculture	0	Originally 5, revised to 4	In 2017, 3,484 (74% female) farming households in four districts (Udayapur, Siraha, Argakhanchi and Kapilbastu), are adopting integrated climate smart technologies for selected crops and livestock. The number of targeted districts was revised to 4 from 5 during the scoping of the project. <sup>101</sup>
	7.3.3 # of community groups in five select municipalities that have mainstreamed disaster risk management and climate change	0	At least 15	Completed and achieved by 2015, 56 community groups in three municipalities (which entails 33 wards) have

	activities into ward level annual work plans			mainstreamed Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change activities. <sup>102</sup>
<b>Output 7.4: National preparedness and emergency systems are able to effectively prepare for and respond to hazard-related disasters</b>	7.4.1 a) # of districts that have preparedness plans	a) 75 districts	a) 75 districts still have preparedness plans	a) All 75 districts have district disaster preparedness and response plans <sup>103</sup> of which 30 districts were upgraded their plans during 2017. <sup>104</sup> Health Contingency plans are ready in 70 out of 75 districts. <sup>105</sup>
	7.4.1 b) # of districts where District Disaster Relief Committee/ DDC have endorsed all district disaster risk management plans	b) 3 districts have DRM plans	b) 20 districts upgrade from preparedness plans to endorsed DRM	b) As of 2017 18 districts out of 20 have endorsed DDMP. <sup>106</sup> Additionally, in 2017, Sindhupalchowk district developed and endorsed district disaster risk management strategy (2017), which is equivalent to DDMP. *2017 was transition to Federal system, and Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act (2017) re-defines the role of district in relation with Provincial government and municipality.
	7.4.2 # of earthquake-resilient hospitals	0	7	Six hub hospitals in Kathmandu Valley (TUTH, Patan, Bhaktapur, Bir, Army and Civil Service Hospitals) updated their response for earthquake preparedness (including the establishment of a medical warehouse and non-structural risk mitigation) as part of response readiness. <sup>107</sup> A Mass Casualty Management Plan was developed and tested through simulation exercise involving Health Emergency Operation Centre of Ministry of Health to address mass casualty incidents.

Annex B8: Outcome Eight

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicator(s)			Baseline	Targets	Status of Indicator in 2017
Achieved	Constrained	On Track	Achieved	Constrained	On Track			
<b>Outcome 8:</b> <b>National institutions have addressed conflict-related violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and the post-conflict needs of victims.</b>			8.1.a) % of people who perceive that people facing conflict-related land and property rights issues have had them adequately addressed			8.1.a) Baseline: 26.9% (2013), (Female: 28.1%; Male: 25.8%)	Conflict-related land and property rights - 35%	The perception survey planned for 2017 could not be conducted due to limited funding. Therefore, no currently updated data available.
			8.1.b) % of people who perceive that a mechanism to address the issues related to disappearance/truth/reconciliation/ prosecution is needed			8.1.b) 58.8% (2013), (Female: 50.7%; Male: 66.3%)	Disappearance, truth, reconciliation, prosecution	
			8.1.c) % of people who perceive that issues related to disappearances/truth/reconciliation/prosecution have been addressed			8.1.c) 30.3% (2013), (Female: 31.3%; Male: 29.4%)	20% more from baseline  TBD	
			8.2 % of people who perceive that people affected by conflict have had their post-conflict needs met			11.1% of conflict victims	Increase by 30%	The perception survey planned for 2017 could not be conducted due to limited funding. Therefore, no currently updated data available.
<b>Output 8.1:</b> <b>Government and civil society have enhanced capacity to develop, establish and implement inclusive</b>			8.1.1 Gender-responsive transitional justice strategy endorsed by Truth and Reconciliation Commission			Truth and Reconciliation Commission not established	Yes	The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was established in February 2015. A draft gender-responsive transitional justice strategy was developed in 2013 in

transitional justice mechanisms and policies that comply with international law and standards.		(December 2012)		coordination with Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, but it needs to be reviewed and endorsed by the TRC. Further the commission is yet to amend the existing TRC bill as per the verdict of Supreme Court and therefore UN has not yet engaged with TRC.
	8.1.2 % of registered cases that are investigated by transitional justice mechanisms in line with international standards to which the Government of Nepal is party	0% as neither Truth and Reconciliation Commission nor Commission of Inquiry on Disappearances established (December 2012)	40%	No case has been investigated by the TRC or CIEDP at the central level. However, the TRC has set up seven offices at the provincial level, which have collected 7,000 cases in June 2017. Out of them, 500 have been investigated and now await review by the TRC in Kathmandu.
	8.1.3 # of victims of gross human rights violations during the conflict who receive compensation	5 (2012)  0% as neither Truth and Reconciliation Commission nor Commission of Inquiry on Disappearances have begun investigation.	1,200  40% of the conflict affected persons receiving compensation increased by 50%	In March 2017, the government decided to provide additional NPRs 500,000 to the families of deceased and disappeared, raising the total to NPRs 1 million. Most of the family members of deceased and disappeared have now received this amount (NPRs 1 million). <sup>108</sup> However, victims of sexual violence and torture are yet to be recognised by the State. The ministry is in the final stage of endorsing the second phase of the National Action Plan on 1325/1820, which addresses the issue of compensation for victims of CRSV.

<p><b>Output 8.2:</b>  <b>Conflict victims have benefited from inclusive programmes addressing their post-conflict needs, and ensuring their voices are heard.</b></p>	<p>8.2.1  % of people who perceive that people affected by conflict have access to services and support (hint: Financial, Psychosocial, Health, Education, Livelihoods, legal aid, etc.)</p>	<p>23.1%  (Female: 23.1%; Male: 22.7%)</p>	<p>20% increase</p>	<p>The perception survey planned for 2017 could not be conducted due to limited funding. Therefore, no updated data is currently available.</p>
<p><b>Output 8.3:</b>  <b>An independent and impartial property dispute resolution mechanism has been established and implemented in regard to conflict-related property issues.</b></p>	<p>8.3.1 Increased institutional knowledge and understanding on how to address land issues in a conflict- and gender-sensitive manner</p>	<p>Low level of knowledge and fragmented institutional understanding about land issues</p>	<p>Over 50% of trained district land officers confident to address land issues</p>	<p>Fit-for-Purpose land tools like Social Tenure Domain Model (STDm), Participatory Enumeration and Participatory and Inclusive Land Readjustment (PILaR) were piloted in post-disaster context, together with district officials and other stakeholders in Dolakha district. Support to Survey Office in Dolakha for improved service delivery and capacity development trainings for stakeholders in the district and central level was provided.  Three level of trainings at national and local level were conducted in which total 70 participants (representing government, I/NGO, CBOs, Universities etc.) were trained.</p>

Annex B9: Outcome Nine

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicator(s)			Baseline	Targets	Status of Indicator in 2017
Achieved	Constrained	On Track	Achieved	Constrained	On Track			
<b>Outcome 9: National actors and institutions have managed conflict risk and are progressively consolidating the peace.</b>			9.1.a) % of people who believe that peace will be sustained on a national level throughout the next five years			9.1.a) 6.8% (2013)	High: 2% Medium: 35%	The perception survey planned for 2017 could not be conducted due to limited funding. Therefore, no updated data is available at this time.
			9.1.b) % of people who perceive that peace will be sustained on a local level throughout the next 5 years			9.1.b) 6.1% (2013)		
			9.1.c) % of people perceive that peace is already prevailing at local level			9.1.c) 61.9% (2013)		
			9.2 % of people who perceive a medium or minimum risk to safety and security from violent crime in their district			Medium risk: 30.6% (2013), (Female: 32.8%; Male: 28.4%) Minimum risk: 66.9% (2013), (Female: 65.7%; Male: 68.1%)	High: 2% Medium: 20%	
<b>Output 9.1: National actors have collaborated to manage and resolve conflict issues, strengthening peace consolidation.</b>			9.1.1 # of effective mechanisms in place and operating to promote consensus and dialogue, resolve disputes, and overcome deadlocks on critical national priorities			Zero	10	Altogether, 40 new mechanisms have been established and are functional at the local level. These mechanisms at the local level include mostly youth. These youths engaged in constructive dialogues for promoting



				peaceful environment for the elections this year.
<b>Output 9.2:</b> <b>National actors implemented National Plans of Action on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, ILO Convention 169 and United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), resulting in increased participation of indigenous people, women and girls and protection of their rights.</b>	9.2.1 % of action points in National Plan of Action on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 implemented by government and civil society organizations in UN-Women-operating districts	0%  NAP on UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 (2011 – 2016)	At least 50%  NAP second phase (2017 – 2020)	NAP I Phase implementation has been completed in February 2016. The Government of Nepal in close collaboration with 1325 action group and Conflict Victims Common Platform (CVCP) and the UN have developed 30 action points under its four pillars of the second phase of NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 after an in-depth district consultation workshop. The focus of NAP Phase II is mainly on CRSV issues and ways to address them. The government of Nepal is determined to achieve an official endorsement of the NAP Phase II, which will provide services to CRSV survivors who have been excluded from government’s relief program up to the present.
	9.2.2 Four action points in National Plan of Action on ILO Convention 169 implemented	No (Action Plan approval pending)	Yes	The NAP on ILO Convention 169 is yet to be endorsed by the government. However, the activities of the plan have been addressed in 2015-2016.
<b>Output 9.3:</b> <b>Relevant actors at local and national levels implement policies, procedures and programmes to reduce armed violence and prevent conflict, with special attention to geographic ‘hotspots’.</b>	9.3.1 Number of community security plans produced in an inclusive manner and implemented	Zero	12 at VDC level and 06 at District level	20 cluster level community security promotion plans were adopted and are now being implemented through various community security coordination committees and youth coordination committees in 10 districts.
	9.3.2 Annual incidence of violent activity in targeted geographic areas	930 incidences of armed violence, 2013	Minimum 20% reduction	The project responsible for this indicator was closed in 2016. The updated information is not available.

<b>Output 9.4:</b> <b>Targeted populations participate in social and economic empowerment initiatives and integration programmes to diminish future conflict risks.</b>	9.4.1 Nationally led programme implemented to support former Maoist army personnel and the broader community	No	Yes	No additional progress to report.
	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)	No additional progress to report.
<b>Output 9.5:</b> <b>National and local service providers (vocational training, business development, financial) have improved capacity for providing productive and decent employment services targeting people affected by conflict.</b>	9.5.1 # of line ministries that have their work plans in line with post-conflict Employment Creation, Income Generation and Reintegration (PCEIR) policy recommendations	Zero	Five	As the result of the trainings provided by the UN, the Ministry of Agriculture, Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Nepal Business Forum prepared three plans to address post-conflict income generation issues.

Annex B10: Outcome Ten

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicator(s)			Baseline	Targets	Status of Indicator in 2017
Achieved	Constrained	On Track	Achieved	Constrained	On Track			
<b>Outcome 10:</b> 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	Total trade deficit in the review period widened 10.7 percent to NRs. 70.6 billion <sup>109</sup> (1 <sup>st</sup> month of 2017/18 financial year) compared to an expansion of 13.6% in the same period of the previous year. The expansion of trade deficit in 2017 is due to ongoing reconstruction after earthquake, increase in capital expenses of the government and expansion of loan disbursement to private sectors (Source: Ministry of Finance Economy Survey 2016/17). <sup>110</sup>
			10.2 # of bilateral or multilateral agreements that the government is party to that regulate high-value-added exports			TBD	TBD	ITC: Market entry strategy for Nepal pashmina products to the USA and Japan developed and implemented. Target 10 enterprises per target market. Progress USA 100%, Japan 100%. 4 national sector export strategies (tea, coffee, large cardamom and handmade paper) completed in 2017 (and launched Q1 in 2018). Non-Tariff Measures Business Survey and publication "Nepal: Company Perspectives – An ITC Series on Non-Tariff Measures" finalized in October 2017.  167 Agreements (MOCS: 17 bilateral and UNCT Nepal: 150 multilateral)

<b>Output 10.1:</b> <b>Government and other national institutions are better able to strategize about international policy and regulatory issues, and comply with international trade, industrial and environment agenda.</b>	10.1.1 # of policies with related legislative actions implemented to take advantage of regional and global trade and investment opportunities that promote sustainable development objectives	TBD	Three additional	UNCTAD supported the government of Nepal and relevant national institutions to comply with the international policies and regulatory issues on trade facilitation.
	10.1.2 National Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) Phase-out Management Plan approved and implemented	No	Yes	Nepal's National Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) Phase-Out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage-I was approved in 2013 and successfully implemented HPMP being in full compliance with the legally binding reduction targets in consumption of ODS. The ban on the import of HCFC-based equipment has been effective since January 2017.
	10.1.3 # of national pilot projects in place for Forest Stewardship Council certified forest management and (ecosystem-based adaptation services)	One (Zero)	Three (One)	A national pilot project, "Expanding Forest Stewardship Council certification at landscape level through incorporating additional ecosystem services", was implemented in Nepal from October 2011 to February 2017. The project had two pilot sites in Nepal, Charnawati and Gaurisankar, both located in Dolakha district. In 2017, the second draft of updated national forest stewardship standards was tested in two pilot sites and under two different management regimes (community forests and collaborative forests).
<b>Output 10.2:</b> <b>National institutions have enhanced capacity to better comply with the international policy regulatory framework, recommendations and standards.</b>	10.2.1 Ginger-processing plant established and operated in Jhapa that can meet international sanitary and phyto-sanitary requirements	No	Yes	A ginger processing plant established in 2015 in Duwagadhi –Jhapa has been contracted out jointly by the government and ginger producing and trading association to a private company in 2017. The facility is in full operation fulfilling international sanitary and

				phyto-sanitary requirements and thereby promoting quality ginger export.
	10.2.2 Core capacity requirements to implement International Health Regulation (2005) are met for:			
	10.2.2 (a) surveillance and response	Yes (2012)	Yes	Early Warning and Reporting System (EWASR) is an indicator based weekly reporting system operated by Epidemiology and Disease Control Division with focus on pre-identified diseases of concern. It also has limited scope to report events. Recently, a comprehensive review of the EWARS was done to assess its indicator & event-based reporting including the ICT component. Rapid Response Teams are mobilized to verify and respond to emergencies as required coupled with the central team for necessary technical and logistics support where required.
	10.2.2 (b) designated airports and ground crossings	No (2012)	Yes	Tribhuvan International Airport is the IHR designated international airport in the country. The health desk and its office at TIA has been renovated and capacitated to upscale its critical functions. This spruced up structure has been handed over to Epidemiology and Disease Control Division. Eight ground crossing points have been identified by govt. officially for trade and tourism.
	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	3	10 events attended	IAEA organized 9 trainings and workshops on radiation safety information management system, radio isotopes and emergency preparedness, regulatory infrastructure and radiation safety, occupational radiation

	dealing with matters relevant to global disarmament and non-proliferation instruments or regional and international peace and security measures			protection, nuclear legislations and nuclear applications in 2017. The Government of Nepal is supported to strengthen their capacity to establish and use infrastructure to ensure radiation safety in compliance with international standards and to benefit from nuclear applications in key development sectors such as human health, food and agriculture, environment, minerals exploration, and industrial safety.
<b>Output 10.3: Government bodies have strengthened capacity and information tools required to coordinate aid, increase accountability and operationalize development effectiveness mechanisms.</b>	10.3.1 # of government publications using Aid Management Platform data	0	3 per year	Development Cooperation Report 2016/17 was published and disseminated using the data recorded in the Aid Management Platform (AMP). In aid effectiveness, the UN supported the Ministry of Finance in maintaining the AMP and the data published in the public portal. With technical support from the UN, a study on foreign aid mobilization in federal Nepal published by MoF (December 2017), Development Finance Assessment Report for Nepal (November 2017), and assessments on sector wide approaches were published.
	10.3.2 # of inclusive sectoral and national coordination mechanisms that include aid effectiveness targets	2 (one mechanism at national level and one at sectoral level in education)	6	The Nepal Portfolio Performance Review (NPPR) mechanism, which was envisioned during the UNDAF design period, could not take place in 2017. However, MoF organised several Local Donor Meetings (LDM) in which the issue of aid effectiveness was discussed using the information from Aid Management Platform.

<b>Output 10.4:</b> <b>Government has increased capacity to develop and implement movement of people and HIV policies in line with international standards to which Nepal is party.</b>	10.4.1 Implementation plan for SAARC strategy on HIV/AIDS developed	No	Yes	Based on the global and regional strategies Nepal has developed a national strategic plan and an implementation plan (2016-2021), also known as the Nepal HIV Vision 2020. The Joint UN HIV Team, provided key inputs for the development of Nepal's National HIV Testing and Treatment Guidelines and National Community Led HIV Testing Guidelines, that include the innovative 'Community-Led HIV Testing'.
	10.4.2 Intergovernmental dialogue between Nepal and SAARC countries organized on movement of people and HIV policies	No	Yes	In 2017, the UN has coordinated with the SAARC TB HIV Centre to raise the issues of continuation of HIV prevention and treatment services to the Nepalese migrants to India as an integral part of Safe Migration.

## Annex C: 2017 Financial Overview (Development Spending) in USD

Agencies	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5	Outcome 6	Outcome 7	Outcome 8	Outcome 9	Outcome 10	TOTAL
FAO	1,669,340	108,554	-	-	-	-	840,901	-	-	-	2,618,795
ITC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,153	500,153
IAEA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IFAD	-	10,439,669	-	-	-	-	544,281	-	-	-	10,983,950
ILO	-	6,490,046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,490,046
IOM	-	-	282,747	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	282,747
UN HABITAT	1,960,969	-	-	-	-	-	194,214	150,012	-	-	2,305,195
UN WOMEN	-	1,012,287	276,632	253,481	155,203	54,231	492,635	225,343	317,524	-	2,787,336
UNAIDS	-	-	89,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,000
UNCDF	-	1,726,827	-	-	680,345	-	-	-	-	-	2,407,172
UNDP	-	6,487,797	1,616,350	4,363,834	4,850,848	1,855,529	7,805,047	777,348	1,487,211	922,791	30,166,755
UNEP	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
UNESCO	827,141	44,483	550,258	-	1,672	-	-	-	-	-	1,423,554
UNFPA	4,610,539	-	2,500,531	-	788,714	-	-	-	-	-	7,899,784
UNICEF	22,799,488	130,794	2,477,692	559,565	557,765	0	1,619,279	0	0	0	28,144,584
WFP	-	9,680,530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,680,530
WHO	560,525	-	-	-	-	-	1,239,350	-	-	189,813	1,989,688
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,428,003</b>	<b>36,120,986</b>	<b>7,793,211</b>	<b>5,176,880</b>	<b>7,034,547</b>	<b>1,909,760</b>	<b>12,835,707</b>	<b>1,152,704</b>	<b>1,804,735</b>	<b>1,612,757</b>	<b>107,869,289</b>



## Endnotes

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- <sup>1</sup> Budget Speech of Fiscal Year 2007/08, Ministry of Finance.
- <sup>2</sup> Macroeconomic Situation Report of Nepal, NRB, 2017 available at: [https://nrb.org.np/ofg/current\\_macro-economic/CMES%20Annual%20Nepali%202073-74..pdf](https://nrb.org.np/ofg/current_macro-economic/CMES%20Annual%20Nepali%202073-74..pdf)
- <sup>3</sup> <https://www.statista.com/statistics/422620/urbanization-in-nepal/>
- <sup>4</sup> Post Flood Need Assessment Report, NPC, 2017, available at: [https://www.npc.gov.np/images/category/PFRNA\\_Report\\_Final.pdf](https://www.npc.gov.np/images/category/PFRNA_Report_Final.pdf)
- <sup>5</sup> PFRNA, 2017
- <sup>6</sup> [https://www.npc.gov.np/images/category/Demographic\\_Dividend\\_Report\\_May\\_2017\\_final\\_for\\_circulation1.pdf](https://www.npc.gov.np/images/category/Demographic_Dividend_Report_May_2017_final_for_circulation1.pdf)
- <sup>7</sup> Annual Household Survey, 2015/16.
- <sup>8</sup> NDHS, 2016
- <sup>9</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>10</sup> *Chhaupadi* is a practice where girls/women are not allowed to enter inside the house and touch water and milk for four to seven days during their menstruation period. They must live, sleep and stay in a hut outside identified as a *chhaupadi* goth.
- <sup>11</sup> Budget Speech of Fiscal Year 2007/08, Ministry of Finance.
- <sup>12</sup> Budget Speech of Fiscal Year 2017/18, Ministry of Finance, 29 May 2017.
- <sup>13</sup> SSDP, 2016-2023; [http://moe.gov.np/assets/uploads/files/SSDP\\_Book\\_English\\_Final\\_July\\_5,\\_2017.pdf](http://moe.gov.np/assets/uploads/files/SSDP_Book_English_Final_July_5,_2017.pdf)
- <sup>14</sup> <http://www.np.undp.org/content/nepal/en/home/presscenter/articles/2017/09/05/more-women-on-the-political-frontlines.html>
- <sup>15</sup> Election Commission of Nepal Database
- <sup>16</sup> Electoral Support Project Annual Report 2017
- <sup>17</sup> Election Commission of Nepal Voter Registration Database
- <sup>18</sup> CFLG Rollout Strategy, MOFALD, 2017
- <sup>19</sup> Enacted in September 2017
- <sup>20</sup> In 2017 Terai floods, out of the total estimated 1.07 million affected people in the ten most flood affected districts, 541,102 are women and girls (50.4%). Out of a total 10,736 persons with disabilities, an estimated 6,656 are women. Further, 18% of the affected households are female headed, i.e. approx. 34,509 households. UNFPA further estimates that some 268,404 are women of reproductive age, of which around 21,000 are pregnant. (according to the analysis undertaken by UN Women based on the 2011 Population Census)
- <sup>21</sup> Post Flood Recovery Needs Assessment (GON, 2017) estimated that the heaviest rainfall in over 60 years affected 1.6 million people across Terai region (35 of the country's 77 districts were affected, of which 18 districts severely affected), and caused a loss of 134 lives, damages of US\$ 584 million across multiple sectors.
- <sup>22</sup> Three Regional Health Operation Centre were established so far.
- <sup>23</sup> Rapid Response Team (RRT), Early Warning Reporting System (EWARS), Health Emergency Operation Centers (HEOCs) and Laboratory capacity were boosted with the support from WHO including mobilization of WHO Emergency District Support (WEDS) officers.
- <sup>24</sup> Early warning system, DRM committee mechanism, embankment, flood resilient physical infrastructure, evacuation centre, child-centred DRR interventions.
- <sup>25</sup> Saptari, Siraha, Udayapur, Mahottari, and Danusha
- <sup>26</sup> "Reducing Risk through Community Resilience – best practices, lessons and success stories", Community-based Flood and Glacial Lake Outburst Risk Reduction Project, GON/GEF/UNDP, November 2017
- <sup>27</sup> [UNICEF and Margaret A. Cargill Foundation's Child-Centred Disaster Risk Reduction programme helps communities minimize Nepal flood impact](#), UNICEF, October 2017
- <sup>28</sup> 450 houses approved through building permit system, 850 low-income house constructions supported with technical supervisory support (UNDP), Bungamati public space/infrastructure restoration preparing for future disaster (UN-Habitat), 20 semi-permanent pre-fab health posts and 650 transitional learning centres (UNICEF)
- <sup>29</sup> Through [Multipurpose Women Centres](#) in Nuwakot, Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk districts affected by the 2015 earthquakes.
- <sup>30</sup> GON established and augmenting the climate financing mechanism to attract global climate finances. *Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme in Nepal Annual Progress Report 2017*

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- <sup>31</sup> DACFC (Development Assistance Conidiation and Facilitation Committee) official meeting minutes
- <sup>32</sup> [A Study On The Impact Of Nepal's Earthquake On Women's Livelihood, Housing, Land And Property Rights And Citizenship Rights](#), The mainstreaming of gender equality progressed with recommendations being provided through Gender Equality [Update 10](#) (Recovery, reconstruction), Gender Equality [Update 11](#) (Disaster Risk Reduction) and Gender Equality [Update 12](#) (Flood Response)
- <sup>33</sup> Single women, senior citizens, children, disadvantaged persons, poor and persons living with disability.
- <sup>34</sup> Tokha, Gokarneshwor, Budhanilkantha, Mahalaxmasthan, Anantalingeshwor, Kirtipur, Madhyapur Thimi, Bhaktapur, Chautara, Melamchi, and Panchkhal along with electronic building permit system in Kathmandu Metropolitan City and Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City (LSMC) and Kirtipur municipality.
- <sup>35</sup> Udayapur, Siraha, Argakhanchi and Kaplibastu
- <sup>36</sup> UNDP Result Oriented Annual Report 2017 (20 districts), and UN-Habitat (10 districts)
- <sup>37</sup> TUTH, Patan, Bhaktapur, Bir, Army and Civil Service Hospitals
- <sup>38</sup> Ministry of Health, Curative Service Division, Securing Hospitals from Earthquakes – *Implementing Non-structural Mitigation Measures in Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital* (WHO DIPECO, 2012)
- <sup>39</sup> <https://thehimalayantimes.com/nepal/tenure-trc-ciedp-extended-one-year/>
- <sup>40</sup> <http://kathmandupost.ekantipur.com/news/2017-11-26/probe-into-500-cases-completed-in-2-provinces.html>.
- <sup>41</sup> [http://www.molrm.gov.np/downloadfile/%E0%A4%AD%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%97%20%E0%A5%A9\\_1490169131.pdf](http://www.molrm.gov.np/downloadfile/%E0%A4%AD%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%97%20%E0%A5%A9_1490169131.pdf);  
[http://www.molrm.gov.np/downloadfile/%E0%A4%AD%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%97%20%E0%A5%AB\\_1490169433.pdf](http://www.molrm.gov.np/downloadfile/%E0%A4%AD%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%97%20%E0%A5%AB_1490169433.pdf)
- <sup>42</sup> <http://www.nra.gov.np> ([Bhukampa Bata Prabhawit Niji Aawas Punanirman Anudan Bitaran Karyabidhi, 2073- Guideline for Reconstruction Grant Distribution for Earthquake Affected Residential Houses, 2017 & Bhukampa Pidit Lai Basobas Yogya Jagga Kharid Sambandhi Mapdanda 2074- Guideline for Purchase of Suitable Land for the Settlement of Earthquake Affected Families, 2073](#))
- <sup>43</sup> <https://breakingsilenceendingimpunity.org/>
- <sup>44</sup> <http://un.org.np/headlines/op-ed-time-act-nepals-conflict-victims-should-not-have-go-great-and-dangerous-lengths-atta>
- <sup>45</sup> Crisis Group Asia Report N.276, (2016), Nepal's Divisive New Constitution: An Existential Crisis. (<https://www.crisisgroup.org/asia/south-asia/nepal/nepal%E2%80%99s-divisive-new-constitution-existential-crisis>).
- <sup>46</sup> UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (2017) *Regional Meta-Evaluation*, available at: <http://gate.unwomen.org/Evaluation/Details?evaluationId=11221>.
- <sup>47</sup> UNCT in Nepal (2017) Common Country Analysis.
- <sup>48</sup> <http://english.onlinekhabar.com/2017/12/07/410482.html>.
- <sup>49</sup> Results for Social Cohesion and Democratic Participation Project. UNDP, 2017
- <sup>50</sup> [https://nrb.org.np/ofg/current\\_macroconomic/CMEs%20First%20Months%20Nepali%202074-75.pdf](https://nrb.org.np/ofg/current_macroconomic/CMEs%20First%20Months%20Nepali%202074-75.pdf)
- <sup>51</sup> [http://www.mof.gov.np/uploads/document/file/DCR\\_\\_20171231102231.pdf](http://www.mof.gov.np/uploads/document/file/DCR__20171231102231.pdf)
- <sup>52</sup> Development Cooperation Report for Fiscal Year 2016/2017 published by Ministry of Finance/Government of Nepal published on December 2017.
- <sup>53</sup> Annual Household Survey (AHS) 2014/15  
[http://cbs.gov.np/image/data/2017/Annual%20Household%20Survey%202015\\_16\\_Major%20findings.pdf](http://cbs.gov.np/image/data/2017/Annual%20Household%20Survey%202015_16_Major%20findings.pdf), page 8
- <sup>54</sup> Consolidated Flash Report 2016-2017, MoE
- <sup>55</sup> NDHS, 2016
- <sup>56</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>57</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>58</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>59</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>60</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>61</sup> Consolidated Flash Report 2016-2017, MoE
- <sup>62</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>63</sup> Annual progress report, Food for Education Program; Consolidated Flash Report 2016-2017, MoE
- <sup>64</sup> Global AIDS Reporting, 2017
- <sup>65</sup> NDHS, 2016

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66 Ibid.  
67 Progress report 2017  
68 NDHS, 2016  
69 Ibid.  
70 HMIS, 2017  
71 NDHS, 2016  
72 Ibid.  
73 Ibid.  
74 Ibid.  
75 Ibid.  
76 Ibid.  
77 Ibid.  
78 WASH Progress Report  
79 Joint Monitoring Plan 2017  
80 Project Progress Report 2017  
81 NPC M&E Division  
82 WFP programme monitoring Household survey 2017  
83 LFLP TA Office, Department of Forests, Kathmandu, 2015  
84 Work in Freedom Project Reporting 2017  
85 MICS 2014  
86 DHS 2016  
87 <http://www.ifj.org/uploads/media/NEPAL.pdf>  
88 MC/PM report, 2017  
89 CFLG Roll out Strategy, MOFALD, 2017  
90 Parliament Committee Reports, 2017  
91 Decisions of Parliament Committee, 2017  
92 UNDP Result Oriented Annual Report 2016  
93 Ministry of Health  
94 9 minimum characteristics set by Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MOFADL): 1. Organizational base at Village Development Committee (VDC) / ward and community level.; 2. Access to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) information; 3. Multi-hazard risk and capacity assessments; 4. Community preparedness / response teams; 5. Disaster Risk Reduction / Management plan at Village Development Committee / municipality level.; 6. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Funds; 7. Access to community-managed resources; 8. Local level risk / vulnerability reduction measures; 9. Community based early warning systems  
95 Earlier 5 VDCs – but now 6 wards of Indrawati Gaunpalika and 2 wards of Chautara municipality  
96 MOFALD  
97 Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MOFALD) official circular 2070  
98 Ministry of Finance Red Book  
99 Out of the total MOF allocation 47.2 %, 28% was allocated for earthquake recovery and relief activities. Since this is not directly related to climate budget allocation, this was deducted from the total amount.  
100 UNDP Result Oriented Annual Report 2016  
101 FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report 2017  
102 Already completed in 2015, UN-Habitat project. Community Groups include; Women groups and Ward citizen forums, WDMC, relief and reconstruction committee. Targeted municipalities include; Dharan Sub-metropolitan city (27 wards), Karyabinayak municipality (4 wards) and Bhimeswor Municipality (2 wards).  
103 Ministry of Home Affairs  
104 UNDP Result Oriented Annual Report 2017 (20 districts)  
105 Ministry of Health, Epidemiology and Disease Control Division  
106 Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development  
107 Ministry of Health, Curative Service Division, Securing Hospitals from Earthquakes – *Implementing Non-structural Mitigation Measures in Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital* (WHO DIPECO, 2012)  
108 [http://www.peace.gov.np/uploads/files/progress%20report%20%20from%20Shrawan%20to%20Asoj\\_2074.pdf](http://www.peace.gov.np/uploads/files/progress%20report%20%20from%20Shrawan%20to%20Asoj_2074.pdf)  
109 [https://nrb.org.np/ofg/current\\_macro-economic/CMes%20First%20Months%20Nepali%202074-75.pdf](https://nrb.org.np/ofg/current_macro-economic/CMes%20First%20Months%20Nepali%202074-75.pdf)

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<sup>110</sup> [http://mof.gov.np/uploads/document/file/English%20Economic%20Survey%202016-17\\_20180715082204.pdf](http://mof.gov.np/uploads/document/file/English%20Economic%20Survey%202016-17_20180715082204.pdf)