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Resilient nations.*

Country Programme Action Plan
Between
The Government of Nepal
and
The United Nations Development Programme in Nepal
2013 to 2017

Final



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADR	Assessment of Development Results
AEPC	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CA	Constituent Assembly
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDRMP	Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CPD	Country Programme Document
DDC	District Development Committee
DFID	Department for International Development
DNH	Do No Harm
DoPM	Department of Prison Management
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EBA	Ecosystem Based Adaptation
ECN	Election Commission of Nepal
EU	European Union
FACE	Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures
FNCCI	Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood
GMS	General Management Support
GoN	Government of Nepal
IECCD	International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plans of Action
LGCDP	Local Governance Community Development Programme
LRP	Livelihood Recovery Programme
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEDEP	Microenterprise Development Programme
MEDPA	Microenterprise Development for Poverty Alleviation
MoSTE	Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoFSC	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation

MoGA	Ministry of General Administration
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
Mol	Ministry of Industry
MoLICAPA	Ministry of Law and Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs
MoPR	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NASC	National Administrative Staff College
NBA	Nepal Bar Association
NCCSP	National Climate Change Support Programme
NEX	National Execution
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NIGS	National Inclusive Growth Strategy
NIM	National Implementation
NPC	National Planning Commission
NRRC	Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium
NRREP	National Rural and Renewable Energy Programme
OAG	Office of the Auditor General of Nepal
PAR	Public Administration Reform
PDS	Peace and Development Strategy 2010-2015
PSC	Public Service Commission
RE	Renewable Services
ROLHR	Rule of Law and Human Rights
RRF	Results and Resource Framework
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
UN	United Nations
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAT	Value Added Tax
VDC	Village Development Committees
WFP	World Food Programme

THE FRAMEWORK

The Government of Nepal (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) are in mutual agreement to the content of this document and their responsibilities in the implementation of the Country Programme,

Furthering their mutual agreement and cooperation for the realization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the United Nations Conventions and Summits to which the Government and UNDP are committed,

Building upon the experience gained and progress made during the implementation of the previous Country Programme (2008 to 2012),

Entering into a new period of cooperation (2013 to 2017),

Declare that these responsibilities will be fulfilled in a spirit of close cooperation and have agreed as follows:

PART I. BASIS OF RELATIONSHIP

1.1 The Government and UNDP have entered into an agreement through the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), which was signed by both parties on 23 February 1984 to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision this Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP), shall form the basis upon which the project documents shall be prepared and signed. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner”; as such term is defined and used in the CPAP and Annual Work Plans (AWPs).

PART II. SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1 Nepal is a landlocked least developed country of 26.6 million people characterized by a complex configuration of multiple ethnic, linguistic, caste and religious groups. 83 % live in rural areas with very poor infrastructure. Ten years of armed conflict ended with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in November 2006, followed by elections in April 2008 of the Constituent Assembly (CA), a body which amended the Interim Constitution with the provision of declaring Nepal a Federal Democratic Republic. This body was formally dissolved in May 2012 after failing to promulgate a new constitution for Nepal.

2.2 Despite the challenges of the last decade, Nepal has made important development progress. The Human Development Report 2010 cites Nepal as one of the ‘fastest movers’, with its human

development index value increasing from 0.210 in 1980 to 0.428 in 2010. Nepal is on track to achieve most of the MDGs, including halving absolute poverty by 2015 (from 42 to 21 %, as defined by the national poverty line). Other MDGs have been or are expected to be achieved in the areas of education and health.

2.3 Persistent challenges nevertheless remain for goals such as improving access to reproductive health and improved sanitation, and achieving fulltime and productive employment. The gender gap in unemployment rates is minimal but great discrepancies exist in earnings and in literacy rates where women lag behind by 18%. Youth unemployment is a particular challenge as young people aged 15 to 24 are more than twice as likely to be under or unemployed as adults.

2.4 The country's economic outlook is mixed. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate for 2012 was 4.6%, compared to a 6.5 % average for South Asia. Despite remittance contributing to about 25% of GDP, slow recovery from the conflict, weak governance, inadequate infrastructure, especially in electricity, irrigation and transport, a poor investment climate and labour market rigidities all limit growth. Industrial sector growth has been slow; the contribution of manufacturing to GDP has declined continuously for more than a decade, limiting employment opportunities. Foreign aid comprises of approximately 25% of the national budget.

2.5 Inclusive growth is also an increasing challenge. Development progress is uneven across ethnic, gender and geographic categories, reinforced by unequal access to education, skill development and livelihoods assets and a lack of policy coherence. The percentage of poor in urban areas is 15 % as opposed to 27 % in rural areas, where lack of employment opportunities is particularly acute. In the Human Development Report 2011, the gender inequality index ranks Nepal 157 out of 187 countries.

2.6 Geographic and environmental factors play a critical role in exacerbating vulnerability and inequality. Nepal ranks 4th among 16 countries listed globally as being at extreme risk from climate change over the next 30 years. The poorest, most marginalized people often live in remote, environmentally degraded, disaster prone areas vulnerable to climate change, such as the Churia hills, fragile mountains of the mid and far western regions, and flood plains of the central and eastern Tarai. The frequency and intensity of major national hazards, including droughts, floods and landslides, is on an upward trend. Nepal ranks as the 11th most at-risk country to earthquakes, which are of particular concern for the increasingly populated Kathmandu Valley. Effectively managing disaster and climate change risk will be central to accelerating poverty reduction and inclusive growth and to protecting development gains.

2.7 Nepal's natural resources are under tremendous pressure to produce goods and services to meet the ever increasing demands of industry, infrastructure and the general population. Continued exploitation of these resources in pursuit of food, water, energy, raw materials and shelter beyond the level of replenishment has resulted in a sharp decline in their productive, adaptive and buffering capacities. Exacerbated by a lack of alternatives, this has led to significant shortages of basic resources such as fuel and water, most acutely felt by poor, women, and disadvantaged groups. The impacts of natural resource degradation have further exposed these groups to various kinds of risks arising from floods, droughts and landslides.

2.8 The United Nations led Country Analysis states that the most fundamental socio-cultural root cause of vulnerability is the exclusion and discrimination emanating from socio-cultural traditions, norms and practices. Vulnerable groups often do not have the knowledge or the resources to seek

redress, whether through formal or informal justice mechanisms, when their rights are violated. In addition, the capacity of the local government for service delivery in general, and especially for vulnerable groups, has been undermined as a result of the conflict. The absence of elected local bodies since 2002 has weakened local governance, restricted the participation of stakeholders, particularly the most vulnerable, in decision-making, and hampered development. Frequent transfers of officials and changes in leadership have compromised the effectiveness of government line agencies and adversely affected the capacity, effectiveness and accountability of national institutions to develop and implement policies and laws. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) states that the capacity, accountability and responsiveness of local bodies must be further strengthened, as they are the focal point for socially inclusive service provision, and can greatly contribute to generating public goods for economic development.

2.9 Nepal still faces post-conflict and political challenges to consolidate the peace process, promote socioeconomic and political inclusion, and restructure the state through the promulgation of the new constitution. Nepal is in the process of addressing traditional hierarchies and historical exclusion and inequalities through the federalization process, provisions of affirmative action, providing equal opportunities and decentralized power to the provincial and local levels. Recognizing and ensuring the rights of women, geographically disadvantaged groups, people with disabilities, and excluded castes/ethnic groups remains a challenge. The protracted political instability leading to frequent change in government leadership and uncertainties related to state restructuring pose huge challenges and risks for making development programmes effective in their implementation, building institutional capacity, and ensuring sustainability of the results.

PART III. PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

3.1 An independent Assessment of Development Results (ADR) covering the period 2002-2011 states that UNDP support during the past decade was highly relevant to Nepal's national priorities and development challenges even in difficult, fluid circumstances. UNDP was unstinting in its support to the people and Government, particularly in making deliberate efforts to promote gender equality and social inclusion. UNDP made a strong contribution to Nepal's development results and demonstrated results across all thematic areas. The ADR found that UNDP's peacebuilding efforts contributed substantively to capacity development of important institutions such as the Constituent Assembly and the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction.

3.2 UNDP's support to the National Planning Commission (NPC) contributed to integrating MDGs into the national Three Year Plan (2010/11-2012/13). UNDP also supported to enhance the NPC's capacity on poverty monitoring and strategic planning. As part of its continued advocacy for the MDGs, human development, gender equality and social inclusion, support was also provided to produce various knowledge products and policy documents as well as series of trainings for the policy makers. MDG progress report, MDG needs assessment report, MDG consistent macroeconomic model and Nepal Human Development Reports are some of the key knowledge products produced through partnership with the National Planning Commission.

3.3 UNDP's support to constitution building in Nepal enhanced the skills and capacity of CA members and staff as well as enhanced their knowledge on key constitutional issues. The Programme also facilitated bringing the voices of people into the new constitution making process through civil society outreach programme, resulting in 7,000 CA submissions from civil society organizations on

citizens' fundamental rights on issues such as human rights, education, health and security among others.

3.4 As an integral part of a comprehensive strategy to permanently strengthen democratic processes and institutions of governance, UNDP provided technical support to the Election Commission of Nepal in strengthening its institutional and professional capacities after the completion of the Constituent Assembly elections in April 2008. Noteworthy achievement was made in institutionalizing the modernized voter registration system with photograph and biometric profiling with registration of 10.8 million voters of 16 years and above as of December 2012.

3.5 The Programme's experience in peace building has informed government policy and planning for the remaining Maoist combatants who were in cantonments. In other areas, models piloted with UNDP support have been adopted as models by the Government. For example, a national Programme for Local Governance and Community Development (LGCDP) is building on work supported by UNDP over a decade, and UNDP continues to deliver top end technical assistance and capacity building support to the LGCDP along with other United Nations (UN) agencies and development partners.

3.6 UNDP also supported legal reform, access to justice for women and vulnerable groups, and modernization of the justice and court system, most notably the use of alternative dispute resolution at both court and community levels, adoption of mediation by the Supreme Court and passage of the Mediation Act to standardize mediation in Nepal. In addition, UNDP expanded the outreach of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) at central and local levels and increased the capacity of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in receiving complaints, monitoring and documentation, investigating human rights violations and enforcing the implementation of NHRC recommendations.

3.7 The UNDP Programme to support job creation through micro-enterprises helped the Government to adopt a new approach to enterprise development at the national level. The Government has internalized the model that UNDP-supported Microenterprise Development Program (MEDEP) developed and has been replicating it through its own national programme called Micro-enterprise Development for Poverty Alleviation, in which the Government has been allocating its own resources for the past three years. UNDP also introduced an integrated and peace-sensitive approach to social empowerment, livelihood enhancement, and inclusive governance at the community level with a particular focus on women and other socially excluded groups particularly to address the post-conflict and poverty stricken context of Central Tarai districts through its Livelihood Recovery for Peace Programme (LRP).

3.8 UNDP also made a substantial contribution in the area of environment and energy: lessons from piloted community-based projects fed into policy, helping Nepal to adopt measures to address long-term climate change challenges. UNDP's support to the government contributed in producing Nepal's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) identifying key climate vulnerable sectors and priority adaptation needs for Nepal including the development of a national centre for climate change knowledge management and a multi-stakeholder coordination committee. Following Nepal's NAPA submitted to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2010, UNDP support has been significant in supporting the government to access global climate funds for addressing Nepal's short term climate vulnerabilities and long term challenges. While the Guidelines for landscape level planning was approved and a new Wetlands Policy 2012 endorsed, work on institutionalization of performance based incentive mechanism for forest user groups and payment of ecosystem services has been enhanced. Up-scaling of decentralized renewable energy approach supported by UNDP was

globally recognized as a best practice contributing to achievement of the MDGs. Lessons from community-based decentralized renewable energy models supported by UNDP have contributed in launching a multi-partner National Rural and Renewable Energy Programme under a harmonized approach of implementation led by the Alternate Energy Promotion Centre.

3.9 Challenges under the previous programme, according to the ADR, include fragile sustainability of development results for reasons of limited resources, inherent challenges in community based projects, and constraints faced by the Government to assume ownership or provide resources. Many of UNDP's programmes were implemented at the community level where there were no elected local government bodies in place that could assume ownership and responsibility for initiatives. According to the ADR, capacity development has underpinned UNDP programmes, and UNDP has contributed to developing the capacity of many individuals groups, community organizations, local government, and national institutions.

3.10 The ADR proposed six recommendations based on analysis of UNDP's contribution to development results. These six recommendations listed below are fully reflected in this CPAP (2013 – 2017).

3.11 Recommendation 1: UNDP's programme for the next cycle should be based on a sound prioritization of programmes in light of possible future budgetary reduction, but should be sufficiently flexible to respond to the emerging needs of Nepal as it enters the next phase of its transition. This should be underpinned by a rigorous process to contextual analysis, follow-up of recommendations that emerge from monitoring and evaluation, and enhanced efforts in documentation of lessons learned.

3.12 Recommendation 2: UNDP should continue with initiatives taken to improve programme and management efficiencies of its work, including enhancing synergies across its programmes and coordination between operations and programme units. The new business model should be reviewed and adjusted if necessary to ensure alignment with the next country programme.

3.13 Recommendation 3: UNDP should revise its approach to inclusive growth and sustainable livelihoods programmes with a view to enhancing their sustainability. This should include gradually shifting emphasis to advocacy and policy advice, while supporting the Government to mobilize resources for scaling up promising pilot initiatives.

3.14 Recommendation 4: UNDP should develop a strategy for sustained institutional capacity development and government ownership, taking into consideration the fluid and fast-changing context of Nepal. Developing national capacity for maximum National Execution/National Implementation (NEX/NIM) modality should be an integral part of the strategy.

3.15 Recommendation 5: UNDP should adopt a more systematic approach to South-South cooperation to sustain the benefits that can be derived from such activities.

3.16 Recommendation 6: UNDP should address the existing gaps in its partnerships. This should include broadening its partnership base to include the private sector and non-traditional donors and addressing concerns about its in-country resource mobilization strategy.

PART IV. PROPOSED PROGRAMME

CPAP development process

4.1 The UNDP Country Programme is strongly anchored in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013 – 2017, <http://www.un.org.np/reports/undaf-2013-2017>, which was prepared in close consultation with the Government and other development partners.

4.2 Based on the UNDAF, UNDP developed its Country Programme Document (CPD) which was endorsed by UNDP Executive Board in January 2013. CPD is a very succinct version of UNDP Nepal's five-year programme and gives an overview of the key areas of focus and results to be achieved. It includes Country Programme outcomes and outcome indicators identical to those in the UNDAF. UNDP's CPD also includes indicative outputs which have been discussed with government counterparts and partner agencies and were designed to complement the outputs of other partners to achieve joint UNDAF outcomes. As with the UNDAF, the CPD focuses on vulnerable groups and causes of vulnerability, has a greater emphasis on institutional capacity building, and addresses both transitional issues and long-term, cross-cutting development challenges.

4.3 CPAP is an elaborated version of the CPD that provides details of programme strategies, components, management, results, and budget allocation. It includes a detailed monitoring and evaluation matrix with indicators at both outcome and output levels. As it is aligned with UNDAF, outcomes and their indicators are directly drawn from the UNDAF; however, additional indicators are added for outputs in CPAP. There are a total of 10 outcomes in UNDAF out of which UNDP's CPAP contributes to 9 of them. The proposed CPD/CPAP budget is \$159.35 million which is 23.25% of total UNDAF budget.

4.4 The Programme is fully in line with the Government of Nepal's long term development priorities as envisioned in the Three Year Plan (2010/11-2012/2013), has been informed by lessons learnt during the previous cycle, and the ADR. The Programme was developed through extensive consultations with relevant partners from the government, civil society organizations, UN agencies, and development partners. UNDP will strive to engage in joint programming arrangements with other UN agencies where appropriate.

Strategic approaches and key principles

4.5 In line with the UNDAF, UNDP's five-year programme aims to reduce vulnerability caused by different factors. In order to contribute to this goal, UNDP is anchoring its Programme in the following broad areas identified in the UNDAF:

1. Advancing equality through equity
2. Protecting development gains
3. Creating an enabling environment for enhanced international cooperation

UNDP's Programme components under each of the above areas are described in the next section. The Programme addresses interconnected causes and components of vulnerability and exclusion, and results in one area will amplify and accelerate results in other areas. The Programme is guided by a number of core principles and strategies described in the paragraphs below.

4.6 Social, political, and economic empowerment of the vulnerable groups: Given issues of historical marginalization of women, poor, and certain social groups in decision-making entities in Nepal, UNDP will focus on empowering these target groups socially and politically to increase their voice and representation in governance structures and processes at all levels from community to the center. Key strategies UNDP will apply will be: i) *Social mobilization* for enhancing social capital and voice of the poor, women, and other excluded communities; ii) *Advocacy* for promoting democratic processes and institutions, rights and entitlements, and human rights promotion and realization; iii) *Knowledge generation and sharing* for a better understanding of federalism, administrative reform for new state structure, and constitution building process; and iv) *strengthening institutions* for improving access to justice, maintaining rule of law, and delivering basic services effectively in a gender-responsive manner.

4.7 As economic empowerment has multiplier effects on other development outcomes such as health, education, and gender equality, UNDP will continue to focus on poverty reduction through improved livelihood opportunities and enhanced access to various forms of assets, especially for the poor, women, and other vulnerable groups among the 6.7 million Nepalis who still live in poverty. Key strategies UNDP will apply will be: i) *Enhancing access to productive resources, markets, and finance* so that opportunities to improve income can be created and sustained; ii) *Producing skilled human capital* for micro-enterprise development to generate employment as well as to design and manage micro-enterprise development programme; and iii) *Increasing access to renewable energy and energy-based services* so that it will not only create opportunities for income generation but will also have impacts on other development outcomes like children's education, women's health, and addressing issues of women's time poverty and workload burdens.

4.8 Gender equality, social inclusion and human rights promotion for equity and equality: UNDP will integrate gender equality, social inclusion and human rights in its programmes. Key approaches to this area include: i) *Disaggregated targets and indicators* are used for planning and monitoring; ii) *Thematic programmes address issues* of gender inequality, social exclusion, and human rights in the respective focus areas (e.g. access to justice, poverty reduction, governance, environment and energy, disaster risk management, peacebuilding, etc.), and iii) *Capacity building* in this area is supported. The Programme will also apply the Human Rights Based Approach and the UN Nepal Intersectional Framework and Programming Tool on Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and Human Rights which recognizes that discrimination in Nepal occurs on the basis of sex, caste, ethnicity, religion, class, sexual orientation, disability, age and geography, and that although human rights, gender equality and social inclusion are sometimes taken as separate issues, they are in fact interdependent and overlapping.

4.9 Conflict sensitive approach to programming: Recognizing Nepal's post-conflict context and the need for aid effectiveness to support peace building efforts, the Programme will incorporate the UNDAF's conflict-sensitive approach to development, to facilitate more positive impacts on the national and local levels and to minimize the unintended negative impacts of development work. Key strategies here would be: i) *Mainstreaming Do No Harm (DNH) principles in policy and programming* within the UN by leading the UN Country Team's work in this area; and ii) *Partnership with key government institutions* to mainstream DNH approach into the Government of Nepal's (GoN) systems, programmes and policies.

4.10 Institutional capacity building for development effectiveness: The Programme also gives renewed emphasis to strengthening the Government's institutional capacity and policy frameworks and addresses both transitional issues and long-term, cross-cutting development challenges. Capacity building is built into all thematic areas UNDP will engage in. The capacity building support ranges from

policy work to creating mechanisms for better coordination, planning, and monitoring of programmes, to enhancing the capacity of individuals from government and non-government partners. Hence, institutional, organizational and individual levels of capacity building are captured in UNDP's support. UNDP will apply the Capacity Development Tracker to track its support in this area. South-South cooperation, especially within the region, will be an effective capacity development tool.

4.11 *Environmental sustainability and increased resilience of people and institutions:* The Programme will strongly support an agenda focused on ensuring environmental sustainability and mitigation of climate change impacts as Nepal's development along with the majority of its poor people's livelihoods are highly dependent on the environment and natural resources which are sensitive to climate change. Key strategies UNDP will apply in this area are: i) *Mainstreaming climate change and disaster risk management* across government's planning processes to ensure climate resilient development planning and localized contingency planning in areas prone to floods, droughts, and landslides due to extreme weather events and climate variability; and ii) *Reducing vulnerability to climate change* through promotion of ecosystem resilience, local adaptation, and disaster preparedness and mitigation to lay the groundwork for climate adaptation in order to achieve the ultimate goal of producing 'resilient communities'.

4.12 *Sharper Targeting:* The Country Analysis identified the most deprived geographical areas based on a composite index that captures lower performance across MDG-based parameters and local government capacity. Based on this analysis, UNDAF identified two clusters of 23 districts. UNDP's support to strengthen service delivery systems, including capacity building, at sub-national levels will primarily target these 23 districts in the Mid- and Far-Western hills and mountains, and in parts of the Central and Eastern Tarai. The targeting strategy will remain sufficiently flexible, however, to reflect programmatic considerations, as interventions will need to continue to be guided by the evolving needs and priorities of the country.

Programme Areas

1. Advancing equality through equity

Poverty reduction and inclusive growth (UNDAF Outcome 2)

4.13 Under this component, UNDP will provide policy and technical support to the Government to develop national strategies, plans and programmes for inclusive growth and productive employment creation with continued emphasis on the current MDG framework as well as post-2015 priorities. Complementing the work of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in the area of employment policy development and of the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) in access to finance, UNDP will concurrently support the Government to create opportunities for livelihood promotion and employment for the most vulnerable groups, including the poor, women and youth, through sustainable natural resource management, renewable energy and the creation of viable micro-enterprises. Experiences from these community level initiatives will be drawn upon for sector specific advocacy and policy advice as recommended by the ADR.

4.14 UNDP, under the leadership of the NPC and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Finance (MoF), a few sectoral Ministries and the Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industries, will support the formulation of a National Inclusive Growth Strategy (NIGS) which will identify gaps in macro, sectoral, and social policies to increase equality in the distribution of incomes, assets, jobs and

opportunities. Support will also be provided to the NPC and other relevant institutions to integrate the NIGS into Nepal's next national development plan, sectoral plans, and budgeting framework. To translate the strategy into policy making, annual programming and budgeting, UNDP will also support for the institutional capacity development of the NPC and MoF in aligning existing planning and budgeting frameworks/tools with the NIGS. In addition, UNDP will also support the NPC and MoF to work in collaboration with the private sector on policies for private sector development for employment creation

4.15 Building on the existing UNDP support to strengthen the national M&E system, UNDP will further support the NPC in consolidating and institutionalizing the national M&E system by increasing its coordination with sector ministries and linking the analysis of M&E in policy making and programming. UNDP will work closely with the National Planning Commission and Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) to strengthen information systems and tools to provide a robust basis for evidence-based planning and policy making. The program will help CBS to coordinate and harmonize the information, analysis and data from key national surveys and assist in conducting annual household survey to obtain annually updated info on consumption and labor force patterns. UNDP will also support for a number of policy analyses and knowledge products to enhance policy advocacy.

4.16 During this CPAP period, UNDP will also focus on building the capacity of different stakeholders to strengthen a system of creating and promoting microenterprises. This will entail supporting the Ministry of Industry, (MoI) in particular to develop relevant policies, Acts, Regulations and guidelines. In addition, UNDP will contribute to developing the institutional capacity of MoI and its line agencies, local bodies, business development service providers, and financial service providers in order to ensure that the system of support needed to create and promote microenterprises is effective, efficient and sustainable.

4.17 UNDP's support for institutional capacity building will focus on assisting the Government to implement its national Microenterprise Development for Poverty Alleviation (MEDPA) program, which is based on the integrated model developed and successfully tested by the UNDP-supported Microenterprise Development Programme (MEDEP). The Government has already been allocating its own resources for MEDPA since 2010 and has plans to expand it to all 75 districts over the next five years. UNDP's role under this CPAP period will be to ensure that there is national capacity in place at all levels (central to sub-national to implementation levels) as well as among service providers (business development service providers, financial service providers, marketing services, etc.) so that funding in this sector from the central government, local bodies or development partners can be effectively utilized. UNDP's exit strategy from this sector will be to establish a sustainable institutional setup for the delivery and support of entrepreneurship development in Nepal during this CPAP period. UNDP will also support the Government to develop a multi-donor supported MEDPA program by 2018.

4.18 Likewise, support for sustainable management of landscapes, corridors, forests and wetlands will provide opportunities for government agencies, local communities and stakeholders to benefit through the promotion of natural resource based enterprises, eco-tourism, payment for ecosystem services, and creation of green jobs. Further support will be provided to mainstream environment into inclusive growth and economic development strategies and infrastructure development plans at local and national levels and across the sectors, and for enhancing national capacities to access climate finance and management of climate funds.

4.19 UNDP's support for Renewable Energy promotion will specifically help with expediting and scaling up better quality renewable energy service delivery in remote rural areas linked to enterprises and advancing decentralized community electrification schemes. UNDP's support will include strengthening the institutional capacity of the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC) and other national institutions, including the private sector, to design and implement relatively larger size micro-hydro power systems connected to productive end use possibilities. Support will also be provided for the development of local power grids ensuring a reliable supply of power outputs to support businesses and enterprises and demonstrating Public Private Partnership models to secure investment from the private sector. UNDP will continue supporting AEPC for harmonized and integrated renewable energy planning and policy through the implementation of a long term National Rural and Renewable Energy Programme.

Promoting Non-Discrimination (UNDAF Outcome 3 and 4)

4.20 A unique feature of the Nepal UNDAF is the collective commitment of United Nations organizations to work against discrimination. UNDP will support vulnerable groups and institutions in challenging discriminatory assumptions and practices; and strengthening participation of vulnerable groups in emerging democratic spaces. UNDP will complement efforts by other United Nations organizations to strengthen capacity building of relevant institutions and civil society groups in the areas such as research and policy advocacy to develop new policies and making the implementation of existing ones more effective. It will support the preparation of new policies, amendment of existing laws and enactment of new laws to increase representation of vulnerable groups and women in decision-making bodies. UNDP will also support the Government to gather, analyze and use data on poverty, inequality and exclusion for evidence-based policies and programmes to reduce discrimination and exclusion.

Rule of law, justice and human rights (UNDAF Outcome 4)

4.21 UNDP will play a lead role to ensure that women and vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened legal frameworks and have increased access to fair and effective security and rule of law institutions. Through its new programme in the area of rule of law and human rights, UNDP will provide assistance to improve access to justice and security institutions, and to strengthen their capacity to deliver justice services. In addition to supporting justice institutions to implement human rights protective legislation, the new programme will also strengthen the capacity of National Human Rights Institutions to hold the Government accountable for its human rights obligations. It will focus on supporting systemic reform in national laws, policies and institutions as well as strengthening communication, coordination and cooperation among justice institutions. To enable vulnerable groups to access justice, the Programme will support the Ministry of Law and Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs to lead reform of legal aid scheme, to institutionalize the national legal aid system which coordinates and regulates relevant, accessible socio-legal aid service provision throughout Nepal.

4.22 To promote accountability for due process and human rights violations, the programme will support the revision of legislations to align with the international human rights instruments to which Nepal is a State Party as well as the development of human resources needed to implement those laws. It will also support the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to strengthen the institutional structures it needs to execute its mandates as a constitutional body. NHRC-coordinated advocacy coalitions will enable all human rights actors to achieve critical mass on human rights issues. Finally, the programme will provide institutional support to transitional justice mechanisms that are in compliance with international laws, and will support to facilitate dialogue on transitional justice issues, connect

victims with support programmes, and ensure their meaningful participation in the transitional justice process.

Inclusive governance (UNDAF Outcome 5 and 6)

4.23 In the area of inclusive governance, UNDP's work spans from support to constitution making to elections to public administration reform to strengthening local governance. Issues of inclusive representation, effective accountability, efficient service delivery, and responsive planning and monitoring at the local level are at the core of governance programming in Nepal.

4.24 UNDP will continue its support to the constitution making process by working closely with all concerned key stakeholders. Primary focus will be on promoting dialogue among the political parties and providing technical assistance to move the constitution making process forward, resolve contentious issues, and clarify some of the myths and misconceptions relating to key constitutional issues such as federalism and inclusion.

4.25 In collaboration with the development partners and other UN agencies, will continue its technical advisory assistance to the Election Commission of Nepal (ECN) in its electoral reform initiatives throughout the electoral cycle. The technical support to the Election Commission will mostly focus on institutional strengthening for sustainable electoral processes, supporting legal reforms, providing professional development programmes to Election Commission staff and electoral stakeholders, and sensitizing the public about their electoral rights to expand democratic participation through public outreach and civic/voter education initiatives. In addition to capacity enhancement, UNDP's electoral assistance will also focus on providing technical, operational and logistic support to the Election Commission in planning and conducting series of future elections.

4.26 UNDP will also provide specific, time-bound support for transition management and state restructuring, including Public Administration Reform (PAR), as required for the implementation of a new Constitution. As Nepal is moving towards a federal form of governance structure, UNDP will support institutional capacity building to meet the needs of the new federal constitution as a key outcome of governance programming. To this end, UNDP will draw lessons from its global experiences on PAR, and launch a new initiative to provide strategic policy advice and capacity building support for increased effectiveness for quality services at the central and provincial levels. It will work with relevant government institutions such as the Ministry of General Administration and the Public Service Commission, to enhance their understanding on federalism, the operational modality of federalization, and transition management to inclusive administrative re-structuring and organization of the civil service under a federal structure. Particular emphasis will be given to addressing gender and social inclusion issues through review of the Civil Service Act and Regulations and capacity building of potential women and applicants from excluded communities to pass the civil service exam. The first phase of the project will provide immediate, flexible support to the related institutions during the immediate transition period (estimated to be about 24 months), while the second phase is envisioned as a long-term support focusing on the establishment of functioning institutions at the provincial levels with agreed power sharing principles.

4.27 Strengthening the capacities of present and future provincial, district and local government bodies for inclusive governance and effective service delivery will be at the core of UNDP's support to the local government bodies. The objective is to strengthen the supply and demand sides of local governance, particularly the capacity of local bodies to provide improved and more inclusive access to

public goods and resources for citizens and communities. UNDP's support in this area will continue through the second phase of Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development's (MoFALD) national Local Governance and Community Development Programme (LGCDP), which will commence in July 2013. Support to capacity building will focus on the MoFALD and five regional Cluster Coordinating Units of LGCDP. UNDP will provide technical support to MoFALD to update and develop policy and institutional framework for devolution and transition management issues in coordination with UNDP's new initiative on Public Administration Reform and other existing programmes of UNDP. UNDP will also focus on general policy and administrative matters supplemented by the UNCDF support on fiscal issues. UNDP will support the MoFALD in capacity building and strengthening of Ward Citizen Forums, Village Development Committees, Municipalities, and District Development Committees in planning, budgeting and monitoring, and this support will be gradually phased out as the Ministry internalizes these initiatives during the Programme period.

4.28 UNCDF will continue its engagement in local governance activities through its support to the LGCDP. Key focus will remain on improving local service delivery at sub-national level through policy-relevant piloting activities. In particular, the agency will continue its support to institutionalize the Performance-Based Grant System, to capacitate the Local Body Fiscal Commission, and to carry out studies in fiscal decentralization. Additionally, it will continue its support in pilot-testing local service delivery initiatives through the implementation of the Human Development and Social Protection Pilot and the Sector Performance-Based Financing pilot in selected sectors. In addition, the portfolio will also support scoping studies within the areas of Local Climate Adaptation and Local Economic Development with the view of potential future programming.

2. Protecting Development Gains

Disaster risk management and climate change (UNDAF Outcome 7)

4.29 Under the 'protecting development gains' component of the UNDAF, UNDP will lead the United Nations effort to reduce the vulnerability of people living in areas threatened by climate change and disaster by strengthening national and local capacities for gender-sensitive disaster and climate risk management and adaptation, with a focus on building the resilience of vulnerable groups. Local communities will be able to adapt to climate change impacts on livelihoods by adjusting their existing agricultural and natural resources management practices and reduce the risk of loss due to climate induced disasters such as glacier lake outburst floods. Policy support to the Government on disaster risk management (DRM), strengthening government led institutional mechanisms, and continued support to line ministries on mainstreaming and increasing financial resources for DRM is a core part of this work. A concerted programme to support disaster and climate risk management capacity building at the central and local level will underpin UNDP's support in this area.

4.30 Following Nepal's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) priorities and the recommendations of Nepal's Climate Change Policy, UNDP has been supporting the Government in accessing climate funds, designing priority programmes to help reduce short and long term climate risks, and providing technical support to implement programmes and projects. Four priority areas have been identified for UNDP's support to the Government related to climate change programming. They include, a) learning lessons from piloting ecosystem based adaptation for future policy and planning work, b) reducing risks from glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) and floods, c) reducing climate vulnerabilities at the local levels through the implementation of the Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPA), and d) strengthening climate finance based on the climate budget code recently approved by the Government.

In all four areas identified for UNDP support, UNDP will make use of its extensive experience gained in Nepal on community based disaster management and climate risk management works, and will bring expertise from other countries in the region to help Nepal benefit in programme delivery and sustainability of results in the long term.

4.31 Under the leadership of the Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, UNDP will work in the area of ecosystem based adaptation in partnership with United Nations Environment Programme and International Union for the Conservation of Nature. This programme will support identifying ecosystem level vulnerability to climate change, impacts on ecosystem services and their implications for the surrounding population, and ecosystem based adaptation measures to be applied to mitigate climate impacts based on pilot work in the Panchase area of western Nepal.

4.32 UNDP will support a new initiative on community-based GLOF and flood management which will support the design and construction of an engineered structure at Imja Glacier Lake in the Khumbu region in order to significantly reduce lake water levels over a three year period. The project will work with local communities and other stakeholders to help them prepare for future GLOF risks. The community based flood component of the project will work with local communities and stakeholders in select river sub-basins in Eastern Nepal to help mitigate the impacts of flood through community preparedness, early warning systems, and flood mitigation works in the downstream, while also implementing soil conservation activities in upstream areas through measures such as the construction of check dams, plantations and bio-engineering works.

4.33 UNDP will also support the Government with the implementation of the National Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP) in 14 remote districts of Western Nepal. This programme will develop the capacity of key government ministries at the central level, including the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, (MoSTE) and MoFALD for climate resilient planning, as well as the DDCs and line agencies at the local level for formulating and implementing LAPA. UNDP support will contribute to synergizing community based disaster management activities planned under the Flagship 4 Programme Component of Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium (NRRC) to make LAPA work compatible with risk reduction activities. UNDP's support will help integrate climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk management practices, and develop capacities at central and district levels for integrated CCA and disaster risk reduction planning, implementation, monitoring and knowledge sharing.

4.34 UNDP's DRM activities have been designed to support implementation of the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management and are in line with the NRRC. The programme will continue to strengthen building code compliance and risk-sensitive land use planning and mainstream disaster risk management across sectors. Its work in municipalities will complement interventions by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN HABITAT). UNDP will also strengthen preparedness and emergency systems in collaboration with UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP). Support to help the Government to establish sustainable and effective search and rescue teams within the security forces and to strengthen national emergency response systems will also be critical.

4.35 UNDP's efforts will continue to strengthen the institutional and legislative aspects of DRM in Nepal by building the capacities of Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), other ministries, and local governments in support of the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management. UNDP will also continue to establish strategic linkages with other development sectors. Furthermore, the programme's intervention in the area of climate risk management, community-based disaster risk management, and

emergency preparedness and response will strengthen the overall system of disaster risk management in Nepal. A knowledge management strategy will support all programme interventions. In the course of implementing the programme, UNDP will build partnerships with the government, NGOs, international agencies, and academic institutions and expand the institutional and knowledge base of DRM in Nepal. National technical expertise in DRM will be systematically built in partnership with national training institutions, universities, relevant professional organizations, and regional institutions through initiatives such as curricula development, training modules, and certified training courses.

Peacebuilding, conflict prevention and inclusive dialogue (UNDAF Outcome 8 and 9)

4.36 In the years since the signing of the CPA, Nepal has made intermittent progress on key commitments in the agreement. While progress was made in certain areas, such as the discharge, rehabilitation and retirement of ex-combatants, there is a distinct need for a set of engagements that explicitly address the armed conflict's immediate consequences, while acting on the post-conflict issues that have slowed Nepal's transition to democracy. Drawing on its strengths as an impartial and effective advocate, as well as its global expertise on peace building issues, UNDP will continue to support consolidation of peace process commitments and diminish the risks of return to violent conflict by particularly focusing on two thematic areas: i) addressing the post-conflict needs of victims, and ii) preventing conflict and consolidating the peace.

4.37 The first component of UNDP's strategy on peace building and conflict prevention seeks to ensure that the post-conflict needs of victims are addressed. During the conflict period, human rights violations were inflicted by both sides of the conflict. Nepal's CPA and the Nepal Peace and Development Strategy 2010-2015 (PDS) both call for the creation of transitional justice mechanisms to address these violations. To protect the rights of conflict victims, UNDP will collaborate with other United Nations agencies to increase the capacity of key government ministries, such as the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) and the Ministry of Law and Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs, to create and implement transitional justice mechanisms to address conflict-related human rights violations according to accepted international standards.

4.38 In cooperation with other UN agencies, UNDP will target development support towards the post-conflict needs of conflict victims and communities, and provide technical advice and accompaniment to the Government for the creation of a nationally-owned programme to support conflict-affected communities through social and economic empowerment, focused on promoting social cohesion, reconciliation and reintegration. During Nepal's armed conflict, land and property were seized and controlled for political and strategic purposes. Many of the disputes relating to this issue remain unsolved, with different actors competing for ownership of disputed land. To help resolve these disputes, UNDP will work with national actors to reach agreement on key policy and procedural issues regarding conflict-related property issues, including restitution of property and land.

4.39 UNDP will focus on inclusive initiatives that target key sources of conflict and minimize conflict risk. Nepal suffers from a lack of collaboration and structured dialogue which has hampered the peace process and slowed the country's development. The CPA, the Three-Year Plan (TYP) and the PDS all stress the need to promote dialogue and collaboration among all actors. UNDP will address this need through the building of capacities in collaborative leadership and dialogue among government, political and civil society leaders at local and national levels, with the aim of building consensus around key national issues. The focus on dialogue and collaboration will be bolstered by UNDP's work with UN

Women to implement the government's National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 by increasing women's participation in government as key decision makers.

4.40 UNDP will lead the UN Country Team in mainstreaming Do No Harm principles in policy and programming and through partnership with key government institutions in order to give continuity to the process of incorporating conflict-sensitive approach to development. Regular context analysis in response to Nepal's fast-changing political, economic and social dynamics will be practiced by all programmes and projects to ensure that implementation responds to the country's actual needs. All projects will go through a Do No Harm analysis and staff members will be trained on mainstreaming Do No Harm in projects and programmes. Conflict sensitivity will also be prioritized in formulating exit strategies and contingency planning. UNDP will work with key government counterparts to ensure that conflict sensitive development capacities are strengthened and applied to government policies and programmes. Capacity building will be institutionalized within government training institutions through development of training capacity, materials and modules.

4.41 Global experiences demonstrate that large populations of under or unemployed youth and vulnerable people with unaddressed needs can pose significant risk of conflict. To mitigate this risk in the Nepal context, UNDP will continue its Livelihoods Recovery for Peace programme which empowers vulnerable populations through an integrated community based livelihoods initiatives for their social and economic empowerment, greater participation in local governance, enhanced awareness on rights and entitlements, and stronger social cohesion at the community level between various ethnic and class groups.

4.42 The TYP and PDS both recognize that security in Nepal's post-conflict period and the current transitional period remains a significant concern, particularly in geographic "hot spots" that are at greater risk of violence. To assist the Government in reducing armed violence, UNDP will strengthen the capacities of communities, police forces and relevant government actors to prevent violence in these geographic "hot spots" through increased arms and border control, surveillance, awareness raising and youth empowerment initiatives.

3. Creating an enabling environment for enhanced international cooperation (UNDAF Outcome 10)

4.43 Under this third component of UNDAF, UNDP will help create an enabling environment for enhanced international cooperation by further strengthening capacities to coordinate aid assistance and ensuring that Nepal benefits from climate change financing.

4.44 Aid management and coordination for effectiveness is an important aspect of strengthening system of governance at the central level. The UNDP Programme will support the MoF, selected line ministries and implementing partners to develop policies, system and capacities to effectively manage foreign aid in line with the Paris Declaration. This programme will also facilitate a wider dialogue between the Government and donor community for the development of an effective national framework on aid coordination.

4.45 In line with the Government's Climate Change Policy, UNDP will support the government to enhance national capacities to access climate finance from global climate funds such as the Green Climate Fund and advance green economy work in the context of Rio+20 Summit outcomes. This will include providing advisory and programmatic support to the government about how Nepal can further benefit from emerging opportunities. Furthermore, building on the work already done related to climate

finance in the past, UNDP will support the government towards developing a climate finance mechanism for Nepal. UNDP's support will cover capacity strengthening at the national level for institutionalization of climate change budget code guidelines across the sectors, and strengthening of climate change co-ordination mechanism such as Multi-stakeholder Climate Change Initiatives Coordination Committee.

PART V. PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY

5.1 The partnership strategy for UNDP's CPAP is based on the belief that concerted efforts and contribution of all partners are fundamental for the attainment of results committed to in the UNDAF (2013-2017). UNDP will work jointly with other United Nations agencies and development partners to provide cooperation through the proposed programme. Therefore, the support from development partners should be complementary and integrated. Building consensus and creating a deeper sense of national ownership and a higher level of accountability in the development process are the overriding principles of this partnership strategy.

5.2 UNDP will work in cooperation with a broad range of partners including government institutions, development partners, UN organizations, non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector, civil society, academia and research institutions and the media. UNDP will continue to foster new and enhance existing partnerships as recommended in the ADR. With the support of our committed development partners, UNDP will build on its strength as a neutral development organization with a programmatic presence in most parts of the country, and a proven ability to operate in challenging conflict environments. UNDP will continue to convene and lead UNDAF outcomes in areas where UNDP has a comparative advantage. It will provide policy advice, mobilize resources, and provide technical expertise and knowledge accumulated from its extensive work in Nepal, as well as from other programme countries. Within its own Programme, partnerships between UNDP supported initiatives will be strengthened at the strategic, as well as implementation levels, to build synergies and to produce more effective complementary impacts for beneficiaries.

5.3 **Government:** The aim of this Programme is to support the developmental efforts of national and local institutions as these institutions will be the main vehicles in ensuring delivery, ownership, accountability and sustainability of the results. The MoF will continue to be UNDP's main counterpart as the Government's coordinating authority and the signatory of the CPAP. The NPC will be the main partner in ensuring that the Programme objectives are in line with the government's Three Year Plan and subsequent development plans, as well as towards achieving MDGs both at the national and local levels. UNDP will invite the NPC to play a greater role in monitoring and evaluating this Programme's results. The relevant line ministries and national institutions such as the NPC, MoFALD, MoI, Ministry of Law and Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJCAPA), Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, MoSTE, MoHA, Ministry of General Administration (MoGA), Supreme Court of Nepal, Office of the Attorney General, National Human Rights Commission, ECN, AEPC and local governments, will remain as major implementing partners. Other partners may include the National Development Volunteer Service, Judicial Council, ECN, Nepal Bar Association, National Dalit's Commission, National Women's Commission, and Nepal Rastra Bank.

5.4 **United Nations system:** In the spirit of one UN, UNDP will work with other UN agencies to ensure programme coherence and synergies aimed at achieving the UNDAF results and maximizing development impact. Joint programming arrangements are foreseen with a number of UN agencies in

the areas of decentralization and local governance, social mobilization and promotion of volunteerism as a means for development, forestry and natural resource management, climate change and risk reduction, state restructuring, constitutional and legal reform, peace building and recovery, land reform, and livelihoods.

5.5 Development partners: Bilateral donors have been, and will continue to be, the major source of financing for programmes as well as important partners in development work. DFID, AusAID, Denmark, EU, Finland, Switzerland and Norway will continue to be UNDP's strategic partners in a number of programme areas including local governance, electoral support, disaster risk management and livelihoods. Particular attention will be given to strengthening partnership with the World Bank, DFID, Denmark and Norway and a number of other interested bilateral donors to assist the MoFALD with the development and launching of a next phase of national local governance programme. Partnership with the World Bank will also be expanded in the areas of disaster risk management. UNDP will continue to work with the EU to expand its programme work in election and disaster risk management and recovery. Collaboration with USAID, Japan, and KOICA will also be continued, and coordination with emerging donors will be sought.

5.6 Global Environment Facility (GEF): GEF has in the past provided significant funding to UNDP to support programmes targeting environment conservation in Nepal. Since climate change is a cross-cutting issue for the Programme, expanding partnership with GEF will be a priority to address climate risks and expand renewable energy services. To support the broader objectives and results of the Programme, partnerships with other thematic trust funds will be enhanced.

5.7 CBOs, CSOs, and NGOs: Recognizing the unique role played by civil society organizations in development advocacy and conflict prevention in the past, UNDP will continue to work with them for the implementation of grassroots activities and peace advocacy in the post conflict setting. Community-based organizations will be major partners in social mobilization and in reaching remote areas and socially excluded groups. Their contribution will be particularly significant in empowering women and excluded groups socially and politically, in advocating for the elimination of discriminatory socio-cultural practices, and in promoting the access of stakeholders to development services. Media will be a strong partner for advocacy work related to peacebuilding, legal aid and promotion of human rights. Collaboration with national level NGOs on specialized areas will also be explored as appropriate. Civil society organizations (e.g. NGOs, CBOs, youth clubs/groups, women's groups, media, etc.) will also be the key partners for UNDP's work to advocate against discrimination.

5.8 Private sector, academia and research institutions: UNDP will continue its engagement with the private sector to promote service delivery through inclusive growth and expand market linkages for micro-entrepreneurs, and promote renewable energy services and climate adaptation. The UN Global Compact network will be expanded. Partnership with academia and research institutions will be fostered, particularly with regards to disaster risk management.

5.9 The launch of Aid Management Platform offers an important opportunity to improve aid effectiveness and transparency, allowing the Government to take increased ownership of aid and to strengthen alignment, managing for results and mutual accountability. UNDP will work with other national stakeholders to achieve increased accountability and transparency. It will provide policy advice, mobilize resources, and provide technical expertise and knowledge accumulated. Key partners in

implementing this outcome will include the International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division (IECCD) of the MoF, which will continue to be UNDP's main counterpart as the Government's coordinating authority and the signatory of CPAP, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, National Planning Commission, as well as the civil society organizations and NGOs.

PART VI. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

6.1 The programme will be nationally executed under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Finance. Government ministries, NGOs, IGOs, UN agencies including UNDP will implement the programme activities. MoF will nominate a Government Co-operating Agency (if required) directly responsible for the Government's participation in each UNDP assisted programmes/projects. The project documents/AWPs for UNDP-supported programmes describe the specific results to be achieved and will form the basic agreement between UNDP and each Implementing Partner on the use of resources. The reference to "Implementing Partner(s)" shall mean "Executing Agency (ies)" as used in the SBAA.

6.2 In programme design and implementation, UNDP works closely with key partners. The country programme builds on the United Nations reform principles, especially simplification and harmonization, by operating in line with the harmonized common country programming instruments such as the UNDAF results matrix, monitoring and evaluation, and programme resources frameworks in the CPAP and the project documents/AWPs. In the case of GEF funded initiatives, project documents will continue to be developed and signed by UNDP and the selected Implementing Partner in order to comply with GEF requirements.

6.3 To the extent possible UNDP and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed CPAP and signed AWPs to implement programmatic initiatives¹. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents would be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the CPAP. UNDP will sign the project documents with partners in accordance with corporate practices and local requirements. In line with the UNDG Joint Programming Guidance Note, the scope of inter-agency cooperation is strengthened through joint programmes and geographical convergence.

6.4 National Implementation will remain the main modality for UNDP projects. National Implementation capacity, however, will be assessed and necessary measures will be taken to address existing gaps. UNDP will continue to provide project support services at the request of Government in areas where appropriate, such as procurement and recruitment. While working accordingly to the Government foreign aid policies, the Government and UNDP will explore non-traditional implementation modalities, where appropriate, such as NGO implementation. Direct Implementation may be adopted in consultation with Government as reflected in Result and Resources Framework. This will be determined by a range of criteria including: (a) sensitive nature of the intervention; (b) insufficient capacities of partner institutions; (c) the need to manage complex relationships between multiple partners and donors; and (d) the need for expediency in programme implementation.

¹ In some exceptional cases, it may be necessary to prepare a project document outside the CPAP. While the use of project documents outside the CPAP should be avoided, if necessary, such project documents could be prepared (for example, in crisis situations not envisaged before). In such cases, the AWP format will be used as project document ensuring that it reflects the mandatory clauses such as the legal context, management arrangements and for cash transfer.

6.5 To enable rapid responses to crises and emergency situations, the Programme may activate and utilize UNDP's Fast-Track Policies and Procedures. UNDP's fast tracking procedures and policies also allow appropriate response in a context where rapid programme expansion is essential for delivering development results to remain relevant or in a context where there is need to deliver development results within a very short or medium-term time frame. The Programme will utilize Fast-Track Policies and procedures in circumstances where the programme needs to make significant contributions or impact during a crisis, including for response by an individual project that falls within the framework of strategic and time-critical responses. For example, projects focusing on election, disasters, early recovery, livelihood, energy and legal support could fall in such a category. The Programme will draw on and benefit from the Fast Track Preparedness Plan developed at the UNDP Country Office level.

6.6 In line with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) priority to monitor the development activities and to ensure the effective and relevant development interventions at community level, UNDP will maintain its existing field presence in the country. This will enable UNDP to contribute the effective monitoring of development activities in a more coordinated manner as well as to assess and identify appropriate interventions to specific districts' needs.

6.7 The annual review meeting will be held between the Government and UNDP involving programme performance under this CPAP and agree on necessary actions and modifications. The annual review will verify that the recommendations of the previous annual review were appropriately followed-up by the parties concerned and will make suggestions/ recommendation to overcome any new issues or to seize new opportunities identified. The conclusions and recommendations from the annual review will in turn enable UNDP to update the CPAP for the coming year if necessary, and review and finalize project revisions and AWP.

6.8 ATLAS system will contribute to timely, efficient delivery of activities and effective financial monitoring to manage projects and the UNDP Programme.

6.9 All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Annual Work Plans agreed between the Implementing Partner and UNDP. An implementing partner is an entity that signs AWP with UNDP and assumes full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP's resources. Implementing partners may include government entities such as line ministries, constitutional bodies, District Development Committees, United Nations Organizations, non-governmental and inter-governmental organizations.

6.10 Cash transfers for activities detailed in AWP can be made by UNDP using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner:
 - a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
 - b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement);
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UNDP in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

6.11 Cash transfer may be made to the government entities or non-governmental organizations other than the Implementing Partners where such entities directly implement key activities within an Annual Work Plan. However, such an arrangement will be prior agreed with the Implementing Partner.

6.12 Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UNDP shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.

6.13 Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be re-programmed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and UNDP, or refunded.

6.14 Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by UNDP may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate.

6.15 Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

6.16 Resource mobilization efforts will be intensified to support the Results and Resource Framework (RRF) and ensure sustainability of the programme. Mobilization of other resources in the form of cost sharing, trust funds, or government cash counterpart contributions will be undertaken to secure funding for the programme. UNDP may directly mobilise the interest earned on cost sharing income balances of Country Programme cost sharing accounts as per the provision of Development Advisory Services of UNDP. The expenditure incurred from this account will be included at CPAP annual review report.

6.17 The Value Added Tax (VAT) and Public Procurement Act of Nepal require the projects to procure goods and services from the VAT registered vendor. UNDP funds used in paying VAT on Projects should be refunded from the Inland Revenue Department through appropriate procedures.

PART VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

7.1 Monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP will be undertaken in line with the UNDAF results matrix and UNDAF monitoring and evaluation plan, which comprises the UNDAF M & E Matrix and UNDAF M & E Calendar. A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework/Plan more specifically focused on monitoring and overseeing the results that are being supported directly by UNDP will be prepared and implemented within the UNDAF/National monitoring and evaluation processes. The Government and UNDP will be responsible for setting up the necessary monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, (including those needed to monitor outcomes), tools and conducting reviews in order to ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP, and with the view to ensuring efficient utilization of programme resources as well as accountability, transparency and integrity.² The Implementing Partners will provide periodic

² For more details: [Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers \(HACT\)](#)

reports on the progress, achievements and results of their projects, outlining the challenges faced in project implementation as well as resource utilization as articulated in the AWP. The reporting will be in accordance with the procedures and harmonized with UN agencies to the extent possible.

7.2 The CPAP M & E Matrix (Annex III) includes a manageable set of objectively verifiable performance indicators at the output and outcome levels, drawn directly from the UNDAF M & E Matrix, and supplemented by additional indicators necessary to monitor results supported directly by UNDP. The majorities of the indicators are drawn from national systems, including surveys and monitoring information systems, and wherever possible will be disaggregated to record variations in performance between men and women, social groups and geographic areas. At the output level, data may be generated by UNDP-supported projects. In addition to these regular national surveys, and in order to generate additional information necessary to track changes in areas or for the vulnerable groups not covered by existing surveys or systems, the UN, including UNDP, will, in collaboration with the Government, design and conduct a baseline survey in 2012/2013, with a follow-up survey to assess changes over the programme period, towards the end of the UNDAF/Country Programme period.

7.3 UNDP will continually monitor the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, potential sustainability, conflict sensitivity and gender and inclusion sensitivity of UNDP supported field level interventions with support from its three Field Offices.

7.4 As per corporate requirement, UNDP will apply "*Gender marking*" to all UNDP supported outputs. The "*Gender Marker*" is a tracking system and methodology that allows UNDP to track allocations and expenditure for gender equality results within its financial management system. Specifically, the "*Gender Marker*" allows UNDP to track and monitor the gender-responsiveness of each financial allocation and expenditure, as well as analyze trends by region, country, outcome, and focus area of the UNDP Strategic Plan. Projects are rated between 0 (projects not expected to contribute to gender equality outcomes) and 3 (projects which have gender equality as a principle objective).

7.5 UNDP will, in collaboration with the Government, commission evaluations according to the Evaluation Plan provided in Annex IV of this document. UNDP will also contribute implementing the UNDAF M & E Calendar, which includes activities designed to develop capacity of national partners to monitor progress towards international and national development goals, to harmonize data collection systems and supporting data bases and analysis tools, and to improve dissemination of findings.

7.6 Mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP will be linked to UNDAF mechanisms. The UNDAF Steering Committee will be the overarching mechanism for overseeing monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF. Each UNDAF Outcome will be monitored by an Outcome Steering Group, which will ensure, through their at least twice yearly meetings, regular tracking of progress against results statements and indicators for each outcome. The Government and UNDP will be responsible for setting up any additional mechanisms required to monitor UNDP's specific contributions to results. The CPAP M&E framework will be regularly updated; the framework will evolve iteratively as projects with their more detailed monitoring and evaluation frameworks are developed throughout the programme cycle. UNDP will provide the necessary support for effective implementation of CPAP mainly in the areas of a) formulation of projects, strategies and guidelines b) monitoring and evaluation of project results c) risk and security management of projects d) advocacy and communication support.

7.7 Implementing partners agree to cooperate with UNDP for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the

administration of cash provided by the UNDP. To that effect, Implementing partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by UNDP or its representatives,
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following UNDP's standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring,
3. Special or scheduled audits. UNDP, in collaboration with other UN agencies (where so desired: and in consultation with the Ministry of Finance) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by UNDP, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

7.8 To facilitate assurance activities, Implementing partners and UNDP may agree to use a programme monitoring and financial control tool allowing data sharing and analysis.

7.9 The Office of the Auditor General of Nepal (OAG) may undertake the audits of government Implementing Partners. The audit of projects nationally implemented by government or non-governmental organizations can be assigned to the OAG only on the condition that the institution has a demonstrated capacity to carry out the audits of NIM/ NGO projects. Otherwise, an external and independent audit firm should be engaged to carry out audits of projects implemented by government or non-governmental organizations. If the OAG chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by UNDP, UNDP will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.

7.10 Assessments and audits of non-government Implementing Partners will be conducted in accordance with the policies and procedures of UNDP.

PART VIII. COMMITMENTS OF UNDP

8.1 UNDP will ensure coherence between the CPAP/AWP, UNDAF results matrix and MDGs, including M & E reporting. Through annual reviews and periodic progress reporting, responsibilities between UNDP, the Government and the Implementing Partners will be emphasized.

8.2 At the Government's/Implementing Partner's request, UNDP may provide the following support services for the effective implementation of the CPAP:

- Identification and assistance with and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel; procurement of goods and services in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures;
- Identification and facilitation of training activities, including fellowships and study tours;
- Access to UNDP-managed global information systems, the network of UNDP country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services;

- Access to the support provided by the network of UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes.

8.3 In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, UNDP shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by UNDP and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner in two weeks.

8.4 In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UNDP in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, UNDP shall proceed with the payment within two weeks.

8.5 UNDP shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor.

8.6 Where more than one UN agency provides cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN agencies.

PART IX. COMMITMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT

9.1 The Government will honor its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) of 23 February 1984. The Government shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations agencies to UNDP's property, funds, and assets and to its officials and consultants. In addition the Government will accord to UNDP and its officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of UNDP, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the SBAA (or other agreement in non-SBAA countries).

- 9.2 *In case of government cost-sharing through the CPAP, the following clauses should be included:*
- i. The schedule of payments and UNDP bank account details.
 - ii. The value of the payment, if made in a currency other than United States dollars, shall be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Should there be a change in the United Nations operational rate of exchange prior to the full utilization by the UNDP of the payment, the value of the balance of funds still held at that time will be adjusted accordingly. If, in such a case, a loss in the value of the balance of funds is recorded, UNDP shall inform the Government with a view to determining whether any further financing could be provided by the Government. Should such further financing not be available, the assistance to be provided to the CPAP may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.
 - iii. The above schedule of payments takes into account the requirement that the payments shall be made in advance of the implementation of planned activities. It may be amended to be consistent with the progress of CPAP delivery.
 - iv. UNDP shall receive and administer the payment in accordance with the regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.

- v. All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars.
- vi. If unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments are expected or realized (whether owing to inflationary factors, fluctuation in exchange rates or unforeseen contingencies), UNDP shall submit to the government on a timely basis a supplementary estimate showing the further financing that will be necessary. The Government shall use its best endeavors to obtain the additional funds required.
- vii. If the payments referred above are not received in accordance with the payment schedule, or if the additional financing required in accordance with paragraph [vi] above is not forthcoming from the Government or other sources, the assistance to be provided to the CPAP under this Agreement may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.
- viii. Any interest income attributable to the contribution shall be credited to UNDP Account and shall be utilized in accordance with established UNDP procedures
- ix. In accordance with the decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board reflected in its Policy on Cost Recovery from Other Resources, the Contribution shall be subject to cost recovery for indirect costs incurred by UNDP headquarters and country office structures in providing General Management Support (GMS) services. To cover these GMS costs, the contribution shall be charged as per UNDP cost recovery policy. Furthermore, as long as they are unequivocally linked to the specific project(s), all direct costs of implementation, including the costs of executing entity or implementing partner, will be identified in the project budget against a relevant budget line and borne by the project accordingly.
- x. Ownership of equipment, supplies and other properties financed from the contribution shall vest in UNDP. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by UNDP shall be determined in accordance with the relevant policies and procedures of UNDP.
- xi. The contribution shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP

9.3 Mechanisms for participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation on the progress of the country programme involving civil society and other development partners will be implemented. The Government is also committed to organize periodic programme review, planning and joint strategy meetings, and where appropriate, coordinate sectoral and thematic development partners' groups to facilitate the participation of donors, civil society, private sector and UN agencies. In addition, the Government will facilitate periodic monitoring visits by UNDP staff and/or designated officials for the purpose of monitoring, meeting beneficiaries, assessing the progress and evaluating the impact of the use of programme resources. The Government will make available to UNDP in a timely manner any information about policy and legislative changes occurring during the implementation of the CPAP that might have an impact in co-operation.

9.4 A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the Annual Work Plan, will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that UNDP will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The

Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.

9.5 Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities as agreed in the AWP's only.

9.6 Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP's, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP on a quarterly basis. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures is not consistent with international standards, the UN agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

9.7 In the case of international NGO and IGO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP's, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP on a quarterly basis.

9.8 To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from UNDP will provide UNDP or its representative with timely access to:

- All financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UNDP;
- All relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

9.9 The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and UNDP. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore

- Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.
- Provide timely statements of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the auditors and UNDP so that the auditors can include those statements in their audit report and submit it to UNDP.
- Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.
- Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UNDP on a quarterly basis.

PART X. OTHER PROVISIONS

10.1 Where a Government agency is the Implementing Partner of a particular project under this CPAP, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, each Implementing Partner shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

10.2 UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this CPAP, and its constituent AWP's.

10.3 Each Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document (CPAP and AWP) are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under/further to each Project Document".

10.4 The foregoing shall also apply to Projects under this CPAP where the Implementing Partner is an Inter-governmental organization that has signed a standard basic executing agency agreement with UNDP.

10.5 Where UNDP or other UN Agencies serve as Implementing Partners, they shall (a) comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations safety and security management system, and (b) undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds/UNDP funds received pursuant to a Project Document, are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). This list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered unto under each Project Document.

10.6 This CPAP enters into force on the date signed by both Parties and in the case the CPAP is signed on different dates, then it shall enter into force on the date of the later signature. The CPAP shall continue in force until 31 December 2017.

10.7 This CPAP supersedes any previously signed CPAP between the Government of Nepal and UNDP and may be modified by mutual consent of both parties on the recommendations of the joint strategy meeting.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Country Programme Action Plan on this day _____ in Kathmandu, Nepal

For the Government of Nepal

For the United Nations Development Programme
Nepal

Signature: Mr. Madhu Kumar Marasini

Signature: Ms. Shoko Noda
26 Feb 2013

Name: Mr. Madhu Kumar Marasini
Title: Chief/Joint Secretary, IECCD
Ministry of Finance

Name: Ms. Shoko Noda
Title: Country Director



ANNEX I: INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS/ COVENANTS TO WHICH NEPAL IS A PARTY

International Human Rights Conventions/Covenants to Which Nepal is a Party			
S. N.	Name of Conventions/Covenants	Date of Adoption	Date of Ratification/ Accession
1	Slavery Convention of 1926	25 September, 1926	7 January, (1963) (A)
2	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention of 1926	23 September, 1953	7 January, (1963) (A)
3	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery	7 September, 1956	7 January, (1963) (A)
4.	International Convention on the Political Rights of Women	20 December, 1952	26 April, 1966 (A)
5.	International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	9 December, 1948	17 January, 1969 (A)
6.	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	21 December, 1965	30 January, 1971 (A)
7.	International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid	30 November, 1973	12 July, 1977 (A)
8.	International Convention against Apartheid in Sports	10 December, 1985	1 March, 1989 (R)
9.	International Convention on the Rights of Child	20 November, 1989	14 September, 1990(R)
10	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women	18 December, 1979	22 April, 1991 (R)
11	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	16 December, 1966	14 May, 1991(A)
12.	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	16 December, 1966	14 May, 1991 (A)
13.	Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	16 December, 1966	14 May, 1991 (A)
14.	International Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	10 December 1984	14 May 1991 (A)

15.	International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Person and of the Exploitation of the Others	2 December, 1949	10 December 2002 (A)
16.	Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty	15 December, 1989	4 March 1998 (A)
17.	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict	25 May, 2000	3 January 2007 (R)
18.	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	25 May, 2000	20 January 2006 (R)
19.	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	6 October, 1999	15 June, 2007 (R)
20.	International Convention on the Rights of Person with Disability	13 December, 2006	7 May, 2010 (R)
22	United Nations Convention Against Corruption	31 October, 2003	29 March, 2011 (R)
23	International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism	9 December 1999	23 December 2011 (A)
24	Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime	15 November 2000	23 December 2011 (R)

ANNEX II: ILO CONVENTIONS TO WHICH NEPAL IS A PARTY

s.n.	Name of Conventions/Covenants	Date of Adoption	Date of Ratification/ Accession
1.	Convention Concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation (Convention No. 111)	25 June 1958	19 September 1974 (R)
2.	Convention Concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour (Convention No. 105)	25 June 1957	30 August 2007 (R)
3.	Convention Concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour (Convention No. 29)	28 June 1930	3 January 2002 (R)
4.	Convention Concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value (Convention No. 100)	29 June 1951	10 June 1976 (R)
5.	Convention Concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize and to Bargain Collectively (Convention No. 98)	01 July 1949	11 November 1996 (R)
6.	Convention Concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment (Convention No. 138)	26 June 1973	30 May 1997 (R)
7.	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (Convention No. 182)	17 June 1999	03 Jan 2002 (R)
8.	Convention Concerning Tripartite Consultations to Promote the Implementation of International Labour Standards (Convention No. 144)	21 June 1976	21 March 1995 (R)
9.	Convention Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (Convention No. 169)	27 June 1989	14 September 2007 (R)
10.	Convention Concerning Minimum Wage Fixing, with Special Reference to Developing Countries (Convention No. 131)	22 June 1970	19 September 1974
11.	Convention Concerning the Application of the Weekly Rest in Industrial Understanding (Convention No. 14)	17 November 1921	10 December 1986

In addition to the above conventions for the realization of the Millennium Development Goals the Government of Nepal and UNDP are committed to;

- The Rio Earth Summit (1992) to support the mainstreaming of sustainable development frameworks and to build national capacity for fulfilling the obligations to Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs); and The Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;
- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992);
- The World Conference on Human Rights (1993);
- The Millennium Declaration (2000);
- The UN Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) which calls for women's participation and protection in post-conflict related recovery, reintegration and peace building work at all levels;
- The UN Security Council Resolution 1820 which confronts sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations.
- The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (2001);
- The World Summit on Sustainable Development (2005) to support the mainstreaming of human rights;
- The Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015;
- The UN Security Council Resolution 1820 which confronts sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations.
- The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005)
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007
- The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (1995)
- Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (1988)

ANNEX III: CPAP RESULTS & RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

UNDAF Outcome 2: Vulnerable groups have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection													
Relevant UNDP Strategic Plan focus area: Poverty eradication													
UNDAF Output	UNDP Indicative contribution to the UNDAF Output	UNDP Country Programme Outputs	Implementation modalities and implementing partners	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total				
Output 2.1: GoN and relevant stakeholders have increased capacity to develop, review and implement inclusive labour and economic policies and legislations that bolster productive employment and income opportunities GoN has inclusive growth policies, national plans, budget, and institutional capacity to increase vulnerable groups' access to employment and economic opportunities Output 2.1.1: GoN has increased capacity to develop inclusive growth policies, national plans, and budgets. Annual Targets: 2013- National Inclusive Growth Strategy prepared 2014 – Review of planning and budgeting tools in line with inclusive growth strategy 2015 – Institutional capacity of NPC and MOF developed for policy review and coordination among different public and private stakeholders to implement inclusive growth strategy 2016 – various sectoral policies refined and new policies introduced in line with inclusive growth strategy 2017 – various government programs refined/or new programs introduced to operationalize inclusive growth strategy A comprehensive upstream policy programme is being designed to work in this area. This will be a NIM project and the National Planning Commission will be the implementing partner. However, the program will also closely work with the Ministry of Finance, Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal Rastra Bank, and the Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI).				150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	100,000	700,000				
				Regular Resources (RR) USD									
				Other Resources (OR) USD									
				Total Resources (USD)					350,000 350,000 350,000 350,000 350,000 1,750,000				
									500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 450,000 2,450,000				
					100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 50,000 450,000								
					150,000 150,000 150,000 150,000 150,000 750,000								
					250,000 250,000 250,000 250,000 200,000 1,200,000								
		Output 2.1.2 -NPC and CBS have improved capacity for gender and social inclusion responsive data collection and M&E system that support evidence based policy making, planning and programming. Annual Targets: 2013 - 1) Technical support provided to CBS to design annual household survey, 2) Nepal Human Development Report prepared	Inclusive Growth and Information Systems program will also cover this output. While NPC will be implementing partner for the overall program, CBS will also be engaged for the information system component.										

		<p>2014 – 1) Various Knowledge products on poverty and exclusions produced using existing national surveys, 2) Findings of the annual survey published and widely disseminated</p> <p>2015 – 1) MDG progress report prepared, 2) NPC's M&E division has improved capacity to coordinate with sectoral ministries to implement national M&E plan/framework, standard practice of disaggregated data collection by sectoral ministries</p> <p>2016 – Disaggregated analysis of information and data from the ministries M&E system published</p> <p>2017 – several knowledge products and advocacy campaign conducted for the use of data and M&E information for policy making and program design.</p>																												
<p>Output 2.2: GoN has improved capacity to design, execute and manage economic development programmes and strategies</p>	<p>GoN has increased capacity to design, implement and monitor a multi-partner supported microenterprise development programme</p>	<p>Output 2.2.1: 35,000 micro-entrepreneurs created and 40,000 existing ones scaled up for poverty reduction, employment generation, and sustainability</p> <p>Annual Targets: 2013: 3500 entrepreneurs created 3500; Launching of MEDEP Phase IV document</p> <p>2014: 8,000 entrepreneurs created 2015: 10,000 entrepreneurs created 2016: 10,000 entrepreneurs created 2017: 7000 entrepreneurs created</p> <p>Gender Marker rating & motivation:3</p>	<p>Ministry of Industry will be the implementing partner for this output.</p> <p>MoFALD/DDCs, Ministry of Agriculture Development, Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, and private sector will also be partners</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Regular Resources (RR) USD</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">120,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">210,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">360,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Other Resources (OR) USD</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">660,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">510,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">810,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Total Resources (USD)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">780,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">720,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,500,000</td> </tr> </table>	Regular Resources (RR) USD			120,000	210,000	360,000	Other Resources (OR) USD			660,000	510,000	810,000	Total Resources (USD)			780,000	720,000	1,500,000	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">225,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,275,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">810,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3,600,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1,035,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4,875,000</td> </tr> </table>	225,000	1,275,000	810,000	3,600,000	1,035,000	4,875,000	
Regular Resources (RR) USD																														
120,000	210,000	360,000																												
Other Resources (OR) USD																														
660,000	510,000	810,000																												
Total Resources (USD)																														
780,000	720,000	1,500,000																												
225,000	1,275,000																													
810,000	3,600,000																													
1,035,000	4,875,000																													

Output 2.3: GON and relevant stakeholders have increased technical capacity to extend financial services to rural areas and vulnerable groups.	GON has extended financial services to remote areas, MSMEs and renewable energy users. Vulnerable groups have improved access to a variety of financial products and services using branchless banking, agricultural finance to build their MSMEs, as well as to build and protect their livelihoods.	Output 2.2.2: GoN has increased capacity to design, implement and monitor a multi-partner supported microenterprise development program Annual Targets: Gender Marker rating & motivation:	Ministry of Industry will be the implementing partner for this output. MoFALD/DDCs, Ministry of Agriculture Development, Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, and private sector will also be partners	280,000	490,000	840,000	840,000	525,000	2,975,000
Output 2.2.3: a) Relevant stakeholders have increased their capabilities to provide microfinance services for clean energy for low income households. Annual target: 25,000 households. A b) Relevant stakeholders have improved capacity to deliver financial services using branchless models such as mobile banking Annual target: 15,000 ; c) GON and relevant ministries have improved capacity to design and implement necessary policies to support mobile banking and innovations in agricultural finance; d) Relevant stakeholders have improved technical know - how on design and delivery of multiple agricultural finance products including insurance, leasing, warehouse receipting and can successfully meet the credit needs of agricultural sector MSMEs. Annual target: 5,000 e) GON and relevant ministries have improved capacity to undertake assessment of the state of the field in inclusive finance, and subsequently design policy framework supporting inclusive finance surrounding. Annual target:	A. Implementation modality will be NIM. UNCDF will closely work with Ministry of Finance and Nepal Rastra Bank to achieve these outputs	1,540,000	1,190,000	1,890,000	1,890,000	1,890,000	8,400,000		
		1,820,000	1,680,000	2,730,000	2,730,000	2,415,000	11,375,000		
		Total Resources (USD)							

	<p>Completion of market assessment on Access to finance issues in Nepal and GON agreed road map for inclusive finance plan for the country (financial sector development plan).</p>	<p>Output 2.4.1: AEPc's capacity enhanced for scaling up energy services in the rural areas</p> <p>Annual Targets:</p> <p>2013: National level inclusive co-ordination committee for renewable energy established;</p> <p>2014: design for 1 MW electricity scheme from mini-grid using PPP approach completed;</p> <p>2015: a comprehensive Renewable Energy Policy/Act formulated;</p> <p>2016: At least 8 MW electricity generated in partnership with other donors;</p> <p>2017: 25,000 additional hhs connected to energy services. GESI is incorporated as an important component in overall AEPc's capacity enhancement initiatives.</p>	<p>Implementation modality will be NIM and the Alternate Energy Promotion Centre (AEPc) will implement the activities in collaboration with national institutions including the private sector and NRREP partners. UNDP support will help AEPc in effective implementation of a 5-year National Rural and Renewable Energy Programme (NRREP) under a single harmonized programme framework and ensure long term sustainability of renewable energy services in Nepal.</p>	<p>Regular Resources (RR) USD</p> <p>300,000 300,000 300,000 300,000 1,500,000</p> <p>Other Resources (OR) USD</p> <p>600,000 600,000 600,000 600,000 3,000,000</p> <p>Total Resources (USD)</p> <p>900,000 900,000 900,000 900,000 4,500,000</p>			
<p>Output 2.4: Vulnerable groups have increased access to sustainable productive assets and environmental services</p>	<p>Vulnerable groups have increased access to energy services and sustainably managed natural resources</p>	<p>Output 2.4.2: Capacities of MoFSC's and local communities enhanced for effective management of natural resources and biodiversity</p> <p>Annual Targets:</p> <p>2013: A high level inclusive multi-stakeholder policy co-ordination mechanism for landscape, corridors, forests and wetland conservation established within MoFSC;</p> <p>2014: National Wetland Committee (NWC) and District Forest Co-ordination Committee (DFCC)</p>	<p>Implementation modality will be NIM and Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MoFSC) will implement in collaboration with the user groups of respective landscapes, corridors, forests, buffer zones and wetlands. Likewise PEI activities will be implemented by the National Planning Commission of Nepal</p>	<p>Regular Resources (RR) USD</p> <p>500,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 3,700,000</p> <p>Other Resources (OR) USD</p> <p>500,000 2,500,000 2,500,000 2,500,000 10,500,000</p> <p>Total Resources (USD)</p> <p>1,000,000 3,300,000 3,300,000 3,300,000 14,200,000</p>			

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.	Relevant national institutions have increased capacity to lobby and campaign to influence societal attitudes and empower vulnerable groups to lessen various forms of discrimination.	started integrating wetland priorities into national and local development plans; 2015: Integrated landscape planning, sustainable financing mechanism and performance based incentive measures further up-scaled by MoFSC; 2016: Around 20,000 households engaged in restoration, afforestation and income generation from forest and wetland resources; 2017: Around additional 50,000 households benefitted from restoration, afforestation and income generation from forest and wetland s. GESI is fully integrated in overall management of natural resources and biodiversity.	(NPC) and the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) to help mainstream environment into development planning at local and national levels.	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total					
				UNDAF Outcome 3: Vulnerable groups experience greater self confidence, respect and dignity										
				Relevant UNDP Strategic Plan focus area: Democratic governance										
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.	Relevant national institutions have increased capacity to lobby and campaign to influence societal attitudes and empower vulnerable groups to lessen various forms of discrimination.	started integrating wetland priorities into national and local development plans; 2015: Integrated landscape planning, sustainable financing mechanism and performance based incentive measures further up-scaled by MoFSC; 2016: Around 20,000 households engaged in restoration, afforestation and income generation from forest and wetland resources; 2017: Around additional 50,000 households benefitted from restoration, afforestation and income generation from forest and wetland s. GESI is fully integrated in overall management of natural resources and biodiversity.	(NPC) and the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) to help mainstream environment into development planning at local and national levels.	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	750,000					
				Regular Resources (RR) USD										
				500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000					
Output 3.3 : Ministry of General	Ministry of General	Output 3.3.1: Ministry of General	Ministry of General	Total Resources (USD)						650,000	3,250,000			
				Regular Resources (RR) USD										
				650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	3,250,000					

Political participation of vulnerable groups in institutions and society and their capacity to organize and mobilize themselves are progressively strengthened (skills development in terms of engaging in decision-making and uniting in a social movement to tackle discrimination	Administration, Public Service Commission and other relevant government institutions have appropriate institutional capacity to design and implement necessary policies for the representation of vulnerable groups.	Administration, Public Service Commission and other relevant government institutions have appropriate institutional capacity to design and implement necessary policies for the representation of vulnerable groups. Annual Targets: Gender Marker rating & motivation:	Administration will be the implementing partner to achieve this output. However, Public Service Commission will also be actively involved.	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	250,000	850,000
				Other Resources (OR) USD		Other Resources (OR) USD		Other Resources (OR) USD	
				500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000
				Total Resources (USD)		Total Resources (USD)		Total Resources (USD)	
				650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	750,000	3,350,000
UNDAF Outcome 4: Vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened legal and policy frameworks and have improved access to security and rule of law institutions				2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Relevant UNDP Strategic Plan focus area: Democratic governance				Regular Resources (RR) USD		Regular Resources (RR) USD		Regular Resources (RR) USD	
Output 4.1 Judicial, legislative and administrative authorities have improved capacity to draft, reform and implement legislation that protect people's rights and constitutional	Justice sector institutions have the institutional framework, planning capacities and inter-institutional protocols needed for coordinated service delivery.	4.1.1 Judicial, legislative and administrative authorities have improved capacity to draft, reform and implement legislation that protects citizen rights guaranteed by the constitution and the international human rights instruments ratified by Government of Nepal. Annual targets 2013: i) Plan of action for implementation of Penal Code and criminal procedure finalised. ii) Legal aid curricula developed for Law Faculty-TU. iii)	NIM, Supreme Court of Nepal	30,000	30,000	30,000	100,000	100,000	290,000
				Other Resources (OR) USD		Other Resources (OR) USD		Other Resources (OR) USD	
				200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000
				Total Resources (USD)		Total Resources (USD)		Total Resources (USD)	
				230,000	230,000	230,000	300,000	300,000	1,290,000

guarantees.	<p>Law scholarship programme for vulnerable group established. iii) JED needs assessment conducted. iv) OAG Human Resource Department strengthened. 2014: i) 80 officials trained on legislative drafting. ii) 36 laws inconsistent with national and international human rights instruments revised. iii) 1400 law and court officials trained on Code implementation. iv) Law scholarships and internships provided to 50 students from women or vulnerable groups. 2015: i) 50 inconsistent laws revised. ii) Code of Conduct for prosecution office developed and endorsed. iii) Legal scholarships and internships provided to 50 students. 2016: i) 60 laws revised in line with international human rights standards that GON is state party. ii) Legal scholarships and internships provided to 30 students. iii) 1400 law and justice professionals receive refresher training on Code implementation. 2017: i) 30 outdated laws revised. ii) JED planning and performance management capacities functional. iii) Legal scholarships and internships provided to 30 students.</p>																			
	NIM Supreme Court of Nepal																			
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<p>established and conducts research. iii) 10 district pilot JSCCs functional. iv) MoL/CAPA and OAG develop Strategic Plans. 2014: i) 10 district JSCCs access secretariat seed fund. ii) NBA and DoPM develop Strategic Plans. iii) Justice sector donor coordination secretariat established. 2015: i) 10 district JSCCs conduct inter-institutional initiatives. ii) 50% of MoL/CAPA, OAG, NBA, and DoPM Strategic Plan priorities implemented. 2016: i) 4 district pilot initiatives 'mainstreamed' in national justice sector practice. ii) Justice Sector Strategy completed. iii) MoL/CAPA, OAG, NBA and DoPM have costed operational plans linked to strategic plans. 2017: i) 15% increase in conviction rate. ii) 12% reduction in pre-trial detention population. iii) 50% increase in no. of judgments executed. iv) 30% increase in government and donor funds allocated to justice sector. Minimum of 33% participation of women & vulnerable groups in all trainings conducted, GESI issues incorporated in all plan of action, guidelines, procedures training modules etc.</p>																								
<p>Output 4.2 Vulnerable people are better enabled to access fair and effective security and justice</p>	<p>Assisting the government institution to enhance access to justice of women and vulnerable groups, supporting</p>	<p>Output 4.2: Vulnerable people are better enabled to access fair and effective security and justice institutions Annual Targets:2013: i) Legal aid working group formed, ii) National Legal Aid policy developed, iii)</p>	<p>NIM Ministry of Law and Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs (MOL/CAPA)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Regular Resources (RR) USD</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>60,000</td> <td>60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60,000</td> <td>60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">Other Resources (OR) USD</th> </tr> <tr> <td>400,000</td> <td>400,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>400,000</td> <td>400,000</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">Total Resources (USD)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>460,000</td> <td>460,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>460,000</td> <td>460,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>460,000</td> <td>2,300,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Regular Resources (RR) USD		60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	Other Resources (OR) USD		400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	Total Resources (USD)		460,000	460,000	460,000	460,000	460,000	2,300,000
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Institutions:	to ensure interface between formal and informal justice system and building awareness of service holders to claim their rights	Community mediation centers expanded to other 6 districts 2014: i) Legal aid Centres established in 4 districts. ii) South-South cooperation agreement with world-class legal aid board established. iii) Communication mechanism established between JSCC and legal aid working group. iii) 2000 people benefited from community mediation services. 2015: i) Legal aid provided to at least 400 victims of GBV and caste discrimination. ii) Legal aid act revised as per the new constitution and international standards 2016: i) 500 people (50% women & rep. of vulnerable groups) oriented on constitutional, legal and human rights enshrined in the constitution and human rights standards, ii) Legal Aid Centres established in 6 additional districts. 2017: i) 200 women lawyers and rep. of vulnerable groups trained ii) Legal, institutional, and policy framework for 'one door' legal aid system approved.	NIM	National Human Rights Commission	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000
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	Assisting the national human rights institutions to protect, promote the human rights and combat with the impunity, building the capacity of claim holders to access to the	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 Annual Targets: 2013: i) Gender sensitive induction package developed for the new NHRC staff ii) 80 NHRC senior officials trained in leadership management iii) Rules, regulations developed as per the	NIM	National Human Rights Commission	450,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	3,250,000
Total Resources (USD)					550,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	3,750,000

of human rights obligations.	concerned institutions for the administration of justice.	<p>NHRC Act, 2014: i) 60 staff of NHRC and NDC trained on legislative drafting skills ii) 20 monitoring mission undertaken to oversee the human rights iii) 50 government officials trained on treaty drafting and negotiation iv) 800 cases investigated iii) UPR implementation report produced and disseminated, iv) Human Resource Policy revised for NHRC 2015: i) 20 joint monitoring mission conducted ii) 20 human rights monitoring report published, iii) National campaigns for anti-discrimination Act conducted, iv) At least 3 HR treaty recommendations reviewed; 2016: i) 20 laws reviewed in line with international human rights standards including treaties specific to women & vulnerable groups ii) At least 100 HR defenders trained; 2017: 100 government officials trained on human rights principles and development. Minimum of 33 % participation women, vulnerable groups in all trainings. GESI issues incorporated in induction packages, rules and regulation, reports developed etc.</p>							
UNDAF Outcome 5: Institutions, systems, and processes of democratic governance are more accountable, effective, efficient and inclusive.			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	
Relevant UNDP Strategic Plan focus area: Democratic governance			Regular Resources (RR) USD						
Output 5.1:	UNDP will provide technical and advisory support to Election Commission of Nepal has the	DIM	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000	
Election Commission of Nepal has the	Output 5.1: Election Commission of Nepal has the capacity to conduct credible, inclusive and transparent elections.		Other Resources (OR) USD						
			4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	21,000,000	
			Total Resources (USD)						

<p>capacity to conduct credible, inclusive and transparent elections.</p>	<p>Commission. There may also be some procurement carried out by UNDP on request of the Election Commission.</p>	<p>Annual Targets: 2013: Annual target 1: Gender Policy developed by ECN; Annual target 2: Operational plans for elections developed and implemented. Annual target 3: Electoral Violence Mitigation Plan developed by ECN; Annual target 4: 50 legal professionals including 40% women and rep. from vulnerable groups trained in EDR; Annual target 1: 50 legal professionals including 40% women and rep. from vulnerable groups trained in EDR. Annual target 2: At least 12 million voters registered using biometric profiling and fingerprints Annual target 2015: Public outreach (including media and communications) plan developed; Annual target 2016: Web-based system for transmission of data for voter registration established. Gender and Election issues incorporated in the training session to ECN staffs through out the project period.</p>	<p>4,500,000 4,500,000 4,500,000 4,500,000 4,500,000 22,500,000</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Regular Resources (RR) USD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>500,000</td> <td>500,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Other Resources (OR) USD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1,000,000</td> <td>1,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Total Resources (USD)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1,500,000</td> <td>1,500,000</td> </tr> </table>	Regular Resources (RR) USD		500,000	500,000	Other Resources (OR) USD		1,000,000	1,000,000	Total Resources (USD)		1,500,000	1,500,000
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<p>Output 5.2: Provincial and local bodies can plan, budget, monitor, report and deliver inclusive government services</p>	<p>Provincial and local bodies have increased capacity to develop inclusive integrated plans and monitoring systems, based on downward accountability</p>	<p>Output 5.2.1 Provincial and local bodies can plan, budget, deliver, monitor and report on projects. Annual Targets: LDOs, Planning & M&E Officers have received further planning and monitoring training; 2014: all IPC members and VDC secretaries have received planning and monitoring training; 2015: All WCF and IPC/VDC members have jointly engaged in an annual</p>	<p>NIM, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development and Development Partners</p>													

and developed in line with the provisions of Nepal's inclusive federal constitution.	and the Judicial Council, policies and legislations reviewed, enacted/amended are inclusive and gender sensitive. Gender Marking rating: 1																																		
6.2: Civil service has the capacity to meet the needs of the inclusive federal constitution and government structures.	Technical advice and policy assistance for restructuring public administration and civil service has capacity to implement statutory provisions for new federal structure.	Out put 6.2: Civil service has the inclusive federal constitution and government structures. Annual Target : Capacity building support to MOGA /PMO on civil service reform; TA support on technical issues on public service administration, GESI issues incorporated in all capacity building/TA support provided; Gender Marking Rating: 2	A short term first phase project (2 yrs) to prepare the Public Administration for State Reform has been formulated in this area. Although, UNDP support involves multiple government agencies such as PMO, MOGA, and PSC including future legislative parliament and civil society institutions, the project will adopt NIM implementation modality with MOGA as a principle implementing agency and the PMO and PSC will be the main collaborative agencies.	550,000	750,000	750,000	850,000	3,650,000																											
				<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">Regular Resources (RR) USD</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>150,000</td> <td>150,000</td> <td>150,000</td> <td>150,000</td> <td>250,000</td> <td>850,000</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="5">Other Resources (OR) USD</th> </tr> <tr> <td>400,000</td> <td>600,000</td> <td>600,000</td> <td>600,000</td> <td>600,000</td> <td>2,800,000</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="5">Total Resources (USD)</th> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Regular Resources (RR) USD					150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	250,000	850,000	Other Resources (OR) USD					400,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	2,800,000	Total Resources (USD)				
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6.3: National and provincial legislatures, executives and other state bodies have necessary capacities to fulfill their accountabilitys to vulnerable groups.	National/provincial legislatures, executives and other bodies have capacity to draft laws/policies necessary for the functioning of the new federal structure.	Output 6.3: National and provincial legislatures, executives and other state bodies have necessary capacities to fulfill their accountabilitys to vulnerable groups. Annual Targets: TA and other support to the federal Parliament and provincial legislatures and executives to enable them to enhance their capacities, # of capacity enhancement sessions conducted to women and rep. from vulnerable groups represented in	NIM approach working with Ministry of federal affairs and local development, PMO, future legislative and executive bodies at federal and provincial levels. Possibly NIM approach working with MOFALD, future legislative and executive bodies at federal and provincial levels.	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000																											
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				800,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	4,400,000																											

<p>Output 7.3. Vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about disaster risk management and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risks.</p>	<p>Local adaptation plans of actions (LAPAs) at VDC level adopted, climate-proof infrastructure built, and mitigation measures taken in selected districts to address glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) and other climate-related risks.</p>	<p>incorporate disaster risk management and climate change in their periodic plans and implement eco-city-based pilot projects. III) Emergency preparedness and response plans developed, adopted and capacity-enhanced in 30 municipalities. iv) # of women and representatives of vulnerable groups trained on DRM. Gender Marker rating & motivation: GESI issues incorporated in all municipal plans and capacity development initiatives.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Environment Science and Technology (MoSTE) will implement the project under NIM modality in collaboration with Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and the DDCs. The national and local NGOs will provide services at national and local level as needed.</p>	<p>100,000</p>	<p>100,000</p>	<p>100,000</p>	<p>100,000</p>	<p>100,000</p>	<p>500,000</p>
<p>Regular Resources (RR) USD</p>				<p>100,000</p>	<p>100,000</p>	<p>100,000</p>	<p>100,000</p>	<p>100,000</p>	<p>500,000</p>
<p>Other Resources (OR) USD</p>				<p>1,000,000</p>	<p>1,000,000</p>	<p>1,000,000</p>	<p>1,000,000</p>	<p>1,000,000</p>	<p>5,000,000</p>
<p>Total Resources (USD)</p>				<p>1,100,000</p>	<p>1,100,000</p>	<p>1,100,000</p>	<p>1,100,000</p>	<p>1,100,000</p>	<p>5,500,000</p>
<p>Regular Resources (RR) USD</p>				<p>150,000</p>	<p>150,000</p>	<p>150,000</p>	<p>150,000</p>	<p>150,000</p>	<p>750,000</p>

		Other Resources (OR) USD				
		800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
		Total Resources (USD)				
	Meteorology (DHIM) under MoSTE in collaboration with Department of Water Induced Disaster Prevention (DWIDP) will implement the programme co-ordinated by MoSTE	950,000	950,000	950,000	950,000	4,750,000
	mitigation measures adopted in 4 most vulnerable Tarai districts. Annual Targets: 2013: Verification of pre-feasibility study for civil works in Imja lake completed; 2014: Construction of civil work at Imja lake for lowering lake water started; 2015: Risk preparedness plan and EWS implemented in Imja and 4 Tarai districts; 2016: Lake water in Imja reduced by 3 meters and flood mitigation work in 4 Tarai districts completed; Lessons learnt from Imja and 4 Tarai districts about GLOF and flood risk management further integrated into national plans					
	7.3. Ecosystem based adaptation measures identified and implemented in Panchase area. Annual targets: 2013: Vulnerability assessment and baseline completed; 2014: Adaptation options for EbA identified; 2015: EbA options implemented in collaboration with local communities and management plan of Panchase incorporated EbA options; 2016: EbA approach replicated in other areas by the government					
	The Department of Forests under MoFSC will implement the programme co-ordinated by MoSTE in collaboration with district and regional forest offices and local user groups of Panchase area.	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000
		Regular Resources (RR) USD				
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		Other Resources (OR) USD				
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		Total Resources (USD)				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Regular Resources (RR) USD				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Total Resources (USD)				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Regular Resources (RR) USD				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Total Resources (USD)				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Regular Resources (RR) USD				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Total Resources (USD)				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Regular Resources (RR) USD				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Total Resources (USD)				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Regular Resources (RR) USD				
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		Total Resources (USD)				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Regular Resources (RR) USD				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Total Resources (USD)				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Regular Resources (RR) USD				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Total Resources (USD)				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Regular Resources (RR) USD				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Total Resources (USD)				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Regular Resources (RR) USD				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Total Resources (USD)				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Regular Resources (RR) USD				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Total Resources (USD)				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Regular Resources (RR) USD				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Total Resources (USD)				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Regular Resources (RR) USD				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Total Resources (USD)				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Regular Resources (RR) USD				
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		Total Resources (USD)				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Regular Resources (RR) USD				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Total Resources (USD)				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Regular Resources (RR) USD				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Total Resources (USD)				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Regular Resources (RR) USD				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Total Resources (USD)				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Regular Resources (RR) USD				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Total Resources (USD)				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Regular Resources (RR) USD				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Total Resources (USD)				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Regular Resources (RR) USD				
		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
		Total Resources (USD)				
		80,000	80,000	80,00		

<p>Government and civil society have enhanced capacity to develop, establish and implement inclusive transitional justice mechanisms and policies that comply with international law and standards.</p>	<p>have increased capacity to deal with transitional justice issues and truth-telling/seeking.</p>	<p>society have enhanced capacity to develop, establish and implement gender sensitive and inclusive transitional justice mechanisms and policies that comply with international law and standards. Annual Targets: 2013: i) Numbers of coordination meeting organized with TJ mechanisms and concerned stakeholders 2014: i) Strategy, plan of action and guidelines developed that are gender sensitive and inclusive for TJ mechanisms, ii) organize training to the victims of NPA, 1325, TJ and truth telling process, 2015: Technical expertise provided to the TJ mechanisms to document and investigate the cases 2016: Numbers of advocacy meeting organized to monitor the implementation status of TJ recommendations. 2017: GESI issues incorporated in all the target initiatives. Gender Marker rating and Motivation: 2</p>	<p>implemented through Rule of Law and Human Rights Program which will follow nationally implemented modality. However this transitional justice related output will be directly implemented by UNDP in partnership with Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction. Due to the nature of work, political sensitivity of the issue and the capacity of the concerned government authorities, UNDP will implement this component.</p>	<p>320,000</p>	<p>320,000</p>	<p>320,000</p>	<p>320,000</p>	<p>1,600,000</p>
				Total Resources (USD)				
<p>Output 8.2: Conflict victims have benefited from inclusive programmes addressing their post-conflict needs, and ensuring their voices are heard.</p>	<p>People affected by conflict are empowered through targeted development support tailored to the specific needs of the different groups, complemented by</p>	<p>Output 1: Government programmes providing services to people affected by the conflict are supported. Annual Targets: 2013: Assess support provided to conflict affected people to date, and identify remaining gaps and develop strategy to address remaining needs 2014: Build capacity of government to provide services to people</p>	<p>Implementation Modality: NIM MoPR is likely partner for any programmes dealing with people affected by the conflict.</p>	<p>140,000</p>	<p>140,000</p>	<p>140,000</p>	<p>140,000</p>	<p>700,000</p>
				Regular Resources (RR) USD				
<p>Output 8.2: Conflict victims have benefited from inclusive programmes addressing their post-conflict needs, and ensuring their voices are heard.</p>	<p>People affected by conflict are empowered through targeted development support tailored to the specific needs of the different groups, complemented by</p>	<p>Output 1: Government programmes providing services to people affected by the conflict are supported. Annual Targets: 2013: Assess support provided to conflict affected people to date, and identify remaining gaps and develop strategy to address remaining needs 2014: Build capacity of government to provide services to people</p>	<p>Implementation Modality: NIM MoPR is likely partner for any programmes dealing with people affected by the conflict.</p>	<p>460,000</p>	<p>460,000</p>	<p>460,000</p>	<p>460,000</p>	<p>2,300,000</p>
				Total Resources (USD)				
<p>Output 8.2: Conflict victims have benefited from inclusive programmes addressing their post-conflict needs, and ensuring their voices are heard.</p>	<p>People affected by conflict are empowered through targeted development support tailored to the specific needs of the different groups, complemented by</p>	<p>Output 1: Government programmes providing services to people affected by the conflict are supported. Annual Targets: 2013: Assess support provided to conflict affected people to date, and identify remaining gaps and develop strategy to address remaining needs 2014: Build capacity of government to provide services to people</p>	<p>Implementation Modality: NIM MoPR is likely partner for any programmes dealing with people affected by the conflict.</p>	<p>600,000</p>	<p>600,000</p>	<p>600,000</p>	<p>600,000</p>	<p>3,000,000</p>

<p>Output 8.3: An independent and impartial property dispute resolution mechanism has been established and implemented in regards to</p>	<p>targeted awareness-raising.</p>	<p>affected by the conflict. 2015: Continue providing support to government programmes serving conflict affected people 2016: Continue providing support to government programmes serving conflict affected people 2017: Conclude support for victims as planned. Gender Marker rating and Motivation: 2 Gender and inclusion issues incorporated as an important component in all capacity building initiatives. Output 2: Awareness is raised among people affected by the conflict about government services available to them (UN and GoN). Annual Targets: 2013: Assess support that is available and planned, develop awareness raising strategy, and begin implementation if appropriate 2014: Implement as appropriate. 2015: Complete implementation depending on context. 2016: Nothing from UNDP 2017: Nothing from UNDP Gender Marker rating and Motivation: 2</p>	<p>Implementation Modality: DIM Other Partners: UN-Habitat Justification: The output to help establish agreement on property-dispute resolution will be done as part of the Conflict Prevention Programme, a</p>	<p>20,000</p>	<p>20,000</p>	<p>20,000</p>	<p>20,000</p>	<p>20,000</p>	
				Regular Resources (RR) USD		20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
				Other Resources (OR) USD		80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000
				Total Resources (USD)		100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000

conflict-related property issues.	property-dispute resolution.	<p>2014: Support initial dialogue on the issue.</p> <p>2015: Dialogue has achieved agreement on key policy and procedural issues regarding property-dispute resolution.</p> <p>2016: Nothing for UNDP (UN-Habitat implements property dispute mechanism)</p> <p>2017: Nothing for UNDP (UN-Habitat implements property dispute mechanism) Gender Marker rating and Motivation: 1</p>	<p>DIM programme which focuses on building national capacities for dialogue and collaboration.</p>	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
UNDAF Outcome 9: National actors and institutions have managed conflict risk and are consolidating peace									
Relevant UNDP Strategic Plan focus area: Crisis prevention and recovery									
Output 9.1: National actors have collaborated to manage and resolve conflict issues, strengthening peace consolidation.	National actors have collaborated to manage and resolve conflict issues, strengthening peace consolidation.	<p>Output 1. Local and national leaders (political, government, civil society) have resolved disputes and implemented shared policy agendas through dialogue and collaboration.</p> <p>Annual Targets:</p> <p>2013: 100 Leaders receive advanced training on CLD;</p> <p>2014: 12 dialogues conducted;</p> <p>2015: Minimum 30% female participation and rep. of vulnerable groups in all dialogues, trainers/facilitators.</p> <p>Gender Marker rating and Motivation: 2</p>	<p>Implementation Modality: DIM</p> <p>Other partners: MOPR and other relevant government institutions; civil society, political parties and women alliances.</p>	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	2,000,000
Output 9.2: National actors have collaborated to manage and resolve conflict issues, strengthening peace consolidation.	National actors have collaborated to manage and resolve conflict issues, strengthening peace consolidation.	<p>Output 2. Public culture of collaborative dialogue strengthened through media, national training bodies and academic institutions.</p> <p>Annual Targets:</p> <p>2013: Partnerships created with 2</p>		1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	9,500,000
				Regular Resources (RR) USD					
				Other Resources (OR) USD					
				Total Resources (USD)					
				2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	11,500,000

	institutions and capacities of 3-4 media networks strengthened; 2014: CLD-focused policies and programmes implemented, including by media houses; 2015: Media strategy and gender sensitive and inclusive strategies that foster CLD implemented.		Output 9.2: National actors implemented National Plans of Action on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, ILO Convention 169 and United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), resulting in increased participation of indigenous people, women and girls and protection of their rights.	<p>Implementation Modality: DIM Other partners: UN-Women</p>	<p>Output 1. Strengthened capacity of women as local leaders involved in the resolution of disputes and implementation of shared agendas. Annual Targets 2013: Capacity of 60 women civil society and political leaders built; 2014: At least 3 dialogue processes led by women supported; 2015: At least 3 further dialogue processes led by women supported. Gender marker and motivation: 3</p>	<p>Output 2: A culture of dialogue is strengthened through media and training institutions that promote women as peacebuilding agents. Annual Targets 2013: Partnerships entered with key institutions and 15 women journalists' capacity developed; 2014: Curriculum, guidelines and policies promoting women as change agents implemented; 2015: Media reporting on women leaders and issues increased. Gender marker and motivation: 3</p>	<p>Regular Resources (RR) USD</p> <p>40,000 40,000 40,000 40,000 200,000</p>	<p>Other Resources (OR) USD</p> <p>160,000 160,000 160,000 160,000 800,000</p>	<p>Total Resources (USD)</p> <p>200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 1,000,000</p>						
Output 9.3: Relevant actors at	Relevant actors at local and national	Relevant actors at local and national	Output 9.3: Relevant actors at	Implementation Modality: Primarily NIM (led by				<p>Regular Resources (RR) USD</p> <p>220,000 220,000 220,000 220,000 1,100,000</p>							

<p>local and national levels implement policies, procedures and programmes to reduce armed violence and prevent conflict, with special attention to geographic 'hotspots'.</p>	<p>levels implement policies, procedures and programmes to reduce armed violence and prevent conflict, with special attention to geographic 'hotspots'.</p>	<p>areas capacities are strengthened on armed violence reduction, small arms and light weapons control, and citizen security. Annual Targets: 2013: Priority intervention areas and capacity building strategy agreed with GoN. 2014: Capacity building rolled out in at least 2 priority districts. 2015: Expansion of capacity building to additional 3 districts. 2016: Implementation of activities in 5 districts. 2017: Phase out of UNDP support leaving sustainable structures Gender Marker rating and Motivation: 2</p>	<p>MoHA), but with some components will be implemented by UNDP based on comparative advantage. Other partners: NP, APF and UN Women Justification: The output will be implemented by both UN parties and MoHA, with a final modality and structure to be agreed during programme formulation. UN capacity and neutrality will be essential for areas that require the convening power and global experience of the UN, while GoN will lead areas that require full GoN ownership.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">Other Resources (OR) USD</th> </tr> <tr> <th>980,000</th> <th>980,000</th> <th>980,000</th> <th>980,000</th> <th>980,000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">Total Resources (USD)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1,200,000</td> <td>1,200,000</td> <td>1,200,000</td> <td>1,200,000</td> <td>6,000,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Other Resources (OR) USD					980,000	980,000	980,000	980,000	980,000	Total Resources (USD)					1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	6,000,000																				
Other Resources (OR) USD																																												
980,000	980,000	980,000	980,000	980,000																																								
Total Resources (USD)																																												
1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	6,000,000																																								
<p>Output 9.4: Targeted populations participate in social and economic empowerment initiatives and integration programmes to diminish future conflict risks.</p>	<p>Targeted populations participate in social and economic empowerment initiatives and integration programmes to diminish future conflict risks.</p>	<p>Output 1. Targeted populations participate in social and economic empowerment initiatives and integration programmes to diminish future conflict risks. Annual Targets: 2013: 189 new community groups formed; 4427 new households involved in income generating activities 2014: 3330 new households involved in income generating activities Gender Marker rating and Motivation: Gender rating for LRP – 3; 93% of community group members are</p>	<p>Implementation Modality: DIM</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">Regular Resources (RR) USD</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1,000,000</th> <th>700,000</th> <th>200,000</th> <th>50,000</th> <th>50,000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">Total Resources (RR) USD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2,000,000</td> <td>2,000,000</td> <td>800,000</td> <td>800,000</td> <td>950,000</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="5">Other Resources (OR) USD</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="5">Total Resources (USD)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>3,000,000</td> <td>2,700,000</td> <td>1,000,000</td> <td>850,000</td> <td>1,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: right;">8,550,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Regular Resources (RR) USD					1,000,000	700,000	200,000	50,000	50,000	Total Resources (RR) USD					2,000,000	2,000,000	800,000	800,000	950,000	Other Resources (OR) USD					Total Resources (USD)					3,000,000	2,700,000	1,000,000	850,000	1,000,000	8,550,000				
Regular Resources (RR) USD																																												
1,000,000	700,000	200,000	50,000	50,000																																								
Total Resources (RR) USD																																												
2,000,000	2,000,000	800,000	800,000	950,000																																								
Other Resources (OR) USD																																												
Total Resources (USD)																																												
3,000,000	2,700,000	1,000,000	850,000	1,000,000																																								
8,550,000																																												

		women and they actively participate in various project activities.												
UNDAF Outcome 10: Nepal's institutions are strengthened for more effective integration of policy and the economy into intergovernmental economic and normative processes, and international policy and legal regimes														
Relevant UNDP Strategic Plan focus area:														
Output 10.2:	Output 10.3:	Output 10.2:	Output 10.3:	Output 10.2:	Output 10.3:	Output 10.2:	Output 10.3:	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	
				Regular Resources (RR) USD										
				Other Resources (OR) USD										
				Total Resources (USD)										
National institutions have enhanced capacity to better comply with the international policy regulatory framework, recommendations and standards.	National and local government bodies, parliamentarians and civil society organisations have increased capacity to effectively manage aid and operationalize	GoN has inclusive national plans, budget, and institutional capacity to increase vulnerable groups' access to employment and economic opportunities	National and local government bodies, parliamentarians and civil society organisations have increased capacity to effectively manage aid and increase	NIM MOLJ	NIM, Ministry of Finance	Output 1: National institutions have enhanced capacity to better comply with the international policy regulatory framework, recommendations and standards. Annual Targets: 2013: Training module on treaty negotiation skills developed 2014: i) Resource materials developed on treaty negotiation, ii) 100 government officials trained with due representation of women and vulnerable groups on treaty negotiation 2015: 100 Government officials with due representation of women and vulnerable groups trained on treaty negotiation 2016. TBD; 2017. TBD	Provisional and local bodies can plan, budget, deliver, monitor and report on projects.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
								20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000	
								40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	200,000	
								150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	750,000	
								300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000	
								450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	2,250,000	

development effectiveness mechanisms.	accountability through utilization of the Aid Management Platform (AMP) - Government has increased capacity to effectively participate in global forum on aid effectiveness and implement the agenda of such forums.																																																																																																																																																																				
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Annex IV: CPAP Monitoring & Evaluation Matrix						
Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target (2017)	Source(s)/Means of Verification; (Timing)	Remarks	
UNDAF/CPD Outcome 2: Vulnerable groups have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection	Gini coefficient (UNDAF I # No 2.1)	0.35 (2011)	% reduction equal to the inverse of GDP growth rate	NLSS		
	% of employed people living below USD 1 (PPP) per day (UNDAF I # 2.2)	22% (2010)	17% (2015)	MDG Progress Report (indicator under target 1B)		
UNDAF Output 2.1: GoN and relevant stakeholders have increased capacity to develop, review and implement inclusive labor and economic policies and legislations that bolster productive employment and income opportunities.	National inclusive growth strategy developed (UNDAF I # 2.1.5)	No strategy	Strategy developed	NPC records		
	UNDP Country Programme Output 2.1.1: GoN has increased capacity to develop inclusive growth policies, national plans, and budgets.	NPC, MOF and key ministries capacitated to prepare sector plans and strategies in line with National inclusive growth strategy	While ministries do prepare ministry level plans, there are no coherent sector plans	Sectors plans are in place	NPC records	
UNDP Output 2.1.2: NPC and CBS have improved capacity for gender and social inclusion responsive data collection and M&E system that promote inclusive growth and evidence based policy making, planning and programming	NPC has a streamlined and GESI responsive national M&E system in place	NPC is currently updating its M&E Framework and the framework is expected to be finalized by end of December	The new M&E framework is operational	NPC records		
	Periodic plan annual progress report	0	5	NPC records		
	CBS conducts annual household survey on consumption and labor	No	4 (First survey in 2013)	CBS records		

Annex IV: CPAP Monitoring & Evaluation Matrix						
Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target (2017)	Source(s)/Means of Verification; (Timing)	Remarks	
	Knowledge products and analytical reports using data from HH surveys to inform inclusive growth	No	At least 5 knowledge products including next NHDR and MDG report	CBS records/UNDP reports		
UNDAF Output 2.2: GoN has improved capacity to design, execute and manage economic development programmes and strategies	GoN's microenterprise development program is multi-donor/multi-partner developed at the national level (UNDAF I # 2.2.3)	No such programme exists	Programme in place	MOI reports		
UNDP Country Programme Output 2.2.1: 35,000 micro-entrepreneurs created and 40,000 existing ones scaled up for poverty reduction, employment generation and sustainability.	# of new job holders (disaggregated by sex, age and social group)	58000 (as of Dec 2012)	Additional 35,000	UNDP reports		
UNDP Output 2.2.2: GoN has increased capacity to design, implement and monitor a multi-partner supported microenterprise development programme	GoN's microenterprise development program is multi-donor/multi-partner developed at the national level	No such programme exists	Programme in place	MOI reports		
	Ministry of Industry has a functional MIS system in place to track the results if MEDPA.	No such system in place in MoI	MIS system in place	MoI		
UNDAF Output 2.4: Vulnerable groups have increased access to sustainable productive assets and environmental services	# of households benefitted from forest-based livelihood opportunities (UNDAF I # 2.4.4)	TBD	100,000	UNDP evaluation reports		
	# of households in remote areas connected to micro-hydro energy services (UNDAF I # 2.4.3)	59,172 households	25,000 additional HHs	UNDP reports		

Annex IV: CPAP Monitoring & Evaluation Matrix					
Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target (2017)	Source(s)/Means of Verification; (Timing)	Remarks
UNDP Output 2.4.1. AEPC's capacity enhanced for scaling up energy services in the rural areas	Comprehensive Renewable Energy Policy/Act formulated	Only Rural Energy Policy exists	Comprehensive Renewable Energy (RE) Policy/Act approved and a sustainable programmatic approach for scaling up RE services implemented by AEPC	AEPC report	
UNDP Output 2.4.2. Capacities of MoFSC's and local communities enhanced for effective management of natural resources and biodiversity	Performance based incentive mechanism/guideline developed for user groups working on forest, & wetland management	No tool exist to measure performance of user group work	MoFSC applies the performance based incentive across the sector tool	Guideline published by MoFSC Report	
UNDAF/CPD Outcome 3: Vulnerable groups experience greater self-confidence, respect and dignity	% of Dalits in selected Mid- and Far Western districts who perceive that caste discrimination has decreased in the last five years (UNDAF I # 3.2)	TBD	30% increase over baseline	Perception Survey (UNDP/UNW)	
	Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) in Mid- and Far Western Development Regions (UNDAF I # 3.4)	0.431(MW) 0.456 (FW) 0.496 (Nepal)	Reduction in disparity between regions and national average	Nepal Human Development Report (2017/18)	
UNDAF 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	% of people reporting that they no longer practice at least one act that they used to practice (e.g. <i>chaupadi</i> , women practicing, men expecting women to do so); using different water tap as Dalit/non-Dalit; refusing entry into household of Dalit (by non-Dalit) or hesitating to enter non-Dalit household by	TBD	TBD	Perception survey (UNDP/UNW)	

Annex IV: CPAP Monitoring & Evaluation Matrix						
Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target (2017)	Source(s)/Means of Verification; (Timing)	Remarks	
UNDP Output 3.1.1: Relevant national institutions have increased capacity to lobby and campaign to influence societal attitudes and empower vulnerable groups to lessen various forms of discrimination	Dalit (UNDAF I # 3.1.1) # of national/local institutions including CSOs working directly on discrimination	TBD	TBD	UNDP reports		
UNDAF Output 3.3: Political participation of vulnerable groups in institutions and society and their capacity to organize and mobilize themselves are progressively strengthened (skills development in terms of engaging in decision-making and uniting in a social movement to tackle discrimination)	% of women/ Dalits/ Janajati/ Muslims in civil service (UNDAF I # 3.2.3)	TBD	TBD	MOGA report		
UNDAF/CPD Outcome 4: Vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened legal and policy frameworks and have improved access to security and rule-of-law institutions	% of Universal Periodic Review (UPR), and treaty body and UN special procedures recommendations implemented by GoN (UNDAF I # 4.1)	56 out of 135 UPR recommendations accepted by the Government	90 % recommendation to be accepted by the government	Annual Report of the National Human Rights Commission, Annual Report of the Government Task Force on UPR monitoring and Report of the Office of the PM.		

Annex IV: CPAP Monitoring & Evaluation Matrix					
Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target (2017)	Source(s)/Means of Verification; (Timing)	Remarks
	% of population satisfied with the services of courts/police and prosecutors (UNDAF I # 4.2)	TBD	30 % increase over baseline.	Perception Survey (UNDP/UNW); Annual Reports of the Supreme Court of Nepal, Office of the Attorney General, Monitoring/ review report of the programme, Review and Assessment Report	
	% of women who following sexual violence, would feel confident to (a) approach a prosecutor (b) seek legal aid (UNDAF I # 4.3)	TBD	TBD	Perception Survey (UNDP/UNW)	
UNDAF 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.	# of laws repealed/reformed/promulgated to align with international human rights instruments to which Nepal is party (UNDAF I # 4.1.1)	(a) 103 laws discriminatory legal provisions against women (2009) (b) Other : TBD	150 (including at least 50 laws discriminatory legal provisions against women repealed/reformed)	Nepal Gazette	
	# of laws review in line with constitution and international standards that the Nepal is a State Party	20 laws reviewed in line with international human rights standards (2012)	200 laws reviewed and reformed in line with international human rights standards that Nepal is a State Party.	Nepal Gazette, Report of the Ministry of Law and Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs, Report of the National Human Rights Commission	
UNDP Output 4.1.2: Justice sector institutions have improved capacity for coordinated service	% of court judgments executed.	15% of fines recovered. 16% prison sentences	50% in number of judgment executed.	Annual Report of the Supreme Court, Annual Report of the Directorate of the	

Annex IV: CPAP Monitoring & Evaluation Matrix					
Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target (2017)	Source(s)/Means of Verification, (Timing)	Remarks
delivery.		enforced. 53% of civil court decisions enforced		Execution of the Court Judgments	
	% of prosecution rate increased.	TBD	Prosecution rate increased by 15%	Annual Report of the Office of the Attorney General	
UNDAF Output 4.2: Vulnerable people are better enabled to access fair and effective security and justice institutions.	# of people benefiting from legal aid services/ representation (UNDAF I # 4.2.3)	500	12,000 (disaggregated by gender, caste and age group)	UNDP Evaluation Report, Report of MOLJCAPA, Report of Nepal Bar Association	
	% of legal aid clients satisfied with services offered.	TBD	80%	UN Perception Survey MOLJCAPA, Legal Aid Unit monitoring and evaluation database	
UNDAF 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.	% of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) recommendations implemented (UNDAF I # 4.3.2)	28% (2011)	60%	Annual Report of the National Human Rights Commission, Office of the Attorney General, Supreme Court and district courts, Annual Report of the PM's Office	
	% of victims of human rights violations based on prohibited grounds of discrimination (ICESCR, ICCPR, ICERD and other human rights instruments) receiving compensation from the GoN or through the Judiciary (UNDAF I # 4.3.3)	0%	50%	OHCHR review of GoN report to covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Attorney General annual reports, shadow reports.	

Annex IV: CPAP Monitoring & Evaluation Matrix					
Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target (2017)	Source(s)/Means of Verification; (Timing)	Remarks
	# of human rights violation issues monitored, investigated and reported	300 cases investigated and monitored	4000 cases investigated, monitored and reported	Annual report of the National Human Rights Commission, Report of the National Dalit Commission, Monitoring reports	
	Rules and regulation drafted to implement the National Human Rights Act and Human Rights Commission Service Act	A draft has been submitted to the Government of Nepal (2012)	The Human Rights Service law is fully in operation	Annual Report of the National Human Rights Commission	
UNDAF/CPD Outcome 5: Institutions, systems and processes of democratic governance are more accountable, effective, efficient and inclusive.	% of women and minority candidates in national and local election (UNDAF I # 5.1)	33% of women candidates in Constituent Assembly election [minority: tbd in 2013]	40% women [minority: tbd in 2013]	Election Commission reports	
	% of eligible voters who turn out on national and local elections (UNDAF I # 5.2)	63 % of total registered voters voted in 2008 election	67%	Election Commission reports	
UNDAF Output 5.1: Election Commission of Nepal has the capacity to conduct credible, inclusive and transparent elections.	% of men and women (16+) registered by Election Commission of Nepal with photographs and biometric profiling. (UNDAF I # 5.1.1)	As of August 2012, 10.8 million voters registered; when 2011 census data is available baseline will be calculated;	70% of men and women (16+) registered	Final voter list published by ECN	
	% of invalid ballots on national elections and local elections	5.15% invalid ballots of the total casted ballots in the 2008 election	Less than 3%	ECN electoral results	

Annex IV: CPAP Monitoring & Evaluation Matrix					
Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target (2017)	Source(s)/Means of Verification; (Timing)	Remarks
	No of citizens sensitized on electoral system and processes through EEIC	5000 as of September 2012	30,000	EEIC records, ESP reports	
UNDAF Output 5.2: Provincial and local bodies can plan, budget, monitor, report and deliver inclusive government services.	% of DDCs and municipalities that have improved their financial management and public expenditure monitoring in line with government regulations (UNDAF I # 5.2.2)	47% of DDCs [35] and 17% of municipalities [10]	100% for both DDCs and municipalities	Annual Minimum Conditions Performance Measures assessments by Local Bodies Fiscal Commission (available on LGCDP website)	
	% of WCFs holding VDCs and the Integrated Planning Committees (IPCs) accountable for block grant allocations made.	5% WCFs demanding responses from the IPCs.	75%	Assessments conducted by the 5 Regional Cluster Coordinating Units.	
UNDAF Outcome 6: Tiers of government established and function to meet the provisions of the new federal constitution.	% of Women, Dalits, Janajati, Muslims and other minorities who perceive that the new constitution is inclusive and feel they are represented at all levels of government structures/mechanisms. (UNDAF I # 6.1)	TBD	70%	Perception Survey (UNDP/UNW)	
	Elections to three tiers of government held (UNDAF I # 6.2)	No elections	Elections held	Nepal Gazette	
UNDAF Output 6.1: National institutions, policies and legislation reviewed from inclusion and	Inclusive policy for the establishment of national and sub-national structures in place (UNDAF I # 6.1.1)	None	Yes	National Gazette, project reports	

Annex IV: CPAP Monitoring & Evaluation Matrix						
Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target (2017)	Source(s)/Means of Verification; (Timing)	Remarks	
gender perspectives, and developed in line with the provisions of Nepal's inclusive federal constitution.	% of legislation presented to the new national legislature with gender-responsive and inclusive provisions	0%	30% of legislation placed before national assembly are gender-responsive and inclusive	GoN and DP data		
UNDAF Output 6.2: Civil service has the capacity to meet the needs of the inclusive federal constitution and government structures.	% of civil servant posts located at provincial and local level. (UNDAF I # 6.2.1)	0%	TBD by government's public administration reform plan.	Ministry of General Administration annual reports		
UNDAF Output 6.3: National and provincial legislatures, executives and other state bodies have necessary capacities to fulfill their accountabilities to vulnerable groups.	Government led Public Service Reform strategy drafted % of necessary laws/ statutes on provincial competencies/power enacted. (UNDAF I # 6.3.1)	No strategy	Strategy available	UNDP project reports		
	% government institutions having risk analysis plan to manage disruptions to service delivery specially for vulnerable group	0%	100%	National Gazette; MoLICAPA annual reports		
UNDAF/CPD Outcome 7: People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk	# of districts covered by government-owned emergency operation networks for communicating relief needs (UNDAF I # 7.2)	No plans available	3 government institutions (PMO, MOGA and PSC) having risk analysis plan	UNDP project report		
	# of districts covered by government-owned emergency operation networks for communicating relief needs (UNDAF I # 7.2)	16 districts	30 districts	Emergency Operations Centers network records		

Annex IV: CPAP Monitoring & Evaluation Matrix					
Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target (2017)	Source(s)/Means of Verification; (Timing)	Remarks
management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks	Number of VDCs meeting minimum criteria for disaster-resilient communities as defined by Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium(NRRC) Flagship Four on integrated community-based disaster risk reduction/ disaster risk management (UNDAF I # 7.3)	187 VDCs for NRRC (national target), 0 for UNDP	1000 VDCs for NRRC (national target), 100 for UNDP	Flagship 4 monitoring document	
UNDAF Output 7.1: Government Officials at all levels have capacity to lead and implement systems and policies to effectively manage risks and adapt to climate change	% 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 and Works, Ministry of Local Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, MoL/CAPA, Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation and Ministry of Environment) (UNDAF I # 7.1.1)	No routine allocations	At least 5% of resources	UNDP review of national policy documents and Red Book. Incorporation of C/DRM in the national development plan	
UNDAF Output 7.2: Urban populations are better able to prepare for and manage hazard and climate change adaptation risk	# of municipalities that have disaster-resilient/risk-sensitive land-use plans, improved mandatory by-laws and enforcement of building codes (UNDAF I # 7.2.1)	0 municipalities	5 municipalities	UNDP review of municipal plans and actions	
UNDAF Output 7.3: Vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about disaster risk	# of gender-sensitive ecosystem level adaptation plans developed and implemented (UNDAF I # 7.3.1)	0	At least 100	MofSC annual plans, NPC periodic strategy/ policy plans, local committee meeting minutes	

Annex IV: CPAP Monitoring & Evaluation Matrix						
Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target (2017)	Source(s)/Means of Verification; (Timing)	Remarks	
management and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risks						
UNDP Output 7.3.1: Implementation of local adaptation plan of actions (LAPA) in 14 districts of far and mid west region	# of LAPA implemented	No LAPA implemented	70 LAPAS	Report of MoSTE		
UNDP Output 7.3.2: Reduction of water level in Imja glacier lake and risk mitigation measures adopted in 4 most vulnerable Tarai districts.	# of meters of lake water reduced in Imja glacier lake	TBD	3 meters	Study report of DHM, Project completion report		
UNDP Output 7.3.3: Ecosystem based adaptation measures identified and implemented in Panchase area	# of ecosystem based adaptation measures identified and applied	No ecosystem based adaptation measures exit	2-3 ecosystem based adaptation measures applied	Study Report		
UNDAF Output 7.4: National Preparedness and emergency systems are able to effectively prepare for and respond to hazard – related disaster	# of districts that have preparedness plans and # of districts where District Disaster Relief Committee/DDC have endorsed all sectoral disaster risk management plans (UNDAF I # 7.4.1)	75 (3 have disaster risk management plan)	75 have preparedness plans (20 upgrade from preparedness plans to endorsed disaster risk management plans)	District Disaster Relief Committee/DDC reports, flagship 4 monitoring document		

Annex IV: CPAP Monitoring & Evaluation Matrix						
Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target (2017)	Source(s)/Means of Verification; (Timing)	Remarks	
<p>UNDAF Outcome 8 National institutions have addressed conflict-related violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and the post-conflict needs of victims.</p>	% of recommendations of the National Human Rights Commission and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) regarding transitional justice, or in relation to conflict-related violations, implemented (UNDAF I # 8.1)	121 recommendations of NHRC forwarded by the Government of Nepal to the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction for implementation	50% increase	UPR report, NHRC annual report, Report of the Office of the Prime Minister		
	% of people who perceive that people affected by conflict-related issues regarding truth and reconciliation/ disappearances/ property rights have been adequately addressed (UNDAF I # 8.2)	TBD	TBD	Perception survey (UNDP/UNW)		
	% of people who perceive that people affected by conflict have had their post-conflict needs met (UNDAF I # 8.3)	TBD	TBD	Perception survey (UNDP/UNW)		
<p>UNDAF Output 8.1: Government and civil society have enhanced capacity to develop, establish and implement inclusive transitional justice mechanisms and policies that comply with</p>	% of registered cases that re investigated by Transitional justice mechanisms in line with international standards (UNDAF I # 8.1.2)	Neither Truth and Reconciliation Commission nor Commission of Inquiry on Disappearances established (July 2012)	40%	NHRC annual reports, Annual Reports of the TJ mechanism		

Annex IV: CPAP Monitoring & Evaluation Matrix						
Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target (2017)	Source(s)/Means of Verification; (Timing)	Remarks	
international law and standards.	# of victims of gross human rights violations during the conflict who receive comprehensive reparative benefits and services (UNDAF I # 8.1.3)	0 (Status: draft reparations policy and proposed reparations programme submitted to government)	All male victims, all female victims	Reparation reports, NHRC reports		
	Action plan for the TJ mechanism developed and implemented	TJ mechanisms are not yet established	Plan of action developed for the TJ mechanisms	Transitional Justice mechanism reports		
	# of women victims trained on women's engagement in the truth telling process	80 women leaders oriented on TJ and truth telling process	4000 women victims trained on truth telling process and NAP 1325.	Transitional Justice Mechanism Reports MOPR report		
UNDAF Output 8.2: Conflict victims have benefited from inclusive programmes addressing their post-conflict needs, and ensuring their voices are heard.	# of women training on TJ, NAP, 1325 and 1830 UNSCR	25 were trained as TOT trainer	500 women trained on NAP, TJ, UNSCR 1325, and 1820	ROLHR Programme Annual Report MOPR Report		
	% of people affected by conflict who report that they are accessing services and support (UNDAF I # 8.2.1)	TBD	20% increase	Perception Survey (UNDP/UNW)		
UNDAF Output 8.3: An independent and impartial property dispute resolution mechanism has been established and implemented in regards to conflict-related property issues.	% of property disputes filed that are being resolved and/or managed by established mechanism (UNDAF I # 8.3.1)	0%	TBD	Records of mechanism		

Annex IV: CPAP Monitoring & Evaluation Matrix					
Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target (2017)	Source(s)/Means of Verification; (Timing)	Remarks
UNDAP Outcome 9: National actors and institutions have managed conflict risk and are progressively consolidating the peace	% of people who perceive that there is a high or medium likelihood of national level armed conflict in the next five years (UNDAF I # 9.1 a)	TBD	TBD	Perception survey (UNDP/UNW)	
	% of people who perceive that there is a high or medium likelihood of communal violence happening multiple times within five years in their district (UNDAF I # 9.1 b)	TBD	TBD	Perception survey (UNDP/UNW)	
	% of people who are aware of selected peace-supporting commitments, policies and mechanisms (UNDAF I # 9.2)	TBD	TBD	Perception survey (UNDP/UNW)	
UNDAF Output 9.1: National actors have collaborated to manage and resolve conflict issues, strengthening peace consolidation.	# of effective mechanisms in place and operating to promote consensus and dialogue, resolve disputes, and overcome deadlocks on critical national priorities (UNDAF I # 9.1.1)	TBD (April 2013)	TBD by baseline assessment	UNDP monitoring report; evaluation report	
UNDAF Output 9.2: National actors implemented National Plans of Action on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, ILO Convention 169 and United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), resulting in increased participation of indigenous people, women and girls and protection of	% of key decision-making posts in selected districts and institutions held by women (UNDAF I # 9.2.3)	TBD (April 2013)	TBD by baseline assessment	Peace Building and Recovery Unit assessment from Ministry of General Administration and MLD records	

Annex IV: CPAP Monitoring & Evaluation Matrix					
Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target (2017)	Source(s)/Means of Verification; (Timing)	Remarks
their rights.					
UNDAF Output 9.3: Relevant actors at local and national levels implement policies, procedures and programmes to reduce armed violence and prevent conflict, with special attention to geographic 'hotspots'	Number of community security plans produced in an inclusive manner and implemented (UNDAF I # 9.3.1) Annual incidence of violent activity in targeted geographic areas (UNDAF I # 9.3.2)	None TBD (April 2013)	12 at VDC Level , 6 at District Level Minimum 20% reduction in incidence	Project Reports Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC) monthly reports	
	% of people who report a medium or high perception of safety and security in their district.	TBD	TBD	Perception survey (UNDP/UNW)	
UNDAF Output 9.4: Targeted populations participate in social and economic empowerment initiatives and integration programmes to diminish future conflict risks.	Nationally led programme implemented to support former Maoist army personnel and the broader community (UNDAF I # 9.4.1) # of individuals benefiting from social empowerment, livelihood support programmes and basic services (UNDAF I # 9.4.2)	No 18,250 individuals (17,000 women)	Yes Additional 7,000 individuals	MoPR Reports UNDP/ Livelihoods Recovery for Peace database	
UNDAF/CPD Output 10.2: National institutions have enhanced capacity to better comply with the international policy regulatory framework, recommendations and standards.	# of government officials trained on treaty negotiation	TBD	200 Government officials trained on treaty negotiation skills	Annual Report of Ministry of Law and Justice	

Annex IV: CPAP Monitoring & Evaluation Matrix					
Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target (2017)	Source(s)/Means of Verification; (Timing)	Remarks
UNDAF Output 10.3: Government bodies have strengthened capacity and information tools required to coordinate aid, increase accountability and operationalize development effectiveness	# of government publications using Aid Management Platform data (UNDAF I # 10.3.1)	0	3 per year	Review of MoF website and MoF reports on aid	
	# of inclusive sectoral and national coordination mechanisms that include aid effectiveness targets (UNDAF I # 10.3.2)	2 (1 mechanism at national level and 1 at sectoral level in education)	6	Nepal Portfolio Performance Review annual reports, minutes of sectoral coordination meetings, MoF reports on aid	

Annex V: CPAP Monitoring & Evaluation Calendar (2013-2017)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Surveys/ Studies	UN Baseline perception survey (UNDP and UNW)			UN End line perception survey (UNDP and UNW)	
	Annual Household Survey (NPC/CBS)	Annual Household Survey (NPC/CBS)	Annual Household Survey (NPC/CBS)	Annual Household Survey (NPC/CBS)	Annual Household Survey (NPC/CBS)
Monitoring Systems	Support to the management of national and district level monitoring system 1. Support to NPC to strengthen National M&E System and framework 2. District Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System (DPMAS)				
	Support to the management of UNDP CPAP monitoring system 1. Implementation support to CPAP monitoring (ISCAP)				
M & E capacity building	National Monitoring and Evaluation System and District Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System (DPMAS) (with UNFPA, UNICEF and LGCDP)				
			UNDAF Evaluation (UNCT)	Outcome Evaluation: Vulnerable and stigmatized groups experience greater self-confidence, respect and dignity	
Reviews and Evaluations	Evaluation of Local Governance Community Development Programme (LGCDP) (with UNICEF, UNCDF, UNW, UNFPA)		Mid-term Review: Local Governance Community Development Programme (LGCDP II)		
		Mid-term Review: Elections support Program (ESP)		Final Evaluation: Elections support Program (ESP)	
			Mid-term Review: Rule of law and human rights programme		Outcome evaluation (with UN Women): Rule of law, and human rights
		Final Evaluation: Prepare the Public Administration for State Reforms (PREPARE) Final Evaluation: Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal (SPCBN)			

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Mid-term Review: Livelihood Recovery for Peace Project (LRP)				
	Review: M&E system of Micro Enterprise Development Program (MEDEP)		Mid-term Review: Micro Enterprise Development Program (MEDEP) Mid-term Review: Inclusive growth and information System program		Outcome Evaluation: Inclusive growth and information system and MEDEP program
		Mid-term Review: Nepal Climate Change Support Program (NCCSP) Mid-term Review: Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF)	Final Evaluation: Nepal Climate Change Support Program (NCCSP)	Final Evaluation: Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF)	
			Mid-term Review: Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihood (RERL)		Final Evaluation: Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihood (RERL)
	Mid-term Review: Ecosystem based Adaptation in mountain ecosystem (EbA)	Final Evaluation: Ecosystem based Adaptation in mountain ecosystem (EbA)			
	Mid-term Review: Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme (CDRMP)		Final Evaluation: Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme (CDRMP)		
		Mid-term Review: Building peace in Nepal: Ensuring a participatory and secure transition (UNPFN) Mid-term Review: Catalytic support on land issues (UNDP, IOM, Habitat)	Final Evaluation: Building peace in Nepal: Ensuring a participatory and secure transition (UNPFN) Final Evaluation: Catalytic support on land issues (UNDP, IOM, Habitat)		
				Outcome Evaluation: Conflict prevention and peace building (CPP)	
				Common Country Assessment (CCA)	Preparation of UNDAF /CPD/CPAP (2018-2022)
a	Key events / Processes				

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Information Utilization (including Partners major data collection activities)	Knowledge products based on analysis of Census and survey data Census from poverty and inclusion perspectives(UNDP)				
	Dissemination of 2011 Population and Housing Census Results nation-wide (UNFPA)	Dissemination of 2011 Population and Housing Census Results nation-wide(UNFPA)		Final MDGs Report (Preparation and Launching)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MDG Acceleration Framework MDG Updates/progress report (UNDP) 			Situation Analysis of Children and Women (UNICEF)	
	Information products produced through NekSAP including Food Security Bulletins, Market Watches, Crop Assessments(WFP)				
Quarterly nutrition bulletins, with updates from the Nutrition Information System, presented and discussed during NUTEC meetings (WFP)					