UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK 2018-2022
FOR NEPAL
UNITED NATIONS
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<td>Common Budgetary Framework</td>
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<td>CEDAW</td>
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<td>Harmonized Cash Transfer</td>
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<td>Middle-Income Country</td>
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NGO Non-governmental Organization
NPC National Planning Commission
NRA National Reconstruction Authority
N-RA Non-Resident Agency
OECD Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
ODA Official Development Assistance
OMT Operations Management Team
OWG Outcome Working Group
PDNA Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
RC Resident Coordinator
RCO Resident Coordinator’s Office
SDG Sustainable Development Goal
SWAp Sector-Wide Approach
TBC To Be Confirmed
TG Thematic Group
ToR Terms of Reference
TYP Three Year Plan
UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCDF United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCG United Nations Communications Group
UNCT United Nations Country Team
UNDAF United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG United Nations Development Group
UNDP United Nations Development Programme
UNEG United Nations Evaluation Group
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRCPD United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia
UNS United Nations System
UNV United Nations Volunteers
UN-Women United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UPR Universal Periodic Review
WASH Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WEE Women’s Economic Empowerment
WFP World Food Programme
WHO World Health Organization
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Nepal is undergoing a period of transition and while it has faced myriad obstacles over the last 20 years, it has made significant development progress. Emerging after a decade-long conflict and two devastating earthquakes, Nepal now looks forward to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, implementing its newly promulgated Constitution and ensuring no one is left behind.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022 sets out the UN partnership aiming to support Nepal as it carves out its development agenda over the next five years. At the core of this new UNDAF are the SDGs, the Government of Nepal’s Fourteenth Plan, and international commitments and norms to which Nepal is a party. Leaping off from the lessons learned from the previous UNDAF (2013-2017), this new framework builds upon successes, incorporates emerging issues and agreements, and serves to address Nepal’s larger economic, social, and environmental objectives.

The four UNDAF outcomes weave together linked thematic areas: 1) Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth; 2) Social Development; 3) Resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change; and 4) Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights. These outcomes are directly linked to the national priorities as laid out in the Government’s Fourteenth Plan, and the globally endorsed 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Moreover, they are built upon the key principles of the 2030 Agenda ensuring all people enjoy peace and prosperity, while protecting the planet, as outlined in the Road to Dignity by 2030. These themes also underpin Nepal’s 2015 Constitution and are in line with the Istanbul Programme of Action on the renewed and strengthened partnership for development. Despite Nepal’s geographical disparities, these commitments are inclusive, transparent and ambitious, but no one must be left behind.

The processes of assisting Nepal achieve the SDGs and become a middle-income country (MIC) by 2030 are integral components of the UNDAF outcomes. These processes were identified in the preparatory work undertaken by the Nepal UN Country Team regarding the significant opportunities as well as challenges that they pose for the achievement of the country’s development priorities and goals. The UN Country Team adheres to the Deliver as One principles to conduct coherent and coordinated work, drawing on diversified expertise and resources of all UN agencies.

Oversight of the UNDAF implementation is bolstered by a Steering Committee comprising Government partners and stakeholders, and working groups for communications, outcomes, and monitoring and evaluation, gender, and operations. These working groups bring their expertise to assess and guide the implementation of the UNDAF. Transparency and accountability are threaded throughout the entire process, ensuring that the principles of the UN and the global community are upheld every step of the way as we work with Nepal to achieve its development goals.
INTRODUCTION
Nepal has made remarkable progress over the last 20 years, despite a challenging environment, which included a decade-long conflict, trade disruption in the southern border of the country, and two major earthquakes. The country also achieved most of its development goals and is committed to achieve the Agenda 2030. The promulgation and implementation of the Constitution of Nepal, 2015 provides a unique opportunity for Nepal to establish an equitable development trajectory, which leaves no one behind.

The United Nations cooperates with and supports the Government of Nepal in its development goals. The UN Country team comprises 21 resident and non-resident agencies. At the core of the UNDAF 2018 – 2022 are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Government of Nepal’s Fourteenth Plan and international commitments, norms and standards to which Nepal is a party. It is also informed by the lessons learned from the UNDAF 2013 – 2017. The 2016 Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review serves as the key orientation and modalities through which the United Nations operates in Nepal. The UN Country Team adheres to the Delivering as One principles and standards with a view to a more coherent, coordinated and joint work for sustainable development among UN agencies with shared goals.

The 2018-2022 Nepal UNDAF forms the overall framework for the joint United Nations Country Team’s work in support of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and national development priorities. The UNDAF also is a platform upon which diversified expertise and resources of UN agencies can be integrated for the delivery of coherent development programmes.

The four UNDAF outcomes, 1) Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth; 2) Social Development; 3) Resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change; and 4) Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights are directly linked to the national priorities as laid out in the Government’s Fourteenth Plan, the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs. Moreover, they relate to the themes of People, Prosperity, Planet and Peace, which are among the six essential elements of the post-2015 agenda presented in the Road to Dignity by 2030. This is also in line with the Istanbul Programme of Action on the renewed and strengthened partnership for development. The UNDAF outcomes are further connected by the overarching pledge in both the 2030 Agenda and in Nepal’s Constitution to leave no one behind, not forgetting the country’s geographical disparities.

1 The UN Country Team Nepal membership includes 18 resident agencies (FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNCDF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNRCPD, UNV, UN Women, WHO) and non-resident agencies (ITC, UNIDO, IAEA, UNOPS).

2 As described in the Secretary General’s Road to Dignity by 2030, December 2014, pp. 21-23: https://static1.squarespace.com/static/562094dee4b0d00c1a3f6f611/v/56c7826f850828b7a3b9a4/1465437287044/RoadtoDignityby2030.pdf.


4 The Constitution reflects the collective aspirations of the people of Nepal for a just, equitable, and prosperous society that aims to raise everyone and to leave no one behind.
The processes of assisting Nepal achieve the SDGs and become a Middle-Income Country (MIC) by 2030 are integral components of the UNDAF outcomes. These processes were identified in the preparatory work undertaken by the Nepal UN Country Team regarding the significant opportunities as well as challenges that they pose for the achievement of the country’s development priorities and goals.

The UNDAF document is organized into three sections: the first section provides an overview of the Nepal country context and its national development priorities, the UNDAF formulation process, and the core programming principles and strategies of the UNDAF. The second section presents the UNDAF’s four outcomes, as well as their inter-relatedness, their connection to national development priorities and areas of work where there are already joint approaches, or opportunities for them, by agencies. The third section consists of the UNDAF Results Matrix, the M&E framework and calendar, the requisite legal annex upon which the Government of Nepal-UN partnership is based, and an overview of UN initiatives beyond the UNDAF.

1.1 NEPAL CONTEXT AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

Nepal has made significant development progress over the last two decades. The country achieved one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG 4, reducing child mortality), and made significant progress towards others.5 This occurred in an environment of major political transition including a decade-long conflict, a comprehensive peace agreement, and the enactment of a new Constitution. Now, Nepal aspires to be a middle-income country by 2030.6

Nepal was the first country to produce a national SDG report,7 and it has confirmed its commitment to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and to its inclusive, multi-stakeholder partnership approach for the achievement of the SDGs. The Government aims to localize the SDGs to the Nepal context and to integrate them into national, sub-national and local development plans. The federal model, which the country adopted in its Constitution, and which anticipates a three-tiered structure of government with the devolution of executive and legislative powers to provincial and local governments, and rural municipalities, should further support the localization of the SDGs in Nepal.

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In its vision of the country as a secular, inclusive, federal democratic republic, the Constitution marks an historic achievement for Nepal. It establishes Nepal’s first federal democratic republic, and it introduces major socio-political changes, including the restructuring of the public administration. The enactment of the Constitution coincides with Nepal’s announcement of its commitment to the 2030 Agenda; and presents a unique opportunity for the country to blend its Constitutional transition with its efforts to realize the SDGs.

Nepal is a young and rapidly urbanizing country: it is estimated that some 44 percent of its approximately 28.4 million population is under the age of 19. Given current population trends, Nepal should be able to benefit from its youth-based demographic dividend until at least 2050. As urban areas are acknowledged to be incubators for innovation and engines of economic growth, Nepal should also capitalize upon its rapid rate of urbanization.

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8 Common Country Assessment (final draft), March 2017, p. 5, quoting the 2011 census.
Nepal’s development gains could, however, be halted or even reversed by the geologic and climate change-induced hazards. Floods, droughts, earthquakes and landslides affect both urban and rural regions. The 2015 earthquakes are the most catastrophic example of this vulnerability. The two quakes and subsequent powerful aftershocks affected 31 of the country’s 75 districts, resulting in the deaths of 9,000 people, over half of whom were women, and injuring more than 22,300 people.\textsuperscript{10} The total value of disaster effects (damages and losses) caused by the earthquake have been estimated at Rs. 706 billion (US$ 7 billion), of that amount Rs. 517 billion (76% of the total effects) is the value of destroyed physical assets.\textsuperscript{11}

Nepal will have to overcome certain challenges towards its goal of attaining middle-income country status. As of 2017, 21.6 percent of Nepal’s population live below the national poverty line.\textsuperscript{12} Its economy is not yet diversified. Much of the country’s rural population still depends on subsistence agriculture for their livelihood, and this sector

\textsuperscript{10} Women and other vulnerable people generally have less well-developed or no coping strategies to manage these shocks: for example, according to the Post-Disaster Needs Assessments, some 26 percent of the damaged houses belong to female-headed households, 41 percent to Dalits and indigenous communities, and 23 percent belong to senior citizens. PDNA, p. 26, 62
\textsuperscript{11} Ministry of Home Affairs, Nepal Disaster Report 2015, p. 15.
\textsuperscript{12} National Planning Commission, Fourteenth Plan, p. 22.
is particularly susceptible to drought and other climate change-related events.\textsuperscript{13} The remittance (the largest source of foreign exchange) flow is a major contributor to development financing in Nepal,\textsuperscript{14} followed by tourism; and both these sectors are vulnerable to external shocks, including economic downturns in labour-recipient as well as tourist origin countries.\textsuperscript{15}

Several constraints exist in Nepal that limit private sector growth and job creation. These include frequent political changes, labour unions coupled with stringent labour law as well as poor physical infrastructure. There is a high level of unemployment and under employment particularly for youth and women in Nepal. Youth unemployment and under employment is also a push factor for out migration of young people, mainly from rural to urban areas and outside Nepal.

The Government of Nepal has enacted various laws and policies aligned with international standards related to migration.\textsuperscript{16} However, the challenges related to migration remain, including high recruitment costs and other forms of labour exploitation at each stage of the migration process.

Traditional practices in Nepal have also affected certain development efforts, particularly those regarding discrimination, and the social and economic exclusion of women and vulnerable people.\textsuperscript{17} Development programmes and results related to gender and social inclusion are not equally weighted and effective across the country’s different regions and population groups. For example, the Mid- and Far-
Western Regions ranked the lowest on both the Gender Empowerment Measure\(^{18}\) and the Gender-related Development Index (GDI).\(^{19}\) Through the Constitution, the Government of Nepal has expressed its commitment to the social and economic inclusion of marginalized groups, though the outcomes of these efforts might take time to become apparent.

An additional challenge to the country’s development is that government revenues are insufficient to provide all essential services. Some 40 percent of Nepal’s social development policy initiatives are supported by development partner funds\(^{20}\); and overseas development assistance overall accounts for 26 percent of the country’s budget.\(^{21}\)

Nepal has targeted a 7.2 percent annual economic growth rate in its Fourteenth Plan (2073/74-2075/2076 [2017-2020]). According to this Plan, the country has identified five priority development strategies, each of which are closely linked to specific SDGs.

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\(^{18}\) National Human Development Report (NHDR) 2014, fig. 2.6, and p. 20.

\(^{19}\) NHDR 2014, fig. 2.5 and p. 19.


These strategies and their SDG alignments are:
1. Increase growth and employment through tourism, small and medium businesses (SDG 8) and transformation of agriculture (SDG 1-2).
2. Infrastructure development: energy (SDG 7), road, air transport and information/communication, rural-urban and trilateral linkages (SDG 9).
3. Sustainable improvement on human development through social development and social security/protection (SDG 1-6).
4. Promotion of good governance and human rights through effective and accountable public finance and clean, transparent and people-friendly public service (SDG 16).
5. Gender equality (SDG 5), social inclusion (SDG 1-6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16), environmental protection (SDG 11-15) and maximum use of science and technology.22

The timely collection and analysis of data to inform policy and programme development is also a Government priority.23

The above-noted national strategies, as well as their SDG links, have provided a basis for the identification of the Outcome Areas through which the UN Country Team will support the achievement of Nepal’s development priorities through the 2018-2022 UNDAF.

1.2 THE UNDAF DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The 2018-2022 UNDAF formulation process began with the Common Country Analysis and the final evaluation of the current UNDAF in September-October 201624, as well as with a survey of the UN’s Comparative Advantages in November 2016.

The objective of the Common Country Analysis was to identify institutional policies and strategies as well as contextual issues upon which the UN Country Team could focus and prioritize its interventions in Nepal, and thereby to provide reference for the UNDAF’s formulation. This analysis noted several areas that offer opportunities for Nepal to achieve its development goals, including economic growth, social development, inclusion and institutional capacity and rule of law. The realization of these opportunities is based on certain assumptions, including that political stability and commitment will be maintained; reduction of inequality will be ongoing, and disaster risk will be reduced.

22 Common Country Analysis, pp. 22-23.

23 Data and statistics development: The Three-Year Plan aims to establish a national strategy for the collection of data and statistics, restructure the Central Bureau of Statistics to improve its capacity, develop human resources in the areas of statistics and data collection, and make data and statistics an integral part of policy formulation. CCA p.71.

In the Comparative Advantages survey, most of the respondents identified the UN's most valued services in Nepal as advocacy, neutrality, impartiality, technical expertise and respect for diversity. It confirmed that the UN Country Team maintains an ability to offer services and support to the Government of Nepal, which are informed by international norms and universally recognized human rights standards in response to specific development needs. The UN intends to leverage its various strengths toward the advancement of the people of Nepal and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals through the UNDAF.

Among the findings of the 2013-2017 UNDAF evaluation was that neither its output-based framework nor its risk management strategy were sufficiently flexible to allow its programming to be adjusted in response to unanticipated crises, especially mega-disasters/humanitarian crises.

The findings and recommendations of the Common Country Analysis, UNDAF evaluation, and the Comparative Advantages survey provided three of the bases for identifying broad themes and priority areas for consideration in the new UNDAF. The priority areas were further refined through consultations at central and regional level. These sessions included representation from all the UN resident agencies in Nepal as well as government counterparts, civil society, bilateral donors and other development partners.

The UN intends to leverage its various strengths toward the advancement of the people of Nepal and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals through the UNDAF.
1.3 UNDAF PRIORITY AREAS

Four priority areas of cooperation were identified through these discussions:

- Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth
- Social Development
- Resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation
- Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights

The identification of these priority areas for the UNDAF was also informed by the national development priorities articulated in the Fourteenth Plan, the Constitution, and Government sector strategies, policies and plans; as well as guided by the goals and targets of the SDGs; the UN’s overall normative agenda; and the international commitments, norms and standards to which the Government of Nepal is a signatory.

The four outcome areas are intended to be interlinked and synergistic, initiatives under specific outcomes support those in other areas, for example, work related to the developmental use of remittances under the Economic Growth outcome is linked to migration-related activities under Social Development.

The four outcome areas are intended to be interlinked and synergistic.

The alignment of the four UNDAF outcome areas to the National Development Priorities is presented in the table below:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>UNDAF OUTCOME AREA</th>
<th>NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth</td>
<td>Fourteenth Plan, Strategy 1: Increase production through expansion of MSMEs, transformation of agriculture and tourism sector; Strategy 2: Infrastructure development in the area of energy, road and air transport and communication; and Strategy 5: Gender equity and inclusion and adoption of improved technologies. Agriculture Development Strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Development</td>
<td>Fourteenth Plan, Strategy 3: Sustainable improvement on human development through social development &amp; social security/ protection.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resilience, DRR and Climate Change Adaptation</td>
<td>Fourteenth Plan, Disaster Management, Environment and Climate Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights</td>
<td>Fourteenth Plan, Strategy 4 Promotion of good governance and human rights through effective and accountable public finance and clean, transparent and people friendly public service.</td>
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The UNDAF results matrix in Annex 1 presents the UN Country Team’s contribution towards the achievement of national priorities. The matrix and the narrative detail the contribution of the United Nations System to the theory of change for each outcome statement.
1.4 UN CORE PROGRAMMING PRINCIPLES AND STRATEGIES

The UNDAF applies the four global programming principles of: leave no one behind; human rights; gender equality and women’s empowerment; sustainability and resilience; and accountability. The principle of accountability in leaving no one behind is embedded in the links between rights-holders and duty-bearers presented in each of the outcome statements. This UNDAF will strategize social inclusion as a principle to address inequality and socio-cultural discrimination, which is perceived as one of the root causes of exclusion and vulnerability in the country.

These programming principles will be applied to all phases of the programme design and management including monitoring and evaluation. Data generation and adaptability to changing circumstances will be cross-cutting strategies. The UNCT will consider do no harm and context analysis approaches for new programming throughout the UNDAF considering the current transition phase of Nepal. The UN in Nepal will continue to build on its field presence to ensure that services and programmes are not only delivered at the national and policy level, but will also use the experience and contextual information gathered from the various UN agencies operating throughout Nepal to inform both policies and programme implementation.

The realization of the Agenda 2030 and the national development priorities is not only the realm of the Government of Nepal and the United Nations. All stakeholders, including civil society, NGOs and INGOs acting in collaborative partnership are to implement the Agenda 2030. The private sector, the cooperative sectors and civil society (including NGOs and INGOs) remain important partners for both the Government of Nepal and the United Nations.

This UNDAF will strategize social inclusion as a principle to address inequality and socio-cultural discrimination, which is perceived as one of the root causes of exclusion and vulnerability in the country.
In envisaging its role in Nepal beyond the timeframe of the 2018-2022 UNDAF, the UNCT confirmed its commitment to collaborate with the Government of Nepal towards the achievement of national development priorities, the Sustainable Development Goals as set out in the 2030 Agenda, and the commitments of the country to international charters and treaties, including supporting Nepal’s aim to graduate to middle-income country status by 2030.

The UN Country Team envisions Nepal as a peaceful and prosperous middle-income country for all its people while protecting the planet through a productive partnership with the government and development partners. It is envisaged that in a MIC context, the UN Country Team’s work in Nepal will have an increased emphasis on upstream policy work with the Government, while still maintaining a focus on vulnerable populations to ensure no one is left behind. This is to confirm the UN’s commitment to the achievement of the 2030 agenda in Nepal encompassing five themes: Prosperity, People, Planet, Peace and Partnerships. The UN Country Team strongly believes gender equality and social inclusion are not only fundamental human rights, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable Nepal. Gender equality and social inclusion will be an integral component of activities under all five themes to ensure equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes for women and disadvantaged people.
UNDAF RESULTS PILLARS
2.1 PRIORITY AREAS

A. Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth

By 2022, economically vulnerable, unemployed and under-employed people have increased access to sustainable livelihoods and safe and decent employment and income opportunities.

Rationale and expected results
The Government of Nepal has targeted a 7.2 percent annual economic growth rate in its current Fourteenth Plan (2073/74-2075/2076 [2017-2020]); and it has identified tourism, agriculture, small and medium enterprise, and energy as priority sectors for this aim.

The UN will support the Government of Nepal in achieving its vision for inclusive economic growth through its work on policy development and technical assistance for poverty eradication, including institutional capacity building and individual training. Moreover, each of the ten UN agencies contributing to this outcome area has specific strengths related to economic growth, for example, infrastructure development, productive asset creation, sectoral development, labour migration, financial services, small and medium enterprise development as well as their internationalization, and decent work. Furthermore, each agency focuses upon the needs of a particular category of beneficiary, e.g. women, children, marginalized and vulnerable groups, migrants or youth.

The UN Country Team’s interventions under this outcome will build upon the achievements realized under the 2013-2017 UNDAF’s Outcome 2: Vulnerable groups have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection. Guided by the Fourteenth Plan’s choice of priority economic growth sectors, the UN’s activities will focus on agriculture, tourism, and small and medium enterprise, including the construction or expansion of related small scale infrastructure, initiatives for safe labour migration, and the productive use of remittances. While the interventions mentioned under this outcome contribute to inclusive economic growth, poverty is not just a result of unemployment and the interventions under social development and governance such as health, education, gender empowerment and political empowerment all contribute to addressing the multi-faceted root causes of poverty and vulnerability.

Interventions to increase agricultural productivity will emphasize an improved access to technology, training, productive assets and financial services, secured tenure rights as well as small and medium enterprise development with a focus on gender equality. Trade-related technical assistance will focus on enabling MSMEs to become more competitive to connect to international markets for trade and investment. Migration-related activities will include strengthening intergovernmental engagement in the development and implementation of migration policies. Other upstream initiatives...
will focus on technical support for institutional capacity strengthening to draft, enact, and implement policies on inclusive growth. These activities will provide opportunities for joint approaches between agencies, for example, between IOM and UNICEF, whose expertise focuses on migration and child protection, respectively, in programming for children left behind by migrants.

The results anticipated from the UN Country Team’s interventions under the Inclusive Economic Growth Outcome Area during the 2018-2022 UNDAF are that unemployed and underemployed Nepali people, including those categorized as marginalized and vulnerable, will have markedly greater access to sustainable livelihoods and decent employment and income opportunities and ultimately contribute to poverty reduction.
KEY SDG, NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, AND INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK LINKAGES

SDG LINKS

SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development
SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for development

NATIONAL STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

- Fourteenth Development Plan
- National Employment Policy 2014
- Foreign Employment Policy 2012
- National Youth Policy 2010
- Post-disaster Reconstruction Framework, 2016-2020
- Land Use Policy 2016
- Agriculture Development Strategy, 2015
- Nepal Sustainable Development (preliminary) Report 2015
- Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action – 2011 (National commitment)
- International treaties and frameworks to which Nepal is a party

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

Fourteenth Plan, Strategy 5: Gender equality, inclusiveness, environment protection, maximum usage of science and technology and enhancement of institutional capacity
- Strategy 1: Increase production through expansion of MSMEs, transformation of agriculture and tourism sector
- Strategy 2: Infrastructure development in the area of energy, road and air transport and communication

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND FRAMEWORKS TO WHICH NEPAL IS A PARTY

- Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97) (not ratified)
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- Beijing Platform for Action, 1995
- ILO Conventions 138 and 182 on child labour (not ratified)
- International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
- ILO Convention No. 122 Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (not ratified)
- Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97) (not ratified)
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
FOCAL AREAS OF THE UN’S SUPPORT AND CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH OUTCOME AREA WILL INCLUDE

- Technical support for the implementation of labour-intensive infrastructure projects leading to sustainable livelihood
- Technical assistance to increase access to market information through improved technology and capacity building
- Technical support to and promotion of access of land for the landless, land tenure security and sustainable land management
- Institutional capacity strengthening to draft, enact, and implement policies on inclusive growth
- Technical support for the formalization of the informal sector, including domestic work, construction, home-based workers, and SMEs
- Support to the recognition and valorization of unpaid care and domestic work
- Technical support towards the economic empowerment of youth, women, and other vulnerable people, including increasing the number of those who
Nepal’s significant achievements in the social sector are also acknowledged in its human assets index rating, which is above the level required for its graduation from LDC status.

have relevant skills, including technical non-traditional and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs, and entrepreneurship.

- Advocacy for equal pay for work of equal value
- Technical support to, and promotion of, the adoption of ethical recruitment practices and safer migration
- Technical support for the reconstruction of livelihoods in earthquake-affected areas
- Capacity building and training for the development and promotion of entrepreneurship and MSMEs, including access to financial services.
- Policy and technological support for productivity enhancement in, and income generation from, agriculture sector including crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestry
- Institutional capacity development and individual trainings to improve productivity in the agriculture and tourism sectors
- Technical and legal support towards the development of an improved macro-policy environment for inclusive economic growth
- Promotion and support to social protection schemes, which allow unemployed, under-employed and other economically vulnerable people to participate in vocational training sessions.
B. Social Development

By 2022, economically vulnerable, unemployed and under-employed people have increased access to sustainable livelihoods and safe and decent employment and income opportunities.

Rationale and expected results

According to various global indices, the overall quality of life for Nepalis has markedly improved over the last half century. The country’s Human Development Index rating has risen from 0.210 in 1970 to 0.558 in 2016, and there have been remarkable development gains, particularly in the health and education sectors. For example, over the past 50 years, life expectancy at birth has more than doubled from less than 30 years to 70 years. Nepal has also achieved one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (MDG 4, reducing child mortality), as well as made significant progress towards others, including realizing gender parity in primary school enrolment.25

Nepal’s significant achievements in the social sector are also acknowledged in its human assets index rating, which is above the level required for its graduation from LDC status26. Nonetheless, social development challenges and disparities remain, including of child marriage27, maternal mortality and gender-based violence. The CEDAW Committee28 noted that patriarchal attitudes and deep-rooted stereotypes remain entrenched in institutions and structures of the Nepalese society. The persistence of harmful traditional practices such as child marriage, dowry, son preference, polygamy, widows accused of witchcraft, chhaupadi, jhuma, deuki, etc., are overarching and significant barriers to sustainable social development.

The coverage of the social security system, however, is limited.

The relative strength of the UN to support the Government of Nepal in addressing these issues include its expertise in the provision of policy advice and technical support for basic social services. In this context, social services refer to health, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, and social protection. Moreover, each of the

The new Constitution establishes social security as a fundamental right of Nepali citizens and provides a broad framework for the social security system.

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13 UN agencies participating in this outcome area have specific strengths related to the provision of a specific service and/or is mandated to work with a particular category of the population identified as vulnerable under this UNDAF, e.g. UNICEF has well-demonstrated WASH expertise, and it is mandated to work with children. UNFPA and UN Women have expertise on GBV prevention and response. Social security has been a core element of ILO’s mandate and, consequently, one of its key standard-setting areas. ILO Conventions and Recommendations are the main tools through which the ILO can pursue its mandate to extend social security to all in need of protection. FAO and WFP provides essential support to address food insecurity.

The UN’s activities under this outcome area are informed by the rights to early childhood development and child participation, basic education, safe water and sanitation, health care including reproductive health rights, and social protection for women, children and other vulnerable people, which are enshrined in the Constitution; as well as by the Government of Nepal’s Fourteenth Plan priorities and strategies; and by the sector plans and strategies of the ministries responsible for the planning and provision of basic social services. The UN Country Team’s interventions in this area also build on the activities conducted under the 2013-2017 UNDAF’s Outcome 1: Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups get improved access to basic essential social services and programmes in an equitable manner, including the continuation of support to sector-wide approaches (SWAs) for service delivery in health, education, nutrition, and WASH. In these SWAs, agencies’ participation is based on their respective mandates and areas of expertise, and they allow collaborative approaches without the administrative constraints of a joint programme. The SWAs also allow for better leverage, harmonization and collaboration among partners beyond UN agencies.

The largest and most mature SWA under this pillar is the Nepal Health Sector Strategy (NHSS 2016-2021), which is coordinated through the Ministry of Health and Population. The Nepal Health Sector Strategy is supported by a consortium of development partners, including the World Bank, DFID, USAID, KfW, GAVI, GIZ, JICA, the Government of Korea, IAEA, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, and WHO. This SWA focuses upon current health challenges, including tuberculosis, HIV, malaria and stunting, and it

29 Nepal Constitution, 2015, art. 39 (3).
30 Nepal Constitution, 2015, art. 31 (1).
31 “…the Constitution of Nepal has included peoples’ right to live in healthy and clean environment as well as right to access to safe water and sanitation”. The Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Efficiency Improvement Unit (SEIU), Nepal Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector Development Plan 2016 – 2030, Kathmandu, 2015, p. 2.
32 Nepal Constitution, 2015, art. 35.
33 Nepal Constitution, art. 38 (2): Every woman shall have the right relating to safe motherhood and reproductive health.
34 Nepal Constitution, art. 43: “…right to social security: the indigent citizens, incapacitated and helpless citizens, helpless single women, citizens with disabilities, children, citizens who cannot take care themselves and citizens belonging to the tribes on the verge of extinction shall have the right to social security, in accordance with law.”
The strengthening of Nepal’s legal framework on violence against women/girls is being prioritized with attention given to gender statistics, essential services and social norm change.

The Ministry of Education’s School Sector Development Plan (2016-2023), to which UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA and WFP contribute, focuses on gender, equity, retention and capacity development issues in the education sector; and it contributes primarily towards the achievement of SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality on and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, as well as supports progress towards SDG 1: End poverty, SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls and SDG 10: reduce inequality. It is also linked to activities under the Outcome 3 in its aim to ensure preparedness and DRR awareness among parents, teachers and students.

Other SWAs under this outcome area include the Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan II (2018-2022), in which UNICEF, WFP WHO, and other development partners participate, and which contributes to the achievement of SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.

Additionally, the national WASH programme, which is led by the Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation and to which UNICEF, UN-Habitat and WHO participate, also contributes to the achievement of SDG 6 for safely managed water and sanitation services and its WASH sector Sector Development Plan in collaboration with government and development partners.

Other types of joint approaches by agencies under this outcome area include the UNICEF-UNFPA initiative to end child marriage, which is a global, multi-stakeholder programme implemented in various countries including Nepal. The strengthening of Nepal’s legal framework on violence against women/girls is being prioritized with attention given to gender statistics, essential services and social norm change. UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNDP and UNODC, in close collaboration with the Government, are also initiating an essential service package for women and girls subject to violence. Given the demographic dividend, the UN can also add value with macro-trend analysis of the population and supporting the Government on making accelerated investments in Nepal’s human resources.

The results anticipated from the UN Country Team’s interventions under the Social Development Outcome Area in the 2018-2022 UNDAF are that all Nepali people, and particularly those categorized in it as vulnerable, will have significantly greater access to and use of quality social services, and that they will thereby ultimately achieve a more equitable status in society.
KEY SDG, NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, AND INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK LINKAGES

SDG LINKS:
SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES:
Fourteenth Plan, Strategy 3: Sustainable improvement on human development through social development and social security / protection
Fourteenth Plan, Strategy 4: Promotion of good governance and human rights through effective and accountable public finance and clean, transparent and people friendly public service
Fourteenth Plan, Strategy 5: Gender equality, inclusiveness, environment protection, maximum usage of science and technology and enhancement of institutional capacity.

NATIONAL STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS:
Fourteenth Plan
- MoAD, Agriculture Development Strategy, 2015-2035
- MoH, National Health Sector Strategy 2016-2021
- MoH, National Health policy, 2014
- MoH, Newborn Health Strategy, 2006
- MoH, Nepal’s Every Newborn Action Plan, 2016
- MoH, National HIV and AIDS strategic Plan (2016-2027)
- MoH, National E-Health Strategy, 2017
- MoH, National HIV Testing and Treatment Guidelines, 2017
- MoE, School Sector Development Plan 2016-2023
- MoHP, National Population Policy, 2015
- NPC, Multi-sectoral Nutritional Plan, 2013-2017
- National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Trafficking in Women and Children (2012)
- National Strategy and Plan on Ending Gender Based Violence and Gender Empowerment 2013 – 2017
- MoWSS, Nepal: Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector Development Plan 2016-2030 (Draft)
- Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Policy, 2009
- National Policy and Plan on Disability, 2006

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND FRAMEWORKS TO WHICH NEPAL IS A PARTY:
- UPR recommendations on gender-based violence, rule of law and governance, among others
- Human Rights Committee recommendations
- Convention on the Rights of the Child
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979
- Beijing Platform for Action, 1995
- International Health Regulations (2005)
- Minamata Convention on Mercury
- WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
- Agreement on the establishment of the International Vaccine Institute.
FOCAL AREAS OF THE UN’S SUPPORT AND CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH OUTCOME AREA WILL INCLUDE

- Continuing support to the Health SWAp
- Continuing support to the School Sector Development Plan (2016-2022)
- Advocacy and technical support to the development of improved adolescent and youth leadership and participation
- Advocacy and institutional capacity building to prevent and respond to gender-based violence.
- Strengthening the capacity of national statistical systems to generate accurate, timely and disaggregated population data
- Technical support and advocacy to increase the availability of integrated sexual and reproductive health services for women and adolescents
- Ensure comprehensive knowledge among health service providers to provide quality care and response to GBV survivors
- Strengthen and expand the multi-sectoral response to gender-based violence in line with the President Women’s Empowerment Programme
- Integrate sexual and reproductive health services into social development programmes
- Technical support to ensure legal identity including birth registration (SDG 16.9) to access basic social services such as education and subsidies on health services
- Support to the Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan II (2018-2022)
- Advocacy and policy and technical support, including institutional capacity building, for the elimination of child marriage
- Support to Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector Development Plan 2016-2030 (Draft)

The country’s inherent vulnerability to disaster and climate change, and continued degradation of the environment threaten the hard-earned economic gains and future potential.
C. Resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change

By 2022, environmental management, sustainable recovery and reconstruction, and resilience to climate change and disaster are strengthened at all levels.

Rationale and expected results
Nepal’s aim to transition from a least developed country to a middle-income country by 2030, and to achieve 7.2 percent annual economic growth, will require sustained efforts on building resilience as utmost priority to minimize loss from disaster and climate change, and enjoy its potentials for economic growth. However, the country’s inherent vulnerability to disaster and climate change, and continued degradation of the environment threaten the hard-earned economic gains and future potential. Without inclusive and effective strategies and plans for disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery, disasters and climate-change in Nepal can impact negatively on a wide range of sectors and services, including agriculture and food security, forestry and biodiversity, water resources and energy, public health, human settlements and infrastructure, as well as tourism, and natural and cultural heritage.

While the entire population is at risk from natural hazards and climate change impacts, women and vulnerable people are more exposed to loss of lives and livelihoods. Continued exposure to risks may push them towards further marginalization and at the verge of displacement and migration at high cost to the economy and environment for relocation and resettlement. Women and vulnerable groups should be included in all levels of risk reduction planning and their capacities and contributions in recovery efforts acknowledged.

The UN has globally a normative role and expertise in policy development and capacity building in the areas of climate and disaster risk reduction, effective emergency response, sound environment management and sustainable recovery. Recovery is the restoring or improving of livelihoods, food security, nutrition, health, as well as economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets, systems and activities, of a disaster-affected community or society, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and Build Back Better, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.

Women and vulnerable groups should be included in all levels of risk reduction planning and their capacities and contributions in recovery efforts acknowledged.

Because of its strong humanitarian response mandate and active involvement in emergency preparedness, Nepal's National Disaster Response Framework has assigned the UN with the responsibility of co-leading, together with government agencies, the country's humanitarian clusters as part of preparedness and during disasters. Additionally, UN's core values lie in building partnerships through strong, transparent and accountable multi-stakeholder mechanism for managing results. This makes the UN well positioned to provide the Government of Nepal with needed technical support to enhance the country's resilience. Resilience is the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform, and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management.\footnote{Ibid., p. 21.}

The contributions of the UN in Nepal under the Resilience Outcome Area concentrate on strengthening the capacity of national and sub-national levels as well as local communities to mitigate risks of, prepare for, respond to and recover and rebuild from the effect of disasters and climate change. They align with the five strategic objectives articulated in the Government of Nepal’s Post-Disaster Recovery Framework and guided by the principles of Build Back Better and lessons learned from the 2015 earthquakes that underpin integrating specific need of the vulnerable groups\footnote{Studies show that it is often the most vulnerable segment of society who suffers the most in the wake of disaster with uneven impact on socially disadvantaged groups and people with disabilities.} into development planning. Additionally, the package of support encapsulated under UNDAF allows greater programmatic flexibility to adapt to an event of a disaster or climate-induced emergency\footnote{“…(In)adequate flexibility and risk management within the (2013-2017) UNDAF prevented appropriate programmatic responses by the UNCT) after the (2015) earthquake. The lack of flexibility stemmed largely from the UNDAF Output language being too restrictive. As a result of these restrictions, the UNCT was not able to address both the needs of the UNDAF and those of the earthquake victims. Instead, and to their credit, the UNCT focused on the immediate humanitarian and early recovery needs of those affected by the earthquake (rather than the implementation of the UNDAF).” Nepal UNDAF 2013-2017 Evaluation Summary, p. 5.}.

The UN’s programming under this outcome area builds upon the results achieved under the 2013-2017 UNDAF’s Outcome 7: People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks, especially in the continuation of institutional and legislative support for risk-informed policy and plan formulation on disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and environmental management, as well as for advocacy, capacity building and public awareness raising in these areas to national and sub-national governments and local communities across all sectors.

Disaster and climate-related policy, institutional and legislative support, and capacity building for risk informed planning will continue from central to local level as per the spirit of Nepal’s new Constitution that has given specific mandates to the three

\[\text{UNDAF RESULTS PILLARS}\]
Noting that local volunteers are often first responders, the UN will also support systematic volunteer mobilization, including the recruitment of youth, into local level emergency procedures and contingency plans in order to build grassroots level capacity for disaster management.

Interventions under this outcome will also focus on increasing the resilience of women, adolescent girls and vulnerable people to external shocks, for example, through technical assistance on gender and social inclusion to the National Reconstruction Authority and gender-responsive disaster risk management support to Ministry of Home Affairs. Downstream interventions will include continuing to contribute to preparedness, for example, including the Minimum Initial Service Package for reproductive health and gender-based violence in emergencies by building the capacity of service providers, strengthening coordination mechanisms and into pre-positioning emergency supplies; strengthening the network of emergency operation centres; installing early warning systems in risk-prone areas; and identifying and promoting open spaces in urban cities to be used during disasters.

Noting that local volunteers are often first responders, the UN will also support systematic volunteer mobilization, including the recruitment of youth, into local level emergency procedures and contingency plans in order to build grassroots level capacity for disaster management. The search and rescue operation of National Security Forces, including local organizations’ capacities, will be increased to contribute to the Government of Nepal’s efforts in disaster preparedness and response in alignment with existing UN humanitarian architecture.
As the UN’s resilience-building interventions under this outcome will encompass a wide range of preparedness, risk reduction, recovery and development activities, indicators to measure preparedness and response as well as recovery, risk reduction and development activities have been included at both the outcome and output levels in this outcome area. The incorporation of disaster risk mitigation, preparedness and response objectives into the UNDAF will offer additional opportunities for cross-sectoral approaches, which integrate resilience into food security and livelihoods strategies aligned to national development priorities. Furthermore, the interdisciplinary nature of the range of interventions to be carried out under the Resilience Outcome will also encourage synergy among the agencies, the application of collaborative approaches by agencies. UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, FAO, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UN Environment Programme, IOM, UNESCO, IAEA, and UN-Habitat will jointly support the improvement of disaster/ climate risk/ vulnerability assessment and information systems to help better manage information to guide disaster and climate risk management, as well as development planning. Other areas of collaboration among agencies (UNICEF, FAO, UN Women, UNDP, WFP, ITC and IOM) include food security and nutrition, and building the resilience of women through economic empowerment.

The interventions under this outcome will also be informed by globally agreed indicators that have already been or are being localized, e.g. those in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction; the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction; Nepal’s proposed Nationally Determined Contributions presented to the UNFCCC; and Nepal’s SDG indicators that measure changes in resilience.

Key multi-stakeholder partnerships under this outcome, particularly those with the private sector such as UNDP’s alliance with DHL and Government on building surge capacities of the airports to prepare for disasters, will continue into the 2018-2022 UNDAF. Other areas of intervention will include creating an enabling environment to foster public private partnership for disaster and climate risk management including risk transfer. Beyond private sector engagement, multiple global, regional and local funding sources for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction will be tapped for resource mobilization jointly between UN agencies and Government counterparts. WFP has already secured $7.3 million to strengthen adaptive capacities and early warning systems in partnership with the Government.

The main result anticipated from the UN Country Team’s initiatives under the Resilience Outcome Area during the 2018-2022 UNDAF is the significant reduction of human lives, and economic loss and damages from environmental risks, climate change, and natural hazards by building resilience at all levels of government and society.
KEY SDG, NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, AND INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK LINKAGES

**SDG LINKS:**
- **SDG 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- **SDG 10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries
- **SDG 11:** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- **SDG 13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- **SDG 16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development
- **SDG 17:** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for developments

**NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES:**
- Fourteenth Plan vision, goals and objectives for Disaster Management and for Environment and Climate Change
- Fourteenth Plan, Strategy 5: Gender equality, inclusiveness, environment protection, maximum usage of science and technology and enhancement of institutional capacity

**NATIONAL STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS:**
- Fourteenth Plan
- National Planning Commission, Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, 2015
- NRA, National Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Policy, 2015
- Ministry of Population and Environment, Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience, 2015
- Nepal Climate Change Policy 2011
- National Adaptation Programme of Action 2010
- National Disaster Response Framework 2013
- Forest Sector Policy 2015
- National Urban Development Strategy 2017
- MoH Sector Strategy 2016-2021
- National Protection Cluster Strategy 2016

**INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS AND CONVENTIONS TO WHICH NEPAL IS A PARTY:**
- Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR 20)
- New Urban Agenda 2016
- SAARC Comprehensive Framework on Disaster Management
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk reduction 2015-2030
- The 21st Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 2015

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK FOR NEPAL**
FOCAL AREAS OF THE UN’S SUPPORT AND CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH OUTCOME AREA WILL INCLUDE

**Understanding risks and enhancing knowledge**
- Multi-hazard risk and vulnerability assessments
- Enhancing the Disaster Information Management System Policy and institutional mechanism strengthening
- Strengthening policy and institutional mechanisms to formulate and implement integrated climate change adaptation, environmental management and disaster risk reduction development plans and programmes at central and sub-national levels
- Advocacy and provision of technical advice for the new DRR policy and action plan, the new DRM Legislation, and Climate Change Policy
- Institutional and individual capacity building to address the special needs of marginalized and vulnerable groups into national and sector policies, strategies plan and programmes on disaster risk reduction/climate change adaptation and environmental management
- Participation of communities, especially women and adolescent girls, in prevention and response to gender-based violence during emergencies

**Enhanced investment in disaster risk reduction, Common Country Analysis and environment management**
- Support for creating an enabling environment for public and private partnership
- Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction/climate change adaptation through sector budgeting

**Effective disaster preparedness, response, and recovery**
- Strengthening inclusive disaster preparedness, response, and resilient recovery
- Support for Mega-disaster preparedness, including strengthening Government of Nepal’s search and rescue capacities at the national, local and community levels
- Support to local level disaster preparedness planning and capacity building, including participation of women and vulnerable groups, community awareness raising as well as volunteer engagement, and prepositioning of relief materials
- Support for diversification of livelihoods and strengthening of food security for climate vulnerable poor households
- Provision of institutional support and legislative advice towards the establishment of a national-level multi-hazard recovery mechanism

**Resilient recovery and reconstruction from 2015 earthquakes**
- Restoration and improvement of disaster-resilient housing, government buildings, including schools and health posts, cultural heritage properties and livelihoods
- Support to the construction or rehabilitation/reconstruction of existing, accessible disaster preparedness/mitigation infrastructure.
D. Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights

By 2022, inclusive, democratic, accountable and transparent institutions are further strengthened towards ensuring rule of law, social justice and human rights for all, particularly for vulnerable people.

Rationale and expected results

Through the Constitution, Nepal has stated its aspiration to become an equitable society based on the principles of inclusion and participation. To achieve this, the Government of Nepal's Fourteenth National Development Plan envisages the establishment of a welfare state based on social justice. Towards that goal, it aims for participatory, inclusive, equitable, responsive governance, including inclusive local governance, which is aligned with the federal structure, as well as achieving justice for all through an independent, impartial and effective justice system. More particularly, the Fourteenth Plan is aimed to better enhance access to justice of vulnerable people through judicial reform, integrity, law reform and local legal empowerment. These aims and objectives are within the SDGs' core principle to leave no one behind. Programming under this outcome builds upon results achieved under the 2013 UNDAF through its Component 1: Advancing equality through equity, and Component 2: Protecting development gains, including strengthening legal and institutional frameworks for the promotion and protection of human rights; increasing access to social justice for all of Nepal’s population, particularly for its most vulnerable people; and support to the Government of Nepal in implementing Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations and other treaty body recommendations. The UPR in 2015 made 141 recommendations, which the Government of Nepal has fully accepted to implement. Subject to the Government of Nepal's request, the UN Country Team stands ready to provide assistance to implement those commitments.

The interventions planned under this Outcome in the 2018-2022 UNDAF have been informed by processes and pledges presented in the new Constitution. These include the re-structuring of public institutions and the provision of new laws to protect and empower women and other traditionally marginalized people. Furthermore,
in adopting the federal structure presented in the Constitution, a key objective of
the Government of Nepal is to further social inclusion; and it is expected that this
will extend to ensuring inclusion within public institutions and as well as in realizing
inclusive, equitable access to social justice, human rights and rule of law. Towards
these goals, the Constitution will require both the drafting of some 138 new bills
as well as the amendment of an additional 315 laws.42 Strengthening legislative
reform will, therefore, be an important prerequisite for the implementation of the
Constitution.

thehimalayantimes.com/kathmandu/preparations-on-to-draft-138-new-laws/. See also, Ministry of Law,
Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Identification and prioritization of laws necessary for the implementation of
the Constitution and the current state of law making, Report, p. 11.
Support from the UN Country Team to the Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights outcome area will contribute to equitable development in Nepal, including towards more inclusive economic growth. The activities under this outcome are linked to and reinforce those under the Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth outcome area. Strong, transparent and accountable institutions, including the justice system at the central, provincial, and local levels, will also contribute to dispute resolution, conflict prevention, and social cohesion.

The UN is well positioned to provide the Government of Nepal with technical support in these areas, including the expertise of those UN agencies that work with particular categories of persons identified in the Constitution as marginalized, e.g. women, children and youth, among others. In addition, through its convening ability and coordination of stakeholders, the UN is able to support the promotion and fulfilment of human rights as well as advocate on normative agendas. The UN Country Team’s contribution to this outcome will therefore include both downstream interventions intended to inform, support and empower right-holders, civil society and strengthen independent media as well as upstream, evidence-based advocacy, technical advice, strengthening national statistics system for evidence-based decision making and institutional capacity development.

UN support to the latter process has already been initiated, for example, UNFPA is supporting the Ministry of Health and Population on legislation related to reproductive health rights; UNDP is providing technical advice and support to the Legislature-Parliament, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development and the Ministry of General Administration in the drafting and reviewing of policies and laws in line with the Constitution. UNDP is also providing support to a number of institutions, including the Supreme Court, the Office of the Attorney General, the National Human Rights Commission, the National Dalit Commission, and the National Women Commission to strengthen access to justice (including transitional justice) and the rule of law. UN Women is supporting the drafting of initial frameworks by the Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare on two gender responsive bills, the Ending Violence against Women Bill and the Special Opportunities Bill. Through the support of UNESCO, the National Mass Media Policy was brought into effect in 2016, with an aim to increase access of information among all, particularly the marginalized. UNESCO is also working for the safety of journalists. UNICEF is closely supporting the Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare to draft a new Children’s Act. The UN also supports the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and other human rights-based organisations. The local elections provide an opportunity for empowering and capacitating 35,000 newly elected local representatives, and in particular the Dalit and female representatives.

Finally, the UNDAF commitment to foster meaningful civic engagement depends upon the facilitation of volunteer networks for development purposes at the grassroots level.
The results anticipated from the UN Country Team’s initiatives under the Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights Outcome Area should complement past and ongoing efforts made by the Government of Nepal to ensure that all rights holders, including those belonging to the most vulnerable people, will be better empowered to claim their rights, and that duty bearers at all levels will be accountable for governance, rule of law and social justice through inclusive institutions and legal frameworks.

KEY SDG, NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, AND INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK LINKAGES

SDG LINKS:
SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development
SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and mobilize the global partnership for developments

NATIONAL STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS:
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- NRA, National Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Policy, 2015
- Ministry of Population and Environment, Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience, 2015
- Nepal Climate Change Policy 2011
- National Adaptation Programme of Action 2010
- National Disaster Response Framework 2013
- Forest Sector Policy 2015
- National Urban Development Strategy 2017
- MoH Sector Strategy 2016-2021
- National Protection Cluster Strategy 2016
- Agriculture Policy 2004
- Agriculture Development Strategy 2015 – 2035
- WASH Sector Disaster Risk Management
- MOFALD, GESI Policy

INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS AND CONVENTIONS TO WHICH NEPAL IS A PARTY:
- Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR 20)
- New Urban Agenda 2016
- SAARC Comprehensive Framework on Disaster Management
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk reduction 2015-2030
- The 21st Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 2015
Focal areas of the UN’s support and contribution to the Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights Outcome Area will include:

- Support for human rights promotion through an approach involving all relevant stakeholders,
- Support to the professional capacity building of public administration at the federal level, and at sub-national levels based on need and request
- Support the ongoing empowerment and inclusion of women and under-represented groups in participatory processes as well as in civil service placements
- Bolster institutional capacities for the localization and monitoring of the SDGs
- Support the institutional strengthening and professional development of the Election Commission, National Human Rights Commission, the National Dalit Commission and the National Women Commission based on need and request
- Support the implementation of UN human rights mechanisms, including the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- Help strengthen the rule of law and legal aid
- Support the enhancement of people’s right to information and free expression, press freedoms, and the safety of journalists
- Promote volunteerism among youth for development purposes
- Engage communities for the prevention of harmful practices

2.2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The UN Country Team in Nepal has undertaken a risk informed programming approach in the analysis and prioritization of programming during the development of the UNDAF. The UN Country Team will work in compliance with the do no harm and conflict sensitivity principles. This is not only through the UNDAF, but in all programming undertaken by the UN.

The UN Country Team in Nepal seeks to apply a multi-dimensional approach to managing disaster risks and climate change impact with a specific focus on building resilience from community levels through to Government systems. The UNDAF also looks to protect development gains, which Nepal has achieved over the last decade despite the set-back suffered in during the 2015 earthquakes.

Over this UNDAF implementation period, Nepal stands on the verge of several crucial transitions, which will help the country realise the visions set out in the 2015 Constitution. These transitions bring with them a degree of uncertainty, as legislation is still to be amended, roles need to be defined, and procedures and guidelines need to be developed. This requires flexibility from the UN Country Team to navigate implementation challenges as a result, but at the same time it provides opportunities for providing policy advise and share global best practices for Nepal to make use of. However, political stability and continuity will be important to ensure that consistency in programmatic implementation is maintained.

The UNDAF is formulated to allow for greater programmatic flexibility in the event of humanitarian emergencies or political changes, given Nepal’s socio-political context as well as its multi-hazard vulnerability.
MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS
The National Planning Commission will continue to act as the primary Government counterpart for the UNDAF. UNDAF processes at the macro level are led by the UN Resident Coordinator and the National Planning Commission, who are jointly accountable for the strategic oversight of UNDAF results.

A two-tiered coordination and implementation structure is envisaged for the 2018-2022 UNDAF:

- **Joint UNDAF Steering Committee:** The Joint UNDAF Steering Committee will be responsible for the strategic direction, results, and overall coordination of the UNDAF’s implementation, including the interaction between Government of Nepal partner entities and the UN system, and in alignment with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Istanbul Programme of Action principles of country ownership and leadership. It will be co-chaired by the Vice Chairman of the National Planning Commission and the Resident Coordinator.

- **Outcome Working Groups:** An Outcome Working Group has been formed for each of the four UNDAF Outcome Areas to define the UNDAF framework and respective areas of interventions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNDAF OUTCOME AREA</th>
<th>GON CO-CHAIR</th>
<th>UN CO-CHAIR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth</td>
<td>NPC, Joint Secretary</td>
<td>ILO, Country Representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Development</td>
<td>Ministry of Education, Joint Secretary</td>
<td>UNFPA, Country Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resilience, DRR and Climate Change</td>
<td>Ministry of Home Affairs, Joint Secretary</td>
<td>UNDP, Country Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights</td>
<td>Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, Joint Secretary</td>
<td>UNDP, Country Director</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The UNDAF will be operationalized through the Outcome Working Groups with Chair and Co-chairs to be agreed as part of the management arrangements. The Outcome Working Groups are coordinated by the Government of Nepal and UN Focal points. In addition, they receive coordination support from the National Planning Commission and from the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office.

- The United Nations Country Team is the highest level inter-agency coordination and decision making body of the United Nations in Nepal. It is responsible for ensuring the delivery of tangible results in support of the Government of Nepal’s development priorities and of the UNDAF. The UN Country Team is chaired by the Resident Coordinator, and its membership includes the heads of UN agencies, funds and programmes accredited in Nepal, and the Regional Representatives of NRAs accredited to Nepal. The Operations Management Team, Monitoring & Evaluation Group and the UN Communications Group report directly to the UN Country Team.
The UN Communications Group (UNCG) is the key group for the UN Country Team to communicate as one in Nepal. It supports knowledge management, public awareness raising and resource mobilization for the UN System in Nepal. The UN Communications Group will design and implement a common communications strategy for the UNDAF, including the promotion of its priority areas; and it will regularly update the UN Country Team on its progress. The communications strategy will aim to promote the SDGs, as well as the 2018-2022 UNDAF’s prioritized thematic areas and its national ownership to a wide range of internal and external audiences. In addition to other media instruments, the UN Nepal website provides the main platform to share the UN system’s perspectives, policies, national partnerships, programmes, and results in a coherent manner.
- The Monitoring and Evaluation Group has the overall responsibility to provide quality assurance and technical guidance to the Joint Steering Committee and to the Outcome Working Groups on monitoring and reporting-related aspects of the UNDAF, including on the design of the UNDAF results matrix and ensuring the coherence between its outcomes and outputs. Its members include agencies’ M&E specialists as well as designated focal points for those agencies without specialist monitoring and evaluation expertise. The Monitoring and Evaluation Group reports directly to the UN Country Team.

- The Operations Management Team advises the UN Country Team on operations and management matters, and it aims to increase efficiency and reduce transaction costs associated with the implementation of the UNDAF. Its membership consists of all UN agencies’ Operations Managers and/or alternates designated by the heads of agencies.

- The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer Committee: This committee leads the Harmonization of Cash Transfers process, which is intended to build the capacities of national partners. In Nepal, HACT has been adopted by UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA.

- UN Gender Theme Group: The Gender Theme Group is a technical, advisory and advocacy group, comprising UN Gender Focal Points from 17 resident UN agencies operating in Nepal. Its key objective is to promote and support coordinated and collective UN Country Team action to drive gender-responsive implementation and monitoring of the UNDAF through the convening of partners, evidence-based policy advocacy, messaging, joint programmes and programming, and the implementation of the UN Country Team Gender Scorecard recommendations, and other UN common gender equality and women’s empowerment related programming processes. The UN Country Team Gender Theme Group aims to strengthen coordination, coherence, accountability and capacities within the UN Country Team. Partnerships and dialogue with the government, civil society and development partners will also be strengthened. The Gender Theme Group prioritizes the following four strategic approaches: 1) coordination, 2) capacity development, 3) knowledge management and information sharing, and 4) technical advice and policy advocacy.

- The UN Country Team may form other groups depending on specific requirements and emerging needs.

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MONITORING AND EVALUATION
4.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation ensures UN Nepal accountability for the progress towards the anticipated results in the UNDAF, as well as against the programming principles and approaches. It should demonstrate how the UNDAF contributes to implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the SDGs and recommendations by UN human rights mechanisms; that interventions reaches those left furthest behind first and contributes to the reduction of inequalities and discriminations, is inclusive, participatory and transparent and enables stakeholders to hold the UN system accountable for results. It should also address risk and resilience; contribute to developing the capacity of duty-bearers and right holders to claim their rights; enhances coherence between development, humanitarian, human rights, peace and security and environmental agendas, contributes to fostering new and effective partnerships between national stakeholders and international actors; promotes integrated and coherent policy support to partners and contributes to strengthening national capacities to collect and analyse data for policy-making and reporting.

Monitoring and evaluation will be a joint Government of Nepal and UN Country Team responsibility to be undertaken both through the Joint UNDAF Steering Committee and through the Outcome Working Groups. The Monitoring and Evaluation Group is responsible for the UNDAF’s results matrix, creating the monitoring and evaluation plan and overseeing its implementation. This Group also provides quality assurance and technical guidance to UNDAF-related monitoring and evaluation activities.

The UNDAF outcome indicators are, where possible, based on the Government of Nepal indicators, baselines, targets and data sources used to monitor and evaluate national strategies and plans. One such source is the National Planning Commission’s SDG Report (2016).

The UNDAF’s progress will be monitored on a regular basis, and an independent evaluation of the UNDAF will be undertaken in its penultimate year jointly with the Government of Nepal. In addition to the extent to which the UN has contributed to the achievement of planned development outcomes, the evaluation will also assess the extent to which the four core programming principles have been mainstreamed by the UN. The evaluation will be guided by the evaluation norms and standards of the UN Evaluation Group.

Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies 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 UN system agencies. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/ contracts with the UN system agencies.
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring

3. Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organization, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

The Supreme Audit Institution may undertake the audits of Government Implementing Partners. If the Supreme Audit Institution chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.44

44 Seen through a south-south lens, the capacity assessment process presents an opportunity to identify capacity assets that a particular country could offer to other developing countries and the capacity gaps that could be filled by other developing countries. For UNDP, the audit of NGO or nationally implemented projects can be assigned to the national Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) only on the condition that the institution has a demonstrated capacity to carry out the audits in an independent manner. To this effect, the Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI) has made available on its Intranet site guidance on the assessment of SAIs along with a questionnaire that will need to be properly completed, signed and communicated to OAI to support that due diligence has been exercised prior to opting for having such audits undertaken by the national SAI. Please refer to OAI Intranet site for further details.
4.2 COMMUNICATION OF RESULTS

The UN Country Team is committed to ensure evidence-based communication and policy advocacy on issues affecting human rights and development in Nepal. While Nepal is not formally a Delivering as One country, a significant effort has been made to advance a unified One UN communications agenda. The United Nations Communications Group developed a joint communication strategy to improve the results of common consistent and coherent messaging and joint products, as well as shared crisis communication. The UNCG, consists of communication focal points of UN agencies, and acts collectively by pooling expertise and resources from UN agencies banked on its comparative advantages.

The UN formulates yearly action plans (joint communications plans including key events for the year) to enhance internal and external communication as per the UNDAF. Based on the learning from the success of SDGs localization campaign, the UNCG will further strengthen its approach on joint advocacy and promotion of SDGs relating to UNDAF outcomes and global development targets. The strategy will guide the joint UN communications efforts, which will raise awareness about key development issues in Nepal and the assistance provided by the UN to advance the development goals.

The UN Communications Group will be active throughout the UNDAF period and will involve directly with the outcome working groups and other thematic groups to promote programmatic results. The group will also provide evidence-based and well-informed communications support to the UN Country Team, development partners, and UN staff. It supports the UN Country Team to convey common advocacy messages in multiple ways. Use of diverse communication channels including social media will be effective in disseminating key messages and products, while also engaging with the public and policy audiences. Multilingual messaging, including in Nepali and other languages, will be critical in reaching a broader public and will be used, whenever possible.
RESOURCES FRAMEWORK AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION
5. RESOURCES FRAMEWORK AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

The UN agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the UNDAF, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of the UN agencies’ support may be provided to non-governmental and civil society organizations as agreed within the framework of the individual work plans and project documents.

Additional support may include access to UN organization-managed global information systems, the network of the UN agencies’ country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to the support provided by the network of UN Specialized Agencies, Funds and Programmes.

The UN agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, the UN agencies’ funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the UNDAF. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the work plans and project documents. By mutual consent between the Government and the UN system agencies, funds not earmarked by donors to the UN agencies for specific activities may be re-allocated to other programmatically equally worthwhile activities.

In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the UN system agencies shall notify the implementing partner of the amount approved by the UN agencies and shall disburse funds to the implementing partner in ten days. 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 the UN agencies in support of activities agreed with implementing partners, the UN system agencies shall proceed with the payment within ten days.

The UN system agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the implementing partner and a third-party vendor. Where the UN system agencies and other UN system agency provide cash to the same implementing partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN system agencies.

UN agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the UNDAF.
At the time of the UNDAF formulation, the total indicative resources required for the UNDAF 2018–2022 were estimated at US$ 629,700,308, about 20 percent or US$ 125,940,006 being core funding from UN agencies, as presented in the result matrix. The budget will be revised annually in conjunction with the Annual Review of the Outcome Groups, and it will be adjusted as required during the UNDAF implementation period.

The mobilization of resources to address UNDAF funding gaps will be the responsibility both of individual UN agencies as well as of the UN Country Team under the Resident Coordinator. It is anticipated that funding will be obtained not only through traditional bilateral donors, but also from innovative mechanisms such as climate change financing mechanisms.
## INDICATIVE BUDGET 2018-2022 (USD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Inclusive Economic Growth</th>
<th>Social Development</th>
<th>Resilience, Climate Change Adaptation &amp; DRR</th>
<th>Governance, Rule of Law &amp; Human Rights</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>UNCDF</td>
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<td>UNFPA</td>
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<td>5,620,000</td>
<td>30,820,000</td>
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<td>13,056,872</td>
<td>2,283,800</td>
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<td>UNODC</td>
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<td>1,250,001</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNOPS</td>
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<td>1,538,000</td>
<td>12,628,000</td>
<td>15,600,000</td>
<td>41,976,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNV</td>
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<td>750,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
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<td>WFP</td>
<td>32,939,750</td>
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<td>33,345,000</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
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<td>25,314,365</td>
<td>5,990,370</td>
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<td>31,304,735</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>133,525,636</strong></td>
<td><strong>231,731,433</strong></td>
<td><strong>188,849,681</strong></td>
<td><strong>89,202,356</strong></td>
<td><strong>643,309,106</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Outcome Area 1 / Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth

By 2022, impoverished, especially economically vulnerable people have increased access to sustainable livelihoods, safe and decent employment, and income opportunities.

Outcome Theory of Change: If the country is implementing programmes and policies which address the key drivers of inclusive growth, including productive employment, inequality reduction; basic socio-economic infrastructure; improved agricultural production, and an enabling policy environment for business, including small and medium enterprise, domestic and migrant labour and human capital development, then all people, including vulnerable people, will have greater access to decent employment and income opportunities and ultimately contribute to poverty reduction.

SDG Links: 1, 2, 5, 8, 9
GoN TYP links: Reducing poverty through productive employment and inclusive high economic growth.

UN Agencies: FAO, IAEA, ILO, ITC, IOM, UN-Habitat, UN Women, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNODC, UNOPS, UNV, WFP


Indicative budget: US$ 133,525,636

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>BASELINES/TARGETS</th>
<th>MEANS OF Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed people living below USD 1.25 per day in total employment</td>
<td>Baseline: 22%  Target: 12.2%</td>
<td>Labour Force Survey, SDG Monitoring Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average hours spent in domestic work by women</td>
<td>Baseline: 14 hours per day  Target: 10.27 hours per day</td>
<td>Labour Force Survey, SDG Monitoring Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG Monitoring Report Share of bottom 40% in total income</td>
<td>Baseline: 11.90%  Target: 15%</td>
<td>Annual Household Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal Living Standards Survey Households with inadequate food consumption</td>
<td>Baseline: 15.50%  Target: 10.50%</td>
<td>Annual Household Survey, Nepal Living Standards Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of undernourishment</td>
<td>Baseline: 36.1%  Target: 20.6%</td>
<td>SDG Monitoring Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption</td>
<td>Baseline: 22.8%  Target: 14.3%</td>
<td>SDG Monitoring Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of migrant workers with skilled jobs</td>
<td>Baseline: 30%  Target: 40%</td>
<td>Annual Migration Report, Ministry of Labour and Employment DOFE records</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Risks:**
Political instability
Federalism continues to be unresolved
Economic crisis in major labour receiving countries leads to unemployment and return of Nepali migrant workers
Major natural disasters occur
Social protection mechanisms are insufficient to allow target groups to participate in economic opportunities
Rate of joblessness increases

**Assumptions:**
Inclusive economic growth and agriculture development remains GoN priorities beyond this TYP
There is political will to reform economic growth policy
Donors remain interested in contributing to inclusive economic growth
Nepali worker migration trends remain the same
Targeted vulnerable people have access to basic social protection to benefit from employment opportunities
Outcome Theory of Change: If the country has integrated national frameworks, policies and laws (for social protection GBV, ...) along with a strong monitoring mechanism available, including capacity for effective delivery / implementation of quality social services (education, health, WASH, nutrition and food security) that balances with the improved demand created through increased knowledge amongst community and vulnerable population, and reduced harmful social practices, then it will improve access to and utilization of quality basic social services by the population in general and particularly by marginalized target groups, which will eventually contribute to improve their social status.

SDG Links: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 16, 17
GoN TYP links: Strategy 3, Sustainable improvement on human development through social development and social security/ protection

UN Agencies: IAEA, ILO, IOM, UN-Habitat, UN Women, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, WHO

Partners: Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, others

Indicative budget: US$ 231,731,433

### Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>BASELINES/ TARGETS</th>
<th>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth attended by skilled health personnel</td>
<td>Baseline: 58% Multi Indicator Cluster Survey</td>
<td>Nepal Demographic and Health Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target: 73%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles immunization coverage</td>
<td>Baseline: 87.7% Multi Indicator Cluster Survey</td>
<td>Nepal Demographic and Health Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target: &gt;90%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual incidence of pneumonia among children under five years (per 1,000)</td>
<td>Baseline: 147 Target: 138</td>
<td>Health Management Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of diarrheal diseases among children under five years (%)</td>
<td>Baseline: 12% Target: 6%</td>
<td>Nepal Demographic and Health Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate, 15 years and above (Male 76.2%, Female 53.3%) Target: 75%</td>
<td>Baseline: 63.7% Central bureau of Statistics</td>
<td>Annual Household Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students learning achievements scores in Grade 8 Nepali 48%; Science 41%</td>
<td>Baseline: Math 35%; Achievement</td>
<td>National Assessment for Student’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target: Math 55%; Nepali 57%; Science 55%</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survival rate to Grade 8 Target: 97%</td>
<td>Baseline: 76.6% Education</td>
<td>Annual Flash Report, Department of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Indicators Baselines/ Targets Means of Verification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children under five of age who are stunted</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>Nepal Demographic and Health Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under five of age who are wasted</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>Nepal Demographic and Health Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>Nepal Demographic and Health Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent fertility rate (per 1000 women of 15-19 age group)</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>Multi Indicator Cluster Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal Demographic and Health Survey Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married in or in union before age 18</td>
<td>40.7%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>Nepal Demographic and Health Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence and have ever sought help or services</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>Nepal Demographic and Health Survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water service at community level</td>
<td>83.6%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population having improved toilet</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>Nepal Demographic and Health Survey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Risks:
- Financial limitations of government agencies/sectoral ministries
- Lack of clarity on role and limited capacity at the local level
- Occurrence of disasters/emergencies
- Lack of institutional memory
- Frequent transfer of government staff
- Harmful practices and taboos (chhaupadi, dhamijhakri, child marriage)
- Resistance from certain social groups/leaders
- Patriarchal mindset

### Assumptions:
- Political will for endorsement and implementation of policies and strategies relevant to various social sectors
- Adequate availability of financial and human resources
- Political stability and favorable role of federal government
Outcome Area 3 / Resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

By 2022, environmental management, sustainable recovery and reconstruction, and resilience to climate change and disaster are strengthened at all levels

Outcome Theory of Change: If Government gives priority to knowledge enhancement in DRR and CCA (and environmental management), then systems, tools, guidelines, risk/vulnerability assessment data, analysis systems are in place, then evidence is generated, available and disseminated

SDG Links: 11, 13
GoN TYP links: Strategy 5, Gender equality, social inclusion, environmental protection and maximum use of science and technology

UN Agencies: FAO, IAEA, ITC, IOM, UN-Habitat, UN Women, UNCDF, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNV, WFP, WHO


Indicative budget: US$ 188,849,681

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>BASELINES/TARGETS</th>
<th>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reduction in annual loss of human compared to average annual loss between 2005 and 2015</td>
<td>Baseline: 2.66 people/100,000 (745 people) With large scale disaster 5.85 people/100,000 (1,638 people) Target: 2.16 people/100,000 (648 people*) With large scale disaster: 5.35 people/100,000 (1600 people*) *considering population growth of 2 million people by 2022</td>
<td>Ministry of Home Affairs (DRR portal) Disaster Report (bi-annual)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National disaster management information system (DMIS) set up to provide accurate and reliable information on disaster loss and damage.</td>
<td>Baseline: 0 Target: 1 National level, 2 provincial level</td>
<td>Relevant Ministries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institutional mechanism and action plan response and recovery for rural and urban municipalities guided by new Development Report policy and legislation in place</td>
<td>Baseline: 0 Target: 35</td>
<td>National DRR Policy and for disaster Strategic Action Plan Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. of local climate adaptation plans and LDCRMP (local disaster climate risk management plans) adopted by new urban and rural municipalities</td>
<td>Baseline: 0 Target: Local climate adaptation plans 52 LDCRMP: 60</td>
<td>SDG Monitoring Report Ministry of Population and Environment MOFALD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Risks:
Inadequate financial and human resources
Unexpected emergencies and crisis

Assumptions:
Government commitments to implement the four Sendai Disaster Risk Reduction priorities and SDG goals for resilience (11 and 13) continues
Outcome Area 4: Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights

By 2022, inclusive, democratic, accountable and transparent institutions are further strengthened towards ensuring rule of law, social justice and human rights for all, particularly for vulnerable people.

Outcome Theory of Change: If (1) inclusive federal structures are in place, duty bearers are accountable to public for inclusive services, conflict victims responsive transitional justice mechanisms are fully operational, increased participation of women and marginalized groups in decision making levels, access to justice of most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups improved; then (2) Human rights and justice are realized by the most vulnerable and marginalized rights holders; because (3) Rights holders including (most) vulnerable and marginalized groups are empowered to claim their rights and duty bearers are accountable for governance at all levels with inclusive institutions, legal framework and resources.

SDG Links: 5, 10, 16, 17

GoN TYP links: Strategy 3, Sustainable improvement on human development through social development and social security / protection and Strategy 4, Promotion of good governance and human rights through effective and accountable public finance and clean, transparent and people-friendly public service

UN Agencies: IOM, UN-Habitat, UN Women, UNCDF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, UNRCPD, UNV, WFP


Indicative budget: US$ 89,202,356

<table>
<thead>
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<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>BASELINES/ TARGETS</th>
<th>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proportions of decision-making positions held by women in public institutions</td>
<td>Baseline: 0.15  Target: 0.2430</td>
<td>SDG Monitoring Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of people with at least one instance in the past 12 months that require to give a bribe/present (people’s perception on corruption)</td>
<td>Baseline: 29%  Target: 15%</td>
<td>SDG Monitoring Report</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage of Universal Periodic Review recommendations implemented by the Government of Nepal</td>
<td>Baseline: 7.5%  Target: 40%</td>
<td>UPR Annual Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule of Law Index</td>
<td>Baseline: position 27 (0.65)  Target: position 26 (0.7) in 2019</td>
<td>Rule of Law Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of public administration (score out of 6)</td>
<td>Baseline: 3.10  Target: 4.10</td>
<td>SDG monitoring report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Risks:**
Localized/ regional tension over the issue of federalization
Unpredictable policy environment
Ongoing impunity

**Assumptions:**
Political consensus reached on key constitutional issues
Preparation and approval of required legislations, including Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act in line with the Supreme Court verdict of 2015
Timely elections of federal, provincial, and local governments
Tenure of Transitional Justice Commissions is extended
Adequate resources at local and provincial level are available
Oversight mechanisms and institutions set-up and streamlined
# MONITORING AND EVALUATION CALENDAR

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<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>2018 (Year 1)</th>
<th>2019 (Year 2)</th>
<th>2020 (Year 3)</th>
<th>2021 (Year 4)</th>
<th>2022 (Year 5)</th>
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<td>Annual Household Survey</td>
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<td>Nepal Living Standards Survey</td>
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<td>Labour Force Survey</td>
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<td>National Demographic Health Survey</td>
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<td>Mid Term Evaluation</td>
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<td>Reviews</td>
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<td>UNDAF Annual Review</td>
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<td>SDG National Status Review</td>
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<td>UNDP HD Report</td>
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<td>Ministry of Labor and Employment and DOFE Records</td>
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<td>Annual National Assessment for Student’s Achievement</td>
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<td>NRA Progress report</td>
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<td>Corruption Perception Index</td>
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<td>UNDAF Annual Report</td>
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<td>Monitoring systems / tools / M&amp;E capacity development</td>
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<td>Field visits</td>
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<td>Training for government partners</td>
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<td>Training for development partners</td>
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LEGAL BASIS FOR THE NEPAL UNDAF 2018-2022

Whereas the Government of Nepal (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

a) WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP's assistance to the country (Standard Basic Framework Agreement (SBFA)), which was signed by both parties on 23 February 1984. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBFA, 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 UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision this UNDAF together with a work plan (which shall form part of this UNDAF, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBFA.


c) With the World Food Programme a Basic Agreement concerning assistance from the World Food Programme, which Agreement was signed by the Government and WFP on 30th August 1967.

d) The Basic Agreement concluded between the Government of Nepal and the United Nations Development Programme on the 23rd of February 1984 (the “Basic Agreement”) mutatis mutandis applies to the activities and personnel of UNFPA in Nepal and the letter of the UNFPA Executive Director of 26 February 1996 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and agreed to by the Government on 3 October 1996, constitute the legal basis for the relationship between the Government of Nepal and UNFPA. This UNDAF together with any work plan concluded hereunder, which shall form part of this UNDAF and is incorporated herein by reference, constitutes the project document as referred to in the Basic Agreement.

e) With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations the Agreement for the opening of the FAO Representation in Nepal on 24 February 1977.

f) With the International Organization for Migration (IOM), a Cooperation Agreement was signed between the Government of Nepal and IOM on 3 September 2007.
g) With the UN-HABITAT, a memorandum of understanding was signed on 30 October 2014 between UN-HABITAT and the Government of Nepal.


i) With the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of Nepal and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), entered into force on 23 February 1984, was extended to apply mutatis mutandis to UN Women, its premises, property, assets as well as to its personnel in Nepal through an exchange of letters between UN Women and the Government of Nepal on 9 December 2014.

j) UNOPS is seeking to have a country office registered in Nepal.

k) With the International Labour Organization, ILO Office in Nepal, as one of the Specialized Agencies of the UN (Clause IX), Agreement concluded between the Government of Nepal and The United Nations Development Programme-UNDP on 23 of February 1984.

l) For all agencies: Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency’s governing structures in reference to WHO, UNESCO, UNAIDS, UNHCR, UNODC, IAEA, IFAD, ITC, UNIDO, UNCTAD, UNCITRAL, UNRCPD.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention/Treaty</th>
<th>Date of signature</th>
<th>Date of Ratification/Accession</th>
<th>Date of entry into force</th>
<th>Reservation</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A. General</strong></td>
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<td>Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992</td>
<td>23-Nov-93</td>
<td>22-Feb-93</td>
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<td>Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, 1971</td>
<td>17-Dec-87</td>
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<td>International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, 1979</td>
<td>9-Mar-90</td>
<td>8-Apr-90</td>
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<td><strong>B. Arms and Security</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>The Seabed Arms Control Treaty</td>
<td>11-Feb-71</td>
<td>6-Jul-71</td>
<td>18-May-72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biological Weapons Convention</td>
<td>10-Apr-72</td>
<td>11-Nov-16</td>
<td>26-Mar-75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Britain–India–Nepal Tripartite Agreement</td>
<td>1-Dec-47</td>
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<td>The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)</td>
<td>19-Jan-93</td>
<td>18-Nov-97</td>
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<td>Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons and on their Destruction</td>
<td>10-Apr-72</td>
<td>4-Nov-16</td>
<td>26-Mar-75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty</td>
<td>8-Oct-96</td>
<td>(Not yet ratified by Nepal)</td>
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<td>Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons</td>
<td>1-Jul-68</td>
<td>5-Jan-70</td>
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<td>Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the-Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof</td>
<td>11-Feb-71</td>
<td>6-Jul-71</td>
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<td><strong>C. Climate Change</strong></td>
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<td>Kyoto Protocol</td>
<td>16-Sep-05</td>
<td>15-Dec-05</td>
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<td>Paris Agreement</td>
<td>22-Apr-16</td>
<td>5-Oct-16</td>
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Continued; Annex 4
### D. Human Rights and humanitarian law

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<tr>
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<td>CAT - Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</td>
<td>14-May-91</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)</td>
<td>14-May-91</td>
<td>14-Aug-91</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCPR-OP1 - Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</td>
<td>14-May-91</td>
<td>14-Aug-91</td>
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<td>CCPR-OP2-DP - Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming to the abolition of the death penalty</td>
<td>4-Mar-98</td>
<td>4-Jun-98</td>
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<td>CEDAW - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</td>
<td>5-Feb-91</td>
<td>22-Apr-91</td>
<td>22-May-91</td>
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<td>CERD - International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination</td>
<td>30-Jan-71</td>
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<td>CESC - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</td>
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<td>14-Aug-91</td>
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<td>CRC-OP-AC - Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child in armed conflict</td>
<td>8-Sep-00</td>
<td>3-Jan-07</td>
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<td>CRC-OP-SC - Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children child prostitution and child pornography</td>
<td>8-Sep-00</td>
<td>20-Jan-06</td>
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<td>CRPD - Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</td>
<td>3-Jan-08</td>
<td>7-May-10</td>
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<td>CMW - International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families</td>
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<td>Convention (I) for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field Geneva, 12 August 1949.</td>
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<td>Convention (II) for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea Geneva, 12 August 1949</td>
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<td>Convention (III) Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, Geneva, 12 August 1949</td>
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<td>Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War Geneva, 12 August 1949</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Labour Organisation Convention Number 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention</td>
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<td>16-Apr-69</td>
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*Continued: Annex 4*
### E. Employment and forced labour

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<td>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979</td>
<td>22-Apr-91</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children</td>
<td>31-Oct-05</td>
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<td>for Prostitution, 2002</td>
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<td>Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921 (No. 14)</td>
<td>10-Dec-86</td>
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<td>Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)</td>
<td>3-Jan-02</td>
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<td>Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)</td>
<td>11-Nov-96</td>
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<td>Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)</td>
<td>10-Jun-76</td>
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<td>Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105) Repetition</td>
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<td>Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970 (No. 131)</td>
<td>19-Sep-74</td>
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<td>Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standard) Convention, 1976 (No.144)</td>
<td>21-Mar-95</td>
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<td>Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No.169)</td>
<td>14-Sep-07</td>
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<td>Worst Form of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)</td>
<td>3-Jan-02</td>
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### F. Health

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<td>Constitution of the World Health Organization</td>
<td>2-Sep-53</td>
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<td>Minamata Convention on Mercury</td>
<td>10-Oct-13</td>
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<td>WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control Agreement on the establishment of the International Vaccine Institute</td>
<td>3-Dec-03</td>
<td>7-Nov-06</td>
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### G. Agriculture and Forestry

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<td>International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)</td>
<td>2-Jan-07</td>
<td>19-Oct-09</td>
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<td>International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)</td>
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<td>8-May-2006</td>
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<td>World Trade Organization (WTO) - Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) and Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS)</td>
<td>24-Mar-04</td>
<td>23-Apr-04</td>
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<td>Codex Alimentarius Commission</td>
<td>1974</td>
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<td>OIE (World Organization for Animal Health )</td>
<td>1998</td>
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<td>United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)</td>
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<td>18 Jun1975</td>
<td>16-Sep-75</td>
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<td>Ramsar Convention</td>
<td>17-Dec-87</td>
<td>17-Apr-88</td>
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<td>International Timber Tropical Agreement</td>
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<td>Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Paris, 16 November 1972</td>
<td>20-Jun-78</td>
<td>17-Dec-75</td>
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<td>Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat. Ramsar, 2 February 1971</td>
<td>17-Dec-87</td>
<td>21-Dec-75</td>
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<td><strong>I. Education</strong></td>
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<td>Regional Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees in Higher Education in Asia and the Pacific 1983</td>
<td>16-Dec-83</td>
<td>23-Oct-85</td>
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<td><strong>J. Social and Human Science</strong></td>
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<td><strong>K. Drugs, Crime, Corruption &amp; Terrorism</strong></td>
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<td>1972 Protocol Amending the single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961</td>
<td>29-Jun-87</td>
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<td>United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in narcotics drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988</td>
<td>24-Jul-91</td>
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<td>Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed 1970</td>
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<td>Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed 1971</td>
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<td>Protocol supplementary to the Convention for suppression of unlawful seizures of Aircraft 2010</td>
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